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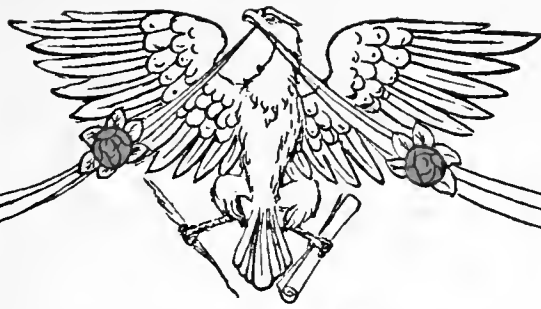
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MOTHERS

MAKERS OF AMERICA SERIES

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Johnson's Series

Makers of America

BIOGRAPHIES OF
LEADING MEN AND WOMEN
INCLUDING FAMILY HISTORIES
CONTAINING
ACCURATE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
RUNNING BACK FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS
IN THE OLD WORLD

THE SUBJECTS OF THESE SKETCHES CONSTITUTE THE
BONE AND SINOW OF AMERICA'S PROSPERITY AND LIFE

BY

Leonard Wilson, F. S. A. Scot.

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VICE-PRESIDENT, THE ENGLISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS SOCIETY

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FOREWORD

THE biographical and family history sketches contained in this, the third volume of the "Makers of America" series, are more detailed and of greater length than most of those included in the two preceding volumes. No effort has been spared to make them as complete as the space, necessarily limited, permitted, and it is hoped that they will meet with the full approval of the families represented and of the public generally.

A study of the lives of those who have given kindly and generous service to their fellowmen, and who, by right and honorable living, great industry and strenuous endeavor, have done, and done well, work not easy of accomplishment, is of the greatest value and profit. Not only is this true in point of instruction imparted, but the admiration elicited by this study enkindles in the young a wish, often a determination, to "go and do likewise." As the desire to emulate, at least to some extent, the achievements of other men is so natural to the human heart, it is easy to understand the advantages resulting from a good mental environment, and the benefits to be gained by a serious study of such volumes as the "Makers of America" series. Such careers as are herein portrayed are altogether worthy of permanent record and their histories should properly form part of the literature of the world that others may be benefited by the information thus conveyed and by the lessons ready for all who would learn.

Those who, by their interest and support, have rendered possible the publication of this series of biographical and historical works are to be congratulated. They are, by so doing, not only keeping green the memory of their ancestors to whom they

owe so much—which, on the part of thinking people, is held to be a sacred privilege and duty—but they are also helping the present and will aid future generations to “greater effort and nobler service.” As has been said: “Honorable ancestry has ever been held in veneration by mankind. This is abundantly exhibited in sacred Writ and in the ancient classics, and is now patent among every existing people; it inspires self-respect and is a potent incentive to virtue, as, in a dutiful contemplation of the worthy lives of our progenitors, we can but desire to walk in their footsteps.”

What an amount of patient and laborious research has been involved, and what long hours of careful writing, comparison and revision these volumes represent, can, of course, be fully appreciated only by those who have an intimate knowledge of work of this special character. Our thanks are due to all who have, in any way, assisted. To the searchers who have consulted almost innumerable books, periodicals and manuscripts to secure or verify the facts; to the writers who have put in literary form the data thus secured, and who have woven the whole series of narratives into one harmonious whole; to the photographers who have taken such pains to secure and finish the special kind of pictures wanted; to the engravers who have so skilfully transferred to plates of steel the likeness of the representatives of these families; and to the printers and binders who have been responsible for the mechanical excellence of the volumes we tender our grateful acknowledgments and hereby publicly express our appreciation.

The publishers and editors will have as their special reward that precious feeling of satisfaction always experienced as a result of the faithful discharge of a privileged duty, and the knowledge that this volume and the others of the series may serve to make more popular the study of individual family history in America, to the greater good of our country and to the added welfare of its people.

LEONARD WILSON,
Editor-in-Chief.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
ADAMS, BLAKE BRADDY.....			297
ADAMS, WALTER JONES.....	150		
BABINGTON, ROBERT BENJAMIN.....		608	
BAKER, DR. JULIAN MEREDITH.....		558	
BAKER, RALEIGH JAMES.....		425	
BALDWIN, ROBERT ARCHER.....	512		
BALLANCE, JOHN HENRY.....		585	
BANNER, CHARLES WHITLOCK.....			218
BATES, WILLIAM T. CAPERS.....			224
BATTLE, DR. SAMUEL WESTRAY.....		463	
BEARD, PETER BRYCE.....		318	
BECKWITH, JAMES FRANCIS.....	147		
BELL, JAMES RANDALL KENT.....	523		
BELLAMY, JOHN DILLARD.....		435	
BETHEA, WILLIAM THADDEUS.....			389
BEVERLEY, JAMES BRADSHAW.....	117		
BIGGS, JOHN DAWSON			429
BILL, DAVID SPENCER.....	165		
BIRD, WILLIAM WALLACE.....	466		
BISHOP, WILLIAM PRESTON.....			232
BLAKEMORE, JOHN EDWARD.....			458
BOLTON, CHANNING MOORE.....	171		
BOUTWELL WILLIAM ROWE.....	179		
BOWDOIN, DR. JOHN WILLIAM.....		148	
BOWEN FAMILY, THE.....		489	
BOWLES, WILSON WESLEY.....		553	
BOXLEY, JAMES GARLAND.....	142		
BRADHAM, CAPT. CALEB DAVIS.....		428	
BRANCH, CHRISTOPHER CARY.....		471	
BRIDGEFORTH, GEORGE BASKERVILLE.....			241
BRINSON, SAMUEL MITCHELL.....		588	
BROWN, WILLIAM WALLACE.....	90		
BRYAN, JUDGE HENRY RAVENSCROFT.....		46	
BRYAN, JAMES AUGUSTUS.....		535	
BURRUSS, MRS. MARGARET WALTER DEY.....		394	
BURRUSS, NATHANIEL.....		386	
CALDWELL, ROBERT DAVID.....			247

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
CAMP, ELIDAD CICERO.....			327
CAMP, JAMES MAGNUS.....			51
CARPENTER, JAMES CLUVERIUS.....	187		
CARROLL, JAMES ALEXANDER.....			288
CHADBOURN, ARTHUR STANLEY.....		574	
CHANCELLOR, SAMUEL CLEVELAND.....	201		
CHESTER, CHARLES THOMAS.....		373	
CHEW, ROGER PRESTON.....	206		
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HENRY LEE.....		204	
CLARK, WILLIAM SAMUEL.....			346
CLARY, WHITFIELD SPENCER.....			254
COLE, GEORGE HENRY PHILLIP.....	61		
COLEMAN, LEWIS MINOR.....			406
COLES, PEYTON SKIPWITH.....		155	
COOKE, ARTHUR WAYLAND.....			213
COOPER, THOMAS HENRY.....	375		
CORLEY, JOHN GREENE.....	216		
CORRIHER, FANNIE E.....			319
COVER, JESSE REESE.....	529		
COVINGTON, THOMAS STOWERS DAVENPORT..		327	
COWART, SLATER.....	532		
DAVIDSON, DR. CHARLES HYDE.....		512	
DAVIS, ORIN DATUS.....			612
DAVIS, SAMUEL LEE.....			276
DEAL, CALVIN JEREMIAH.....			588
DELANO, WILLIAM JOSEPH.....		595	
DENT, STOUTEN HUBERT.....			442
DICK, JOHN EMMETT.....		562	
DICKINSON, ROBERT WALTER.....		210	
DICKINSON, JAMES HATLER.....	540		
DILLON, JAMES W.....			500
DOBIE, LUCAN IRENE.....		332	
DOBYNS, THOMAS MITCHELL.....	551		
DREWRY, JOHN COLIN.....			24
DUNSMORE, JAMES GASTON.....	222		
EARLY, SAMUEL HENRY.....	381		
EBERWINE, JOHN GEORGE.....	233		
EDMUNDS, MRS. ELIZABETH BARNES HODGE..		38	
EDMUNDS, JOSEPH LITTLETON.....		32	
EDMUNDS, JOSEPH NICHOLAS.....		25	
EGGLESTON, JOSEPH DUPUY.....	236		
EIDSON, JOHN DANIEL.....			566
ELLIOTT, KEMP BERNARD.....	243		
ELLISON, JOHN WILLIS.....			372
EWELL, JOHN CHOWNING.....			556

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
FAULKNER, CHARLES JAMES.....	81		
FINLEY, WILLIAM WILSON.....			271
FITZGERALD, HARRISON ROBERTSON.....	329		
FLETCHER, ROBERT.....	317		
FORREST, WILLIAM MENTZEL.....	334		
FOSTER, JOHN MANLY.....			434
GILL, HOWARD WINFIELD.....		77	
GLASCOCK, THOMAS.....	323		
GLASGOW, FRANK THOMAS.....		53	
GODWIN, CHARLES BERNARD.....		176	
GOODWYN, COL. EDWARD EVERARD.....		480	
GRADY, HENRY ALEXANDER.....		240	
GREEVER, JAMES SCOTT.....			621
GRINDALL, CHARLES SYLVESTER.....			523
HAMILTON, WILLIAM WISTAR.....	474		
HANCOCK, CHARLES WASHINGTON.....			572
HANCOCK, RICHARD.....	341		
HARGRAVE, JESSE HAMLIN.....	366		
HATHCOCK, THOMAS ALEXANDER.....			452
HAYDEN, JESSE FRANKLIN.....			282
HENDERSON, JOHN STEELE.....		250	
HICKS, R. RANDOLPH.....	389		
HILLMAN, JAMES NOAH.....		81	
HILLMAN, NANCY SUSANNA.....		85	
HINTON, CAPT. JOHN BRAYTON.....		182	
HOLLADAY, HENRY THOMPSON, JR.....		219	
HOPKINS, JOHN GUTHRIE.....		339	
HORSLEY, DR. JOHN SHELTON.....		267	
HOSKINS, JOSEPH ADDISON.....			365
HOUSTON, MARTIN.....	452		
HUFF, BALLARD PRESTON.....	249		
HUTCHESON, HERBERT FARRAR.....	441		
IVIE, ALLEN DENNY.....		91	
JAMES, WILBERT THEODORE.....		549	
JEFFREYS, WILLIAM EDWARD.....		189	
JEFFREYS, WILLIAM HENRY, JR.....		193	
JOHNSON, CAUIN TIMOTHY.....			392
JOHNSON, THOMAS LESTER.....			514
JONES, MOSES STREET.....			466
KENAN, ANNIE ELIZABETH HILL.....			337
KENDIG, DR. EDWIN LAWRENCE.....		454	
KENT, CHARLES WILLIAM.....	55		
KING, CHARLES HENRY.....		160	
KING, DR. FRANKLIN.....	393		
KING, WALTER WILLIAM.....		97	

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
KISTLER, ANDREW MILTON.....			81
LAWRENCE, LLOYD JENNINGS.....	97		
LEAKE, THOMAS CRAWFORD.....		603	
LEE, ERASTUS LITTLETON.....		102	
LEEDY, ROBERT FRANKLIN.....	254		
LESTER, HENRY CLAY.....		226	
LINDSAY, HUGH BARTON.....			354
LLOYD, ABBOTT EDWARD, SR.....		342	
LONG, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.....	588		
LOWMAN, WILLIAM RISH.....			125
LUCAS, DANIEL BEDINGER.....	28		
LUKE, JAMES M. C.....			532
LUPTON, JOHN THOMAS.....			87
LUTTRELL, HUGH MONTGOMERY.....	555		
LYMAN, A. HUNT.....		377	
MCCALL, JOHN LAURIN.....			94
MCCOMB, JAMES BELL.....			100
MCIVER, DUNCAN EVANDER.....			305
McKINNON, ALEXANDER JAMES.....			17
McLAURIN, LAUGHLIN BUIE.....		541	
MALONE, BLONDELLE EDWARDS.....			495
MALONE, MILES ALEXANDER.....			480
MALONE, SARAH GLENN (JONES).....			488
MANSON, RICHARD WILKINS.....		111	
MAPP, GEORGE RICHARD.....	263		
MARION, JOHN HARDIN.....			420
MASSEY, DR. JOHN E.....		293	
MASSEY, WILLIAM WALTER.....		296	
MEADE, JULIAN.....	75		
MEARS, OTHO FREDERICK.....	266		
MITCHELL, ROLAND GREENE.....		234	
MOFFETT, JOHN DANIEL.....	129		
MOFFETT, JOHN ROBERTS.....	135		
MOFFETT, WILLIAM WALTER.....	123		
MONROE, EDWARD R.....		19	
MOORE, REV. HIGHT C.....		517	
MOORE, ROGER.....			68
NELSON, FRANK.....			415
OAKLEY, NEWTON Z.....		114	
OTTS, JAMES CORNELIUS.....			106
PACK, GEORGE WILLIS.....			474
PAGE, BONEY WELLS.....			381
PAGE, ROBERT NEWTON.....	483		
PARKER, JAMES.....			116
PARKER, WILLIAM T.....			594

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
PARRISH, CAPT. EDWARD JAMES.....		270	
PATTERSON, JOHN LEGERWOOD.....		283	
PAYNE, WILBUR BOSWELL.....			549
PEEBLES, JOHN DUDLEY.....		118	
PERROW, CHARLES MATTHEW.....	449		
PERRY, JOSEPH WILLIAM.....		350	
PITTMAN, REDDEN HERBERT.....	346		
PLUMMER, HENRY LYNE.....		171	
POLK, TASKER.....	565		
POTTER, THOMAS HENRY.....		401	
POWELL, FILMORE MADISON.....	401		
PRESSLEY, WILLIAM WALTER.....		73	
PRINCE, DR. DANIEL MALLOY.....		504	
PRITCHARD, JUDGE JETER CONLEY.....		440	
QUICK, SPENCER RECORD.....	404		
QUICK, WALTER JACOB.....	411		
RAGLAND, JOSEPH EDWARD.....	573		
RANDOLPH, VIRGIL PATRICK.....	414		
REED FAMILY, THE.....		125	
REESE, EMMETT FRANCIS, JR.....	422		
REESE, WILLIAM PENN.....	488		
RENNIE, JOHN GORDON.....			133
REVELL, OLIVER DAVIS.....		199	
RICHARDSON, LUNSFORD.....			58
RICKS, FLETCHER BUCHANAN.....			139
ROBINSON, EDWARD TRENT.....		300	
ROGERS, PHILIP.....			149
ROSE, DAVID JEPHTHA.....		359	
RUTLEDGE, BROOKS.....			157
SCOTT, JOHN WINSLOW.....			313
SEBRELL, JAMES EDWARD.....	428		
SELLERS, THEODORE NAPOLEON.....	363		
SETTLE, THOMAS LEE.....	87		
SHAW, JOHN DUNCAN, JR.....			163
SHEAHAN, JOHN JOSEPH.....	357		
SHEPHERD, JAMES LEFTWICH.....	497		
SHERIDAN, HUGO GROTIUS.....			540
SLATER, GEORGE M.....	309		
SMITH, CHARLES ALPHONSO.....	66		
SMITH, FRANKLIN FLETCHER.....			607
SMITH, HENRY LEWIS.....	458		
SMITH, MRS. MARY JANE BENNETT.....		67	
SMITH, GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER.....		56	
SOUTHGATE, THOMAS SOMERVILLE.....	434		
STEARNS, ORREN LEWIS.....	301		

	VOL. I PAGE	VOL. II PAGE	VOL. III PAGE
STEDMAN, MALVERN VANCE.....	49		
STONE, ERNEST LOVE.....	295		
SURRATT, ISAAC WEBB.....	159		
SWEARENGEN, JAMES.....	500		
THOMAS, DE LOS.....	289		
THOMAS, WILLIAM EDWARD.....		130	
THORNTON, WILLIAM ERNEST MELVILLE....	280		
THRASHER, HENRY HAMMOND.....			168
TILGHMAN, CAPT. THEODORE WILSON.....		306	
TRAVIS, WILLIAM THOMAS.....		365	
UMBERGER, BASCOM LEONARD.....			43
UPSHUR, WILLIAM MAJOR.....	578		
WALKER, CHARLES HENRY.....		137	
WALKER, CLIFTON MCKINNEY.....			176
WALKER, JAMES ERNEST.....	506		
WALLACE, ALEXANDER WELLINGTON.....	41		
WALLER, ABSALOM.....		523	
WALLER, ROBERT EMMETT.....		529	
WALSH, WILLIAM WALTON.....		568	
WATERS, WILLIAM DARRAH.....		312	
WATSON, JAMES EPHRAIM.....		368	
WATTS, NEWTON CLARK.....		381	
WELLFORD, ROBERT CARTER.....			629
WHITFIELD, THOMAS JAPHETH.....	274		
WILLIAMS, DAVID TERRY.....		407	
WILLIAMS, JOHN ALEXANDER.....			189
WILLIAMSON, JAMES NATHANIEL, JR.....			580
WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM HOLT.....			32
WILSON, WOODROW.....	19		
WINGFIELD, J. RICHARD.....	103		
WOOD, DANIEL POLLARD.....	585		
WOODALL, PRESTON.....			196
WRIGHT, THOMAS ROANE BARNES.....		411	
WYATT, WILLIAM HENRY, JR.....		416	
WYCHE, CLARENCE ADOLPHUS.....		451	
WYLIE, RICHARD EVANS.....			204
ZEREGA, CAPT. ALFRED LUBAUGH BERNIER DI.		145	

ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
ADAMS, BLAKE BRADY.....	297
BANNER, CHARLES WHITLOCK.....	218
BATES, WILLIAM T. CAPERS.....	224
BETHEA, WILLIAM THADDEUS.....	389
BIGGS, JOHN DAWSON.....	429
BISHOP, WILLIAM PRESTON.....	232
BISHOP, MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON.....	236
BLAKEMORE, JOHN EDWARD.....	458
BRIDGEFORTH, GEORGE BASKERVILLE.....	241
CALDWELL, ROBERT DAVID.....	247
CAMP, ELDAH CICCERO.....	327
CAMP, JAMES MAGNUS.....	51
CARROLL, JAMES ALEXANDER.....	288
CLARK, WILLIAM SAMUEL.....	346
CLARY, WHITFIELD SPENCER.....	254
COLEMAN, LEWIS MINOR.....	406
COOKE, ARTHUR WAYLAND.....	213
CORRIHER, JOHN C.....	319
DAVIS, ORIN DATUS.....	612
DAVIS, SAMUEL LEE.....	276
DEAL, CALVIN JEREMIAH.....	588
DENT, STOUTEN HUBERT.....	442
DILLON, JAMES W.....	500
DREWRY, JOHN COLIN.....	24
EIDSON, JOHN DANIEL.....	566

	FACING PAGE
ELLISON, JOHN WILLIS.....	372
EWELL, JOHN CHOWNING.....	556
FINLEY, WILLIAM WILSON.....	271
FOSTER, JOHN MANLY.....	434
GREEVER, JAMES SCOTT.....	621
GRINDALL, CHARLES SYLVESTER.....	523
HANCOCK, CHARLES WASHINGTON.....	572
HATHCOCK, THOMAS ALEXANDER.....	452
HAYDEN, JESSE FRANKLIN.....	282
HOSKINS, JOSEPH ADDISON.....	365
JOHNSON, CAUIN TIMOTHY.....	392
JOHNSON, MRS. CAUIN TIMOTHY.....	398
JOHNSON, THOMAS LESTER.....	514
JONES, MOSES STREET.....	466
KENAN, ANNIE ELIZABETH HILL.....	337
KISTLER, ANDREW MILTON.....	81
LINDSAY, HUGH BARTON.....	354
LOWMAN, WILLIAM RISH.....	125
LUKE, JAMES M. C.....	532
LUPTON, JOHN THOMAS.....	87
MCCALL, JOHN LAURIN.....	94
MCCOMB, JAMES BELL.....	100
MCIVER, DUNCAN EVANDER.....	305
McKINNON, ALEXANDER JAMES.....	17
MALONE, MILES ALEXANDER.....	480
MALONE, SARAH GLENN (JONES).....	488
MARION, JOHN HARDIN.....	420
MOORE, ROGER.....	68
NELSON, FRANK.....	415

	FACING PAGE
OTTS, JAMES CORNELIUS.....	106
PACK, GEORGE WILLIS.....	474
PAGE, BONEY WELLS.....	381
PARKER, JAMES.....	116
PARKER, WILLIAM T.....	594
PAYNE, WILBUR BOSWELL.....	549
RENNIE, JOHN GORDON.....	133
RICHARDSON, LUNSFORD.....	58
RICKS, FLETCHER BUCHANAN.....	139
ROGERS, PHILIP.....	149
RUTLEDGE, BROOKS.....	157
SCOTT, JOHN WINSLOW.....	313
SHAW, JOHN DUNCAN, JR.....	163
SHERIDAN, HUGO GROTIUS.....	540
SMITH, FRANKLIN FLETCHER.....	607
THRASHER, HENRY HAMMOND.....	168
UMBERGER, COL. ABRAHAM.....	43
UMBERGER, BASCOM LEONARD.....	46
WALKER, CLIFTON MCKINNEY.....	176
WELLFORD, ROBERT CARTER.....	629
WILLIAMS, JOHN ALEXANDER.....	189
WILLIAMSON, JAMES NATHANIEL, JR.....	580
WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM HOLT.....	32
WOODALL, PRESTON.....	196
WOODALL, MRS. PRESTON.....	200
WYLIE, RICHARD EVANS.....	204





Yours very truly
A. M. Kinnaman

ALEXANDER JAMES McKINNON

THE tocsin of war had sounded and the North and the South were locked in deadly strife, when Alexander James McKinnon of Maxton, North Carolina, was born in Richmond County, September 8, 1862. His father, Alexander C. McKinnon, was a farmer and a teacher, his mother Sarah (McQueen) McKinnon, a real old-fashioned wife and mother. Though Alexander C. McKinnon was not with the soldiers in the field, he was doing valiant service in the endeavor to produce double harvests wherewith to feed the men who fought. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

The boy grew apace, strong and sturdy as are boys raised near or in contact with mother earth, with sunshine above, and the odors of the pine around them; and as he grew, he developed one by one the traits of his Scottish ancestors. It was happy for him in his upraising to have both the tender influence of his mother, and the sterner discipline of his father. The fathers of most of his playmates were in the army or under the sod of the battlefield.

Notwithstanding the war and its intolerable aftermath of anarchy, known as the reconstruction period, the school of his father went on. Alexander began his education, thus, under the best auspices, and although it was had at the "country schools," by his father's assistance, he became no mean scholar. He knew the various forms of farm work in all their minutiae, and he chose agriculture as his pursuit. He was ambitious and with his mind ever on the alert he added other callings to that of farmer.

Raising the staple, the next step was to dispose of it—and as a cotton broker he achieved success. The lumber industry claimed his attention and he accepted the Presidency of the Alma Lumber Company. Facility of transportation appealed to him and he is President of a Railroad. Finance interests him and he is Vice-President of the Maxton Bank. He served his full quota in the State Guard, advancing from private to Major. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. Major McKinnon belongs to the Methodist Church and does not shirk any work connected with good membership, as he is chairman of the Board of Stewards, is frequently delegate to the annual conference, is on the Board of Education and Orphanage, and Secretary of Carolina College. In politics he is a Democrat and is generally a delegate to the State conventions.

Major McKinnon married at Maxton, October 13, 1887, Virginia Lee McKinnie, daughter of H. R. McKinnie of Elmira, New York, and Lou M. Linebury of Milboro, North Carolina. Their children are: Sallie Lou McKinnon, graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, teaching missionary work on National Board; Henry A. McKinnon, lawyer, Trinity College; Katie Lee McKinnon, Trinity College; A. J. McKinnon, Jr., Trinity College.

Major McKinnon is particularly interested in the matter of rural credits. He hopes to see money more elastic and cheaper to the farmer. He is decidedly in favor of a change in the manner of government of nearly all the towns, cities and States, and he desires a less unwieldy form. He believes that far better results could be obtained by the use of the short ballot, or commission form of government conducted on the same lines as well organized banking or business institutions, with efficient heads of bureaus and the elimination of all unnecessary departments and officials. He considers that the basic need of the South is new capital and more good people to utilize or develop its resources, and he would like the press to take up the facts and exploit the idea.

The man who lives not only for himself but is constantly looking out for the betterment of all conditions affecting his neighbors and fellowtownsfolks, must become popular, and Major McKinnon has been called frequently to take part in the government of Maxton, as Councillor, Alderman or Mayor. Now the people of his State are calling, urging and even insisting on his going up higher, to the gubernatorial chair. No man is better fitted for the position and it is to be hoped that he will consent to take the nomination, which will mean election.

The name "McKinnon" means a "son of Finguin," and its descriptive significance is "fair," "blonde."

The Mackinnon (McKinnon) family has, of course, an ancient Scotch lineage. According to Frank Adam "the Mackinnon Clan is a branch of the 'Clan Mac Alpine,' and their traditionary descent is from Fingon, grandson of Gregor, son of Kenneth Mac Alpine, King of the Scots.

"The Mackinnons were hereditary custodians of the standard of weights and measures in the Lordship of the Isles. A family of Mackinnons held, for many generations, the post of hereditary standard-bearers to the Mac Donalds of Sleat, and had the township of Duisdalebeg, near Isleoronsay, Sleat, as the reward of their services.

"Gregory tells us that 'The first authentic notice of this ancient tribe is to be found in an indenture between the Lord of the Isles and the Lord of Lorn. The latter stipulates, in surrendering to the Lord of the Isles the Island of Mull and other lands,

that the keeping of the Castle of Kerneburg, in the Treshnish Isles, is not to be given to any of the race of Clan Fionn.

"The Mackinnons originally possessed the district of Griban, in the Island of Mull, but exchanged it for the district of Mishnish, in the same island. The clan also possessed the lands of Strathordell, in the Island of Skye, and the Chief was usually designated as 'of Strathordell.'

"The ancient possessions of the clan were numerous. These comprised lands in the islands of Mull, Skye, Arran, Tiree, Pabay, and Scalpa. Now, however, the Mackinnons are landless in the old clan territory, while the Chief of the clan (the aged Mr. W. A. Mackinnon) is resident at Acryse, in the south of England. Strathordell, which was acquired in 1354, had to be parted with in 1765, as a sequel to the troubles which followed Culloden. The last Chief of the main line died, in 1808, in humble circumstances. It was then that the Chiefship of the Clan Mackinnon passed to the family of the present chief."

The Highland Appellation is "Clann Mhic Fhionghain," and the origin of the chief is "Celtic."

The badge of the clan is, according to some authorities, the pine or sprig of ash, and, according to others, St. John's Wort and St. Columba's flower. The slogan or war-cry is, "Cuimhnich bas Ailpein," meaning "Remember the death of Alpin."

The families of Love, Mackinney, Mac Kinney, Mackinning, Mackinven and Mac Morran are all septs and dependents of the clan. Skene's "Table of the Descent of the Highland Clans" classified the family of Mackinnon as follows:

"From the race of Dicaledones Cruthne or Northern Picts the name of the tribe, according to Ptolemy, being Karnones. The name of the Mormaorship or Earldom is 'Ross;' that of the small sept, Clan Fingon, and that of the chief, Mackinnon. The tartan of the clan has twenty-seven divisions and consists of four different colors, of which red predominates."

Lachdan Mackinnon, for thus the name is recorded in the old country, was created knight and baronet by King Charles II on the field of Worcester. He left a son, Daniel Mor, who, after a quarrel with his father while out hunting, left home, emigrated to Antigua, where he bought extensive tracts of land, and took a prominent part in politics in connection with the matter of Governor Parke. He served in the legislature of the Island and obtained a grant of the great salt lake of Antigua. He became the heir at law of Lord Lovington, the Governor, and succeeded to the baronetcy. His sons were William of Antigua, George and Samuel. The present representative of the family is Francis Alexander McKinnon, born in 1848. Daniel Mackinnon (1791-1836) was the Colonel and historian of the famous Cold-Stream-

Guards of the British Army. He was an intimate friend of Lord Byron.

William Alexander, Daniel and Henry were all three notable officers and fine writers. Henry's *Journal of the Campaign in Portugal and Spain* makes enjoyable reading and interesting history. He was Major of his regiment and fell at Ciudad Rodrigo.

One of the noblest characters in modern history is, unquestionably, the late Sir William McKinnon, Baronet, of London and Scotland, with whom, in years gone by, the writer of this sketch enjoyed a personal acquaintance. Sir William was largely interested in the development of the fertile regions of eastern and central Africa, and was the President of a company which explored large tracts of that continent and did much to introduce civilized customs and habits among the various tribes and races of the dark continent. His interests were subsequently acquired by the British crown, and now form part of British Eastern and Equatorial Africa. Sir William was a man of large private means, firmly devoted to his religion, of irreproachable conduct and life, of a most pleasing personality and disposition marked by generous impulses. When, in 1885, the British public was much exercised by the situation of Emin Pasha, who, together with his soldiers and followers, was in danger of extermination by the menacing hordes of the followers of the Mahdi, he caused the selection of Henry M. Stanley, the renowned African explorer, to head an expedition for the Pasha's relief, the thrilling story of which has been told so well in Stanley's book "*In Darkest Africa*." Sir William, in his munificent generosity, declined to allow anyone to share in the large expense involved by the equipment and work of the expedition, he paying the cost of the three years' work out of his own pocket. In recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered to the country and the empire, the late Queen Victoria was pleased to confer upon him the title and dignity of Baronet of the British Empire. He has left behind him a name and reputation which will live in the annals of history, and has set an example of right living and noble disinterestedness worthy of emulation by all.

Major McKinnon's mother's people, MacQueens of Corrybrough, County Inverness, are known as the highlanders of the clan Peran, to which the MacQueens belong. Many of these are distinguished in Scottish history.

In his very valuable work on the Scottish Highlands, already referred to, Mr. Adam has the following to say with regard to the MacQueen clan:

"The MacQueens, of Macsweyns, come of the same stock as the MacDonalds, both being of the race of Conn, or Cuinn, 'of the hundred battles.'

“The Macqueens of Garafad, in Skye, held the lands of Garafad for many centuries free, on the condition of giving a certain number of salmon yearly at a fixed price to the proprietor. It is said that they lost the above lands by getting into arrears with this rent.

“During the fifteenth century we find a branch of the Macqueens among the followers of the MacDonalds of Clanranald. Malcolm Beg Mackintosh, tenth Chief of Mackintosh, married Mora MacDonald of Moidart. When the bride went to the Mackintosh country, several of her kinsmen accompanied her, including Revan-Mac-Mulmor Mac-Angus Macqueen. This same Revan fought under Mackintosh of Mackintosh at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. His descendants settled in Strathdearn, where they acquired the lands of Corryborough, and became members of the Clan Chattan Confederacy. They were known as the ‘Clan Revan,’ from the name of their progenitor. Cadet branches of the Clan Revan came in time to occupy a good deal of territory in the valley of the Findhorn. The Corryborough lands appear to have passed from the Macqueens during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The present Chief is resident in New Zealand.

“When in 1778 Lord MacDonald of Sleat raised a Highland regiment, he conferred a lieutenancy in it upon a son of Donald Macqueen of Corryborough. In the letter to old Corryborough intimating the granting of a commission to Corryborough’s son, Lord MacDonald wrote to the former as follows, viz.: ‘It does me great honour to have the sons of chieftains in the regiment, and as the Macqueens have been invariably attached to our family, to whom we believe we owe our existence, I am proud of the nomination.’ Lord MacDonald, when making the above observations, doubtless intended to emphasize the fact that before his clan became known as the ‘Clan Donald,’ they had borne the designation of the ‘Sìol Cuinn’ (the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles).”

The name Macqueen is derived from “Suibhne,” or “Sweyn.” From the former the name varies to MacSwyde, MacCunn, and in some old documents MacQueyn. The latter has varied into “MacSwen, MacSweyn, and MacSwan.”

The McQueen Clan is of Celtic origin; its Highland appellation is “Clann Shuibhne” and the heraldic description of the armorial bearings is as follows:

Argent, three wolves’ heads couped sable. Crest: A heraldic tiger rampant ermine, holding an arrow point downwards argent, pheoned gules. Supporters: Two heraldic tigers ermine. Motto: “Constant and Faithful.”

The clan to which the McQueens are affiliated is Clan Chattan; its badge is the red whortleberry and its descriptive clan

pipe music is, in English, "Lament for MacSwain of Roag," the tune being "Cumha Mhic Shuain a Roaig."

One authority, speaking of the family of MacQueen of Corryborough, says: "The late Donald MacQueen of Corryborough, Justice of the Peace, married 27th April, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fraser, of Brightmony, great-grandson of Malicom Fraser of Culduthel, and died in 1813, leaving issue, surviving. Donald, Captain of the Second Madras Cavalry, Justice of the Peace of Inverness, married Margaret, daughter of Grant of Bught, County of Inverness, and died in 1827, leaving a daughter Marjory. Hugh, W. S., Justice of the Peace for County Inverness. James, military cadet, died at Woolwich. Alexander, M. D., His Majesty, Third Foot. William McGilliway, Captain 25th Madras Infantry, died in 1829. Simon, Captain in the army, Justice of the Peace for County Inverness. Kneas, Lieutenant, Forty-ninth Madras Infantry, died in 1837. John Fraser, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Justice of the Peace and D. L. for County of Inverness; married Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. George Dealtry, A. M., rector of Stoke, and vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire."

The tribe of which this family is the head is known in the Highlands as the clan Revan, and is of great antiquity, being originally of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; the connection with whom, after a separation of more than three centuries, was recognized, as recently as 1778, by Alexander, Lord McDonald. Early in the fifteenth century, Roderick Dhu Revan M'Sweene or McQueen, quitted the Isles on receiving a grant of territory, which included amongst others the lands of Corryborough, since which period his descendants have formed a branch of the powerful clan of Chattan, under whose standard they fought at the battle of Harlowe in 1411. The other families of MacQueen are branches of this clan, the chieftainship being vested in MacQueen of Corryborough, as lineal representative of Roderick Dhu Revan.

Donald MacQueen succeeded his father, Donald, in 1594. Angus MacQueen of Corryborough succeeded his uncle Donald (last mentioned) in 1623. He died August 5, 1655, and was succeeded by his son, Donald MacQueen of Corryborough, who married Mary, daughter of Cuthbert of Castlehill, County Inverness, died in 1676, and was succeeded by his son, Donald MacQueen of Corryborough, who married Jean, daughter of Dallas of Cantray, County Inverness, died in 1714, and was succeeded by his son, James MacQueen, of Corryborough, who married September 29, 1711, Katherine, daughter of Malcom Fraser, of Culduthel, County Inverness, and died in 1762 leaving issue, Elizabeth, married to Lachlan Mackintosh, of Raigmore, County Inverness, and a son, who survived him, viz.: Donald MacQueen of Corryborough, Justice of the Peace, County Inverness, who married

in August, 1742, Peggy-Mary, daughter of Shawe of Dell, and died in 1789, leaving other issue, the late Donald MacQueen of Corryborough, Justice of the Peace, County Inverness.

The lineal descent of Mr. A. J. McKinnon from King Robert Bruce of Scotland, through the MacQueen's is as follows: King Robert Bruce of Scotland—Margery, his daughter, married Walter, High Steward—King Robert II, their son—Lady Margaret Stewart, his daughter married John, Lord of the Isles—Donald, Lord of the Isles, her son—Alexander, Lord of the Isles, his son—Austin Moore, his son—Donald Gallich, his son—Donald Gruamach, his son—Donald Gorm Moore, his son—Donald Gorm Sassarrach, his son—Archibald, his son—Donald Gorm Oig, his son—Sir James, his son—Donald Oig, his son—Sir James Moore, his son—Sumerled or Soirle, his son—Austin Moore, his son—Flora, his daughter—James MacQueen, her son, Founder of Queensdale—Kate McQueen married Donald McQueen—Sarah McQueen married Alexander McKinnon—Alexander James McKinnon.

The presumption is that in one of the sons of Daniel McKinnon of Antigua is the founder of the American family of McKinnon. It is in that branch that the name of Alexander appears prominently, and of which Alexander James McKinnon, the subject of this sketch is, in his day and generation, so distinguished a descendant.

JOHN COLIN DREWRY

THERE is no more interesting study than that of history, none more absorbing than that of the individual man and the search for his ancestry. The powerful influence of heredity in the mental and moral equipment of the prominent men and women whose forefathers were among the early colonists of the territory once included in the Province of Virginia, is ever more overwhelmingly apparent. Given the man of to-day, his name, his character and career, and more than by printed record is the search directed to his ancestry on the other side of the ocean.

It has been said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, but even after the "gentleman" has been evolved, a lapse in some individual case, often puzzles those not versed in the peculiarities of atavism. The farther removed is the generation from an undesirable type, the less liability is there of its recurrence. Of the great numbers who from various causes immigrated to the new world, many came from ancient cultured families of Great Britain.

The Virginia Company was largely composed of the Nobility of England and wealthy merchants of London, who, having invested vast sums in the enterprise were most interested in its success. If they did not come over themselves in person, younger members of their families were sent to exploit their immense grants, to make new homes and accumulate new fortunes in the land thought to be an El Dorado.

Following the career of the Drewry family, the same ideas are found, modified by the environment of their times, that are the spring of action in one of their descendants, the subject of this sketch; for thus he gives utterance to his own ideas: "The noblest motive is the public good. Every man owes a duty to the community in which he lives and should strive as honestly to fulfil that obligation as he should any other debt resting upon him; and the best interests of the state may best be promoted by a proper realization of individual responsibility."

Sir Humphrey Drewry and his associates were granted by the crown large tracts of land in the Province of Virginia and settled near Richmond in Northampton County. Their descendants have all been good citizens, never extremely prominent, but always active and honest in business and foremost in the commercial activities of the communities of which they were a part.



Yours truly
John C. Drewry.

In the defense of the country they were ever to be relied upon, as the rosters of the Army and Navy disclose.

John Colin Drewry was born at Drewrysville, July 26, 1860. His father, William Humphrey Drewry, was a planter and merchant. His mother was Caroline Williams Barnes Drewry. John C. Drewry graduated from the High School of Petersburg, pursued a course in Bethel Military Academy in Fauquier County and was a student of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Drewry has always been a progressive citizen holding a number of positions of honor and trust. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank and President of the Raleigh Furniture Company. For thirty years he has been agent for an important Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, jointly with his brother, W. S. Drewry. In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Drewry has served in the State Senate and in the House of Representatives of his State, has filled the position of Alderman and of Mayor pro tem. of Raleigh, and is a member of the State Democratic Committee. His standing with the Masonic Fraternity is a distinguished one, he having been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina A. F. A. M. for twenty-two years, Grand Commander of North Carolina and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina. He is President of the Chamber of Commerce and President of the Capitol Club of Raleigh. Following the family tradition he has, for many years, been a vestryman of Christ Church, Raleigh.

In June 1886, John C. Drewry married in Atlanta, Georgia Emma, daughter of John H. Mangham and Rebecca Caldwell Mangham. In January 1902, he married Mrs. Kittie Holt Wharton, daughter of L. Banks Holt and Mary C. Mebaue Holt. His children are Emma L. Drewry now Mrs. James G. Hanes of Winston-Salem, and John C. Drewry, aged twelve years (1916).

Family names have been evolved as a rule in the course of years, and the evolution of the Drewry name is quite interesting. Roueray was an estate in France, which had been bestowed upon Rollo, also called Rou, the first Duke of Normandy; de Roueray is not a long call from Drewry. The founder of the English family of Sir Dru Drugo was succeeded by John de Drury, and in the succeeding generations the name becomes simply Drewry.

Roueray in Anglo-Saxon would have been Thrudleri, meaning *a True Warrior*. The Drewry family through marriage, lineage and public services, runs parallel with the history of England. The combination of Norman, Dane and Saxon is peculiarly English. The very diversity of the character of each race brings out the fine traits which are the richest heritage of the family. Drugo occurs several times in the Domesday Book as well as in the Battle Abbey Roll, and is a Norman personal name. It must be

remembered, however, that it was not until late in the twelfth century that family names were generally used. They were adopted from personal names, the estates of the families, or frequently from some mental or physical peculiarities of founders of the families. It is seldom that a lineage may be traced beyond the conquest, but in the case of the family under consideration the line is clear so far back as the ninth century, and it might without undue difficulty be extended still further.

Rollo or Rou, was the son of Gayon, a celebrated nobleman of Denmark. Labute says he was Norwegian. Having had some difficulty with his father and brother, Rollo gathered his fleet of fifty ships, set sail for the shores of France in the year 876, casting anchor in the Seine opposite to the Royal residence. He was warring with the Franks for some years but after embracing Christianity he made peace with Charles The Simple, who, notwithstanding his name, was wiser than he knew, in establishing Rollo in the province of, and creating him Duke of Normandy. Rollo's Godfather was Robert Count of Paris, and the name Robert was given to Rollo in baptism. By this action of Charles, the long series of incursions from Northmen and pirates ended, and under the Duke's sway Normandy was repopulated, and Franks and Bretons and other races all were fused into a flourishing state.

Rollo, (or Robert) married Lady Gilla, daughter of Charles, the King, and after her death, the Lady Papee, daughter of the Earl of Bessen and Bayeaux, became his wife. She bore him a son, William, surnamed Longa Spata, *Long-Sword*. William married Lady Sporsa, daughter of the Earl of Senlis. His son was Richard the third Duke of Normandy, who married Lady Agnes, daughter of the Earl of Paris. His second wife was a daughter of the Danish line. She bore him three sons: Richard, afterwards fourth Duke of Normandy; Robert, who succeeded as fifth Duke, and was the father of William the Conqueror. The third son of Richard and his Danish princess, was William, father of Sir Dru Drugo founder of the Drury or Drewry family in England. Pons was a town in western France in the Department of Charante Inferieure. An older brother of Sir Dru, Sir Richard de Pons or Pontis, obtained from Henry I the Cantred of Bychan and Castle of Lahnyndhgry. Sir Dru received from his cousin William the estates of Thurston and Rougham in County Surrey.

Sir John Drury, son of Sir Dru inherited these holdings in Surrey, which remained in the family for six hundred years. His descendant living in the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) married Joane, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Saxham, Knight, and by her had Roger, Nicholas and John, from which three brothers descend the Drewrys of Rougham, Saxham, Hawstead, Egerly, Riddlesworth, Besthorpe, Everstone and others.

Sir Niel Drury was an Alderman of London in 1312. Sir Nicholas de Drury son of the second John, was with John of Gaunt in the Spanish Expedition in 1367. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land before returning to England. A daughter being his sole heir, his posterity is found in the Mildmay and Hunly families. The daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Drury of Ickworth, who died in 1525, married Thos. Hervey, Earl of Bristol, who inherited her property. Sir Robert Drury of Edgerly who died in 1536 was a member of the House of Commons.

Sir William Drewry of Hawstead, Suffolk County was a soldier and statesman. He was born in 1527, educated at Cambridge, as were most of the Drewrys. He was made a prisoner when fighting in France and was associated with the Earl of Bedford in quelling the rising in Devonshire in 1549. Later, he was employed by Queen Elizabeth in connection with Scottish politics. In 1554 he was made Marshal and Deputy Governor of Berwick. He was appointed President of Munster, where his rule was eminently successful. He followed Sir Henry Sidney as Lord Justice of the Irish Council. He is said to have been a Knight of the Bath. His death occurred in 1579. Drewry's letters to Lord Burleigh and others afford an invaluable mine for the historians of that epoch.

There is still standing in London, or was a few years since, an old mansion used as a Mission House. It was built by Sir William Drewry of Hawstead in the reign of Henry VIII. This house gave its name to Drury Lane, in the time of the Stuarts the aristocratic quarters of London. It was in this house that Sir Robert shared his home with the Poet Donne and his wife in 1610, and after traveling on the continent with them, returned there to die. A very beautiful monument chiseled by Nicholas Stone, the distinguished sculptor, is erected in Hawstead church in Suffolk, in memory of Sir Robert. The family name is also perpetuated in this country in Drury's Bluff, on James River, one of the historic landmarks in Virginia, famous for the three days' battle in the Civil War, where the Confederates under Beauregard defeated the Federals under General Butler.

The manor of Chalfont St. Peter in Buckinghamshire, on the road to London, which belonged to Missenden Abbey, was granted by Henry VIII in 1536 to Robert Drury, Esq., whose descendants sold it in 1626 to the Bulstrodes. Sir Henry of Chalfont died in 1617.

Sir Dru Drury of Rougham, County Suffolk was gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of the keepers of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, at whose execution he was present. It seems rather peculiar that her son, James I, upon his accession to the throne in 1605, knighted Sir William the father of his mother's jailer, and that Charles in 1627 created Sir Dru himself a Baronet.

Through all the generations the Drewrys were prominent in the service of King and country—to mention a tythe of their names and deeds would extend this sketch to undue proportions.

The latter Sir Drew is no doubt the same who is mentioned with Sir Robert Drury as being of the Virginia Company of London in 1620. Sir Robert was a charter member of the Company in 1696, and was one of the Board of Councillors.

A Sir William Drewry and another William are also named as of the Company. The Virginia Company of London was not only composed of wealthy British noblemen and merchants of London, but most of the liveried companies were associated in the enterprise. Their object was to colonize and develop the vast territory then comprised under the name of Virginia, while Christianizing the natives. There is no doubt the Company was animated by the highest ideas. They were called "Adventurers" but the word was not then used in its more modern acceptance. The government of the Colonies was in the hands of the Councillors in London. Local Governors and officers were appointed to reside in the colony. Very few of the members of the Company visited Virginia. Those who did, came in their private sailing vessels, and many sent younger sons to make homes in the new world, whose reputation as a land abounding in gold and silver ore was somewhat exaggerated. Among those who came, were the founders of the Virginia family of Drewry.

It was also a place of refuge from religious persecution, which brought many of the better class of Scotch, Irish and French. The annulment of the charter of the Company in 1624 by James I, which he did to curry favor with Spain, caused the upheaval of all these conditions. Of course, the Company's loss was immense.

It was not until after this unrighteous annulment of the Company's charter that the colony was made the dumping ground for the inmates of London's jails and prisons, and a place of exile for political offenders and defeated rebels. Virginia truly owes no respect to the memory of James I, unless perhaps his action gave impetus to the desire for freedom afterwards so gloriously accomplished. Consequent upon this upheaval in the colony, the after effects of the Revolutionary War, the poverty of the people in their process of rehabilitation, and the destruction of records both public and private, it is difficult to find every link that connects the founder of an American branch, with his family in the Old World.

The first record relates to Sir Humphrey Drewry's grant of lands. There is, however, no proof that this person was ever personally in America; though many of the adventurers came, only to view the country, and return.

The next is George Drury at nineteen who sailed in 1835 for

New England. A few months later in the same year came Robert Drewry at sixteen, no doubt landing in Virginia.

In 1679 Richard Drewry is among the land and slave owners in Barbados. The first mention of Drewrys in Virginia is in the York (formerly Charles River) County Will Book No. 7. An administration on the estate of Robert Drewry, deceased 1687 is ordered. The Parish register of "Charles River, York-Hampton, Denbie County Pennsylvania and Warwick County," a manuscript copy of which is in the Library of Congress, gives numbers of entries of the Drury families. Unfortunately, except in the case of a few deaths, the record begins 1710 ending 1789. There is one death recorded viz.: "John, son of Robert" 1694. There is little doubt that the "Robert" in both cases is identical with the Robert who came in 1635.

John who married Deborah, also appearing in the Will Book, was no doubt the grandson of Robert. John, Sr., died 1714—but John, husband of Deborah was living in 1715. The line may be traced for several generations, through this record.

Captain Charles Drury and Mr. Thomas Drury were among the vestry of a small parish called Chuckatuck in Nansemond County in 1702-1709. Samuel Drury and Benjamin Drury appear in the list of grantees of land for service during the Revolution.

There seems little doubt that Robert was closely connected with the Sir Dru and Sir Robert, previously mentioned. Thus, the history of this distinguished family is traced back for more than a thousand years, and the line is still represented in these days of the twentieth century in the person of John Colin Drewry, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOLT WILLIAMSON

IN the historic Holt homestead, "Locust Grove," Alamance County, North Carolina, the home of his maternal ancestors for several generations, William Holt Williamson, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was born, February 4, 1867.

Michael Holt (who died about 1785), of the first generation of the family in North Carolina, Mr. Williamson's great-great-great-grandfather, had made settlement here at an early date, and many of his descendants, including the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day beneath this honored roof-tree; many of them in after years attaining distinction through nobility of character, unrivalled success, in business, and in the councils of the State and Nation.

Edwin Michael Holt (1807-1884), a great-grandson of the first Michael Holt, Mr. Williamson's grandfather, established the first cotton mills south of the Potomac River for the manufacture of colored cotton goods, becoming, virtually the founder of the colored cotton goods industry in the South.

The war between the States was responsible for the scattering of many southern families and for the destruction of their records. To this calamity the Williamson family was not an exception, though patient research has developed some interesting facts relative to several generations of the name and relative to the ancestry of the families into which the earlier Williamsons married.

The first of the name to whom this branch of the Williamson family has been positively traced was Nathan Williamson (sometimes called Nathaniel) who was born, tradition says, in Virginia, probably about the year 1750, and who died in Caswell County, North Carolina, in the year 1839.

The earliest recorded mention of Nathan Williamson thus far discovered, is February 9, 1780, on which date Henry Hays, of Guilford County, conveyed to the said Nathan Williamson, who is described as "of Caswell County," two hundred thirty-seven acres in Caswell County on both sides of County Line Creek. The price paid for the land was one hundred twenty-five pounds sterling, "specie of Virginia." (Caswell County Records, Deed Book, "A," p. 563.) In October, 1782, Nathan Williamson obtained by grant, from Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina, "200 acres in Caswell County, on the waters of County Line Creek, and adjoining John Windsor, Jeremiah Williamson,



Wm. L. Williamson.



and the said Nathan Williamson" (Ibid, Deed Book "B," p. 140). From all appearances, one is justified in the conclusion that Nathan Williamson followed the quiet life of a farmer, while from his will and the inventory of his estate one learns that he was quite a successful man for his time, judging from the real and personal estate of which he was possessed; among the latter a number of slaves.

Nathan Williamson married Sarah Swift. Mrs. Williamson was the daughter of William Swift, of Caswell County, a successful farmer and sheriff of the County in 1792 and 1793, and who had gone to Caswell County from Goochland County, Virginia. William Swift (who died in 1808) was the son of the Reverend William Swift, a minister of the Church of England, who resided in Hanover County, Virginia, where he died in 1734.

Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson had issue: George Williamson; Martha Williamson, who married in 1819, Caswell Tait; Elizabeth Williamson, who married in 1812, Samuel Smith; Frances Williamson, who married in 1799, Leonard Prather; Margaret Williamson, who married in 1808, Roger Simpson; John Williamson; Swift Williamson, who married in 1819, Mary Lea; Mary P. Williamson, who married in 1818, Robert S. Harris; Anthony Williamson, who married, in 1818, Eliza K. Lea; Thomas Williamson, who married Frances Pannill Banks Farish; Nathan Williamson, who died unmarried; Sarah C. Williamson, who married Mr. Moss.

Thomas Williamson (son of Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson) was born about the year 1782 and died in 1848. He was an extensive planter and a large merchant. Mr. Williamson, though frequently urged to enter political life, declined to do so, owing to a lofty ambition to excel in his business undertakings and feeling that success could not be obtained by any division of interests. He achieved marked success in the business world, amassing a comfortable fortune for the times in which he lived; furthermore, winning and holding the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Thomas Williamson (1782-1848) married Frances Pannill Banks Farish, of Chatham County, North Carolina, daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish, both of whom were natives of Virginia and whose ancestors for generations had been prominent in the life of that colony. Mrs. Williamson was descended from Adam Banks, who appears as a purchaser of land in Stafford County, in 1674; Thomas Pannill of old Rappahannock County, who died in 1677; Samuel Bayly, who resided at an early day in old Rappahannock County, dying in 1710, in Richmond County; and, from the Farishes, who settled at an early day in the Rappahannock Valley. Representatives of all these families moved from Tidewater to the Piedmont section of Virginia; the

Counties of Orange, Culpeper and Madison becoming their homes, from whence, later, their descendants removed to Southern Virginia and to North Carolina.

Thomas and Frances Pannill Banks (Farish) Williamson had issue: Anthony Swift Williamson; Emily A. Williamson; Mary Elizabeth Williamson; Thomas Farish Williamson, Lynn Banks Williamson; Virginia Frances Williamson; and James Nathaniel Williamson.

James Nathaniel Williamson (the last above mentioned child) was born March 6, 1842 and was therefore but six years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother, Mrs. Frances Pannill Banks (Farish) Williamson, was a woman of markedly strong characteristics, and it was with great earnestness and enthusiasm that she turned, at the death of her husband, to the careful training of her young family. Thomas Williamson had desired that his son, James Nathaniel, should be educated along the most liberal lines, and to the execution of this plan Mrs. Williamson devoted great energy.

James Nathaniel Williamson pursued his early studies in the well known preparatory school of Doctor Alexander Wilson, at Melville, Alamance County, who said of young Williamson that he was one of the "best in his classes." In 1860 Mr. Williamson entered Davidson College, and at the age of nineteen years he responded to his native State's call to arms in the war between the States. He enlisted as member of the First Company raised in Caswell County—Company "A," 13th North Carolina Regiment. Following the fortunes of the Confederacy to the bitter end, he served in many of the greatest battles of the war and was twice wounded, receiving his parole at Appomattox as Captain of Company "F," 38th North Carolina Regiment. Returning at the close of the war to his home farm, in Caswell County, amidst the chaos that then reigned, Captain Williamson, with grim determination, undertook the reconstruction of a shattered fortune. With a few faithful negroes, who were formerly numbered among his negro property, he went to work, and it was not long before order began to emerge from chaos.

Shortly after his return from the war, Captain Williamson married, on September 5, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Edwin Michael Holt, of Alamance County.

The branch of the Holt family of North Carolina, which resides in Alamance County, is descended from Michael Holt, who came into the colony at an early day (supposedly from Virginia) and settled in what was afterwards Orange County, now Alamance. Michael Holt secured a large grant of land from the Earl of Granville. This land, to which many additions have been made, from time to time, is now covered by the towns of Graham and Burlington.

Michael Holt died about 1785. His son, the second Michael Holt, had been one of the leaders for law and order, opposing the violent outrages of the Regulators prior to the Revolution, and he suffered much in consequence. He was slow in siding against the King, and, in the early days of the war period, was arrested and carried to Philadelphia, but was released upon the presentation of the facts in the case. Though he did not enter the war, he did a noble part by the Army in providing for its sustenance. He was the father of five sons and five daughters. A son, Joseph, by his first wife, Margaret O'Neill, moved to Kentucky. By his second wife, Jean Lockart, he had four sons and three daughters. Michael, the sixth of these seven children, was the father of Edwin Michael Holt. To the genius, industry and indomitable perseverance of this latter is due the founding of the Holt cotton mill business in North Carolina.

Edwin M. Holt married Emily Farish and was the father of ten children, among them Mary Elizabeth Holt, who married James Nathaniel Williamson.

Mr. Holt's idea (which he shared with preceding generations) was, that families whose interests were in common, should remain together, and thus the husbands of his daughters became identified with the Holt family in its large manufacturing interests. In this spirit, Mr. Holt invited Captain Williamson to unite with him and his four sons in the manufacture of cotton goods, and Captain Williamson accepted the invitation.

For several years after his marriage Captain Williamson made his home at Locust Grove in Alamance, but after the erection, near Graham, in the same County, of the Carolina Mills, in which he was a partner, he moved to that place, where he still resides.

William Holt Williamson, the subject of this sketch, is the son of James Nathaniel and Mary Elizabeth (Holt) Williamson, and was born at Locust Grove, Alamance County, North Carolina, February 4, 1867. He was enrolled, in his seventh year, as a pupil in the school of the Reverend Archibald Currie, a school in which many prominent North Carolinians received their early education. Afterwards, he attended Lynch's Preparatory School, at High Point, and in 1882, entered Davidson College. He remained in college two years after finishing the sophomore course. Though quite young to leave college, the inclination to be at work, and filial affection, developed into an irresistible desire to be with, and to help, his father, in the cotton mills. After the great success of the Carolina Cotton Mills, on Haw River, Captain Williamson had built the Ossipee Cotton Mills in Alamance County, operating the latter in his own name.

In June, 1884, in the Ossipee establishment, William Holt Williamson first began work on the very "lowest rung of the

ladder." For some time he worked for but a nominal salary, which was gradually increased as his work became more effective and his ability was proved. On January 1, 1888, he was admitted to partnership in the business with a one-seventh interest. Mr. Williamson was then of age, and the firm name was changed to "J. N. Williamson and Son." In 1891, James N. Williamson, Junior (a brother of William Holt Williamson) was admitted to membership in the firm, and the former designation of "Son" became "Sons." Between 1888 and 1892, the firm's business was highly successful; the colored cotton cloths becoming known throughout the United States by a constantly increasing trade.

In 1892, William Holt Williamson established The Pilot Cotton Mills, and began the erection of a plant in Raleigh, which was finished and placed in operation in 1893. Associated with him in this undertaking were his father, James N. Williamson, and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, and later, his brother, James N. Williamson, Junior. In 1907, this business was incorporated under the name of the Pilot Cotton Mills Company, with William H. Williamson as President and Treasurer, James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior, as Vice-President, and A. V. D. Smith, as Secretary. The Pilot Cotton Mills Company's plant contains four hundred and twenty-five looms, about eleven thousand spindles, manufacturing about seven and a half million yards of cloth annually. The product of the Pilot Mills is known throughout the United States, while for exportation to the Philippines, South America and the West Indies, other fabrics are manufactured. This mill has maintained a splendid record for "working time," having operated about six thousand days in the twenty years up to January 1, 1915, an average of practically three hundred working days to the year. The enterprises of the Williamsons and Holts have given an impetus to the commercial life of the State, the fabrics of which they are manufacturers being known and used throughout the world.

Mr. Williamson's interests are many and varied. He is President and Treasurer of The Pilot Cotton Mills, at Raleigh; Vice-President of the James N. Williamson and Sons Company, operating the Ossipee and Hopedale Mills at Burlington; director of the Harriet Cotton Mills, at Henderson, and Vice-President and a director of the Merchants National Bank at Raleigh. His interest in educational matters has led to his accepting membership on the board of directors of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Raleigh. Mr. Williamson belongs to the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and was, at one time, a member of the Capital Club of Raleigh, and was on its board of governors. He was also a member of the late Southern Society of New York. The Raleigh Country Club, of which he was the President, when the Club was first opened, was built

under Mr. Williamson's supervision, and he is now identified with it.

Mr. Williamson is a Democrat in politics, though not in sympathy with all of its policies. As the platform of that party, however, comes nearer than any other towards meeting his political views, he has maintained affiliation therewith.

He is an Episcopalian in religion, a vestryman of Christ Church, Raleigh, and Vice-President of the Church Club of that parish.

In accordance with a request of his employees in the Pilot Cotton Mills, and that he might fraternize with them, Mr. Williamson became a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

Mr. Williamson has a winter home in De Land, Florida, where he goes for much needed rest from business duties. He greatly enjoys outdoor life, and is a devotee of golf. Hunting and fishing are also among his pastimes.

William Holt Williamson married, December 1, 1897, Miss Sadie Saunders Tucker, daughter of Rufus S. and Florence Perkins Tucker, of Raleigh, who was born November 28, 1872. Their children are Sadie Tucker, who died in infancy; William Holt, Junior, born December 5, 1903 and Sarah Tucker, born September 13, 1912.

Mr. Williamson has the rare gift of clear and concise expression, and in no way could the actuating principles of his life be better described than by using his own words extracted from a recent statement concerning himself and his business. He says: "Since I was old enough to think on such subjects, I made up my mind to adopt a business career, following the work of my father, a cotton manufacturer. Upon entering upon the labors and duties connected with that business I endeavored to make the object of my life and work first, to transact my business by honest dealings and then to conduct it with a view to the betterment of my fellow men, and for the upbuilding of the community in which I was located.

"I have always endeavored to help my employees by bettering their condition, mentally, morally, physically and financially. In our mill stores we sold only the very best and absolutely pure groceries, even before the pure food laws were enacted. I have always believed in paying the best wages possible, also in providing comfortable homes for the employees, and have aided them in the beautifying of their yards, encouraged them in their gardening, and have looked to clean surroundings for them and to the providing of pure drinking water. I felt that after I had provided honest work, a good, comfortable home and good surroundings in a healthy locality, had given them the best wages and their children an opportunity to receive an education, I had

practically done my part by them. I might also add that I provided churches to aid the development of the moral and spiritual side of their nature.

“The Pilot Mill Village is considered one of the neatest and most attractive in the State of North Carolina; the Mill school one of the best equipped in the country, and there is hearty co-operation among the teachers, scholars, parents and the management of the mill. The school has the best of teachers and has captured the silver cup for punctuality three years in succession.

“While the prime object in running a business is to make money, I have always felt that there is something more to be gotten out of it than mere money and profit. While it must necessarily make money to be successful, and the money-making end cannot and must not be ignored, still, while this is being done, I have felt it to be the duty of all employers to set a good example to their employees, of thrift, honesty, industry, and sobriety, and also to let these people know that you feel an interest in them and have their welfare at heart.”

CLAYTON TORRENCE.





COL. ABRAHAM UMBERGER

BASCOM LEONARD UMBERGER

THE history of the last fifteen centuries would be incomplete if the doings of the Teutonic peoples should be left out of the record. From the historic day when Herman, at the head of his German tribe, destroyed the Roman legions of Barus, down to the present time, the work of men of Teutonic blood has been one of the dominant features of the middle ages and modern history, and this statement refers particularly to the Southern Germans. Saxons who ruled England from the fourth to the eleventh century were blended with the people who made incursion into the land from Western Germany. Central Europe has been dominated by the Teutons for a thousand years. In our own country they have played an important part. In the early settlement, the Palatines of the Mohawk Valley in New York; of New Bern, North Carolina; of Orangeberg, South Carolina; of Saulsbury, Georgia; with the Moravians of Pennsylvania and of North Carolina, and the Dunkards of the Valley of Virginia, were among the sturdiest of our early pioneers. They bore an eminent part in our Revolutionary struggle. The choleric but soldierly Baron Steuben was of great assistance to Washington in the training of new recruits. Heroic old De Kalb, dying at the head of his legion on the disastrous battlefield of Camden, and equally heroic old Herkimer, at Oriskany, who, though mortally wounded, calmly resting at the foot of a tree smoking his pipe, so directed his men that a bloody disaster was converted into a dearly bought victory, which is recounted in our annals. Muhlenberg, the fighting preacher, one of Washington's trusted Generals, and in our later history Carl Schurz, exiled from his own country for liberty's sake, fought through the Civil War, and later became a leader as an editor and a statesman.

From this strong stock comes B. L. Umberger, of Concord, North Carolina, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Umberger was born at Wytheville, Virginia, December 16, 1872, and is the son of Colonel Abraham and Elizabeth Martin Umberger. His father owned the beautiful estate of "Cold Springs" near Wytheville, which is one of the most beautiful sections of Virginia. He was a farmer and stock raiser.

The immigrant ancestor of Bascom Leonard Umberger and of every branch of that family name in America, was Heinrich (Henry) Umberger, who, with his wife and five children, sailed from Rotterdam and Cowes, on the ship Hope, Daniel Reid,

Master, arriving in Philadelphia, August 28, 1733. Julian, his wife, died shortly after their arrival. Hans Leonhart (Leonard) the oldest son, was born 1715; Michael, in 1718; Julian, daughter, born 1721; John, in 1723, and Elizabeth, in 1725. His second wife was Anne Maria Catherine—family name not known. They settled in Lebanon Township, then Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. In 1747 a warrant for two hundred acres of land near Lebanon was granted to Henry Umberger, and in 1749 another tract in the same township was granted to him; it was known as "Cranis Departure." The farm obtained in 1747 became known as "Umberger Retreat" during the Indian incursions. This sturdy pioneer was a devout Christian, and with his sons helped to establish the old Hills Union Church, where several generations of the family are buried. Leonard, the oldest son, married Barbara Borst. In his will, two sons, John and Henry, are named, and four daughters, whose names are not given. He died in 1766. Michael married Anna Maria ———, of Tudehocken, as shown by the records of Reverend Casper Stover. He evidently prospered, acquiring estates in several counties, which he deeded to his several sons: Leonard, Henry, Adam, John, Michael and Philip.

In 1776, the people of that section took up arms in defense of the colonies, and under the command of General Armstrong, marched to Washington's relief at Trenton. The same troops later participated in the Battle of Germantown. The UMBERGERS were well represented in this command, and after the death of Michael in 1778, several of his sons entered the army and served in Captain Holden's and Captain McCullough's Companies. At the close of the war three of his sons, John, Henry and Philip, sold out and moved to Virginia, traveling on horseback and in wagons, locating in Wythe County. The records of that County show a land grant in 1783, to Henry and his wife, Catherine, which land, known as "Rose Hill Farm," is now owned by Professor F. B. Kegley and Brothers, who are lineal descendants of Henry. This is one of the best and most beautiful blue grass farms in Wythe County. In 1794 Henry and his wife signed a release as the heirs of Henry and John Umberger.

Leonard, the eldest son of Henry, born about 1785, was the father of six sons and six daughters. The youngest of these sons was Abraham, who, with his father purchased the "Cold Springs Farm" about three miles from Wytheville. Abraham was the father of seven sons: C. W. Umberger, now living in North Carolina; Professor Crit Umberger, of Grayson College, Texas; E. H. Umberger, deceased; Dr. Everett Umberger, deceased; Reverend Robert Umberger, of West Virginia; Bascom Leonard Umberger, the subject of this sketch, and Heber Umberger, a banker of Pocatong, Virginia. Of Abraham's daughters, only two are now

living: Mrs. W. B. Peters of Emory, Virginia, and Mrs. Neta Umberger Grews, wife of Walter Harlow Grews, D.D., Columbia, South Carolina, President and Founder of The American Lutheran Survey, the most widely read magazine in America, published by Lutherans.

Captain David Umberger, of Lisbon, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was in the war of 1812. He married Dorothy Maish, daughter of George Maish. Their oldest daughter, Mary, married Edward Miller, who was the grandfather of John R. Miller, Esquire, a leading lawyer of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Captain David Umberger was the son of Captain John Umberger of Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, who also was a soldier of 1812. His father was Adam, the son of Michael, who was also the father of John, Henry and Philip, who removed to Virginia as above stated.

The line of descent for the Virginia Umbergers, therefore, is Henry, the immigrant, his son Michael; Henry, son of Michael; Leonard, son of Henry; Abraham, son of Leonard, and Bascom Leonard, son of Abraham. Mr. Umberger's mother was the widow of Banks King, of Giles County, when his father married her. The three King children were raised and educated with the Umberger family. Doctor Everett W. Umberger married Etta King; T. B. King is a prosperous farmer on the Banks King estate in Giles County, with land interests in other counties, while the youngest son, Charles Banks King, D.D., married Annie Watts, of Baltimore, and founded Elizabeth College for Women in Charlotte, North Carolina, which he owns and conducts.

Bascom Leonard Umberger was the youngest child but one of a large double family. While still quite small his parents died and he was reared by a brother, Doctor Everett W. Umberger. An invalid from childhood and a constant sufferer, he was yet of such a sunny disposition as to acquire the pet name of "Whistles," which follows him down to this day. He had a natural love for learning, and he entered the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1892, with a capital of \$37.00. It was about this time, when he was about sixteen years of age, that he was employed by B. F. Johnson of Richmond, Virginia, as a solicitor. By dint of hard work and rigid economy he was able to pay for three years' schooling, notwithstanding the period of financial stress which for four years followed 1892, although he was for a larger part of the time on crutches.

Leaving the college he became a commercial traveler, traveling four years over the United States and filling every kind of a position in and out of the office, from a house-to-house salesman to a sales manager of the entire field forces. Determined to get forward, he retained the good habits that had always been his, and practiced an economy which enabled him in these four years to accumulate a little capital.

In November, 1899, he married at Concord, North Carolina, Jennie Ludwig, born May, 1876, daughter of Wiley and Mary Winecoff Ludwig. Their children are: Wiley Ludwig Umberger, born May 25, 1901; Bascom Leonard Umberger, Jr., born February 20, 1903; Mary Bell Umberger, born March 22, 1904; Lew Roy Umberger, born January 11, 1906; Anneta Umberger, born June 12, 1907; Lulu Esther Umberger, born October 2, 1908; Etta Umberger (deceased), born September 29, 1910; Charlie King Umberger, born January 6, 1912; Jennie Ruth Umberger, born January 28, 1914, and Frances Virginia Umberger, born September 19, 1915.

He had already foreseen the opportunity of the great Piedmont section, and he settled in Concord with a resolute determination to assist in the development of that section and to build up his own fortunes. In 1902 he opened up a subscription business to sell goods through salesmen from house-to-house over the United States, which he styles "The Home Educational Company," of which he is still President and Manager, and travels its men in forty States. He largely uses young men, college students, who, like himself, worked to pay their way through college, and through this agency hundreds of college men have not only paid for their academic and university education, but have acquired a knowledge of men as well as the minutiae of business. This enterprise has literally run into millions in this thirteen years. As an example of Mr. Umberger's methods, he took up an article that had been run by jobbers for ten years and then discarded, and of this article he has sold more than a million dollars' worth. He has also an inventive turn of mind, which resulted in his inventing and placing on the market in 1907 the "Home Art Desk," a "Toy Piano Action," and other articles and improvements, and in the midst of all this stress of business and invention has found time to compile several books. He was one of the founders of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of which he is still a Director. He established and is President of the Purity Ice-Cream Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, now one of the links in the Chapin-Sacks chain of factories, "The Velvet Kind;" Treasurer of the Concord Real Estate Company, and of John K. Paterson Insurance Company of Concord, North Carolina, and Director of Elizabeth College, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Lutheran Survey Publishing Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

The cream for the big ice cream factory, which is the largest and most up-to-date in the State, is supplied from the sanitary dairies on his fourteen farms.

This brings us to his most important business activity. His real estate operations have been daring, extensive and successful. In addition to being interested in five real estate companies, he



Yours truly
B. L. L. L. L.

built up the prosperous suburb of "Bergerburg," and is one of the largest land owners in that section. His home on the National Highway North is equipped with every modern convenience, and is one of the best country homes in the State. This is a remarkable record for a man who started life handicapped with an infirm body. He adheres to the faith of his fathers, and is an Elder in the Lutheran Church.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Umberger is a strong supporter of President Wilson's policies, and is convinced that the National prohibition of the liquor traffic would be greatly to the benefit of the country, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of his State, and for years a delegate to the National Convention.

He finds time to keep in touch with all current events and great questions through first-class magazines, reviews, and select literature. Perhaps no better idea of this man's temperament can be gained than by quoting a few lines of his own words. He says: "Every original thought or device is materially for the business-building of to-morrow. Any one can roll along in a rut, but the men who have the courage to jolt out of the humdrum of routine, rise from the commonplace to conspicuousness, and become leaders in the way to change and progress. Men who succeed do more than humdrum detail work; they create ideas that give them more power."

Mr. Umberger lives up to his theories. He sees opportunities on every hand where other men would be blind to them or too faint-hearted to seize them if they did. He does not permit himself to be controlled by environment, but controls circumstances and possesses a versatility of mind that brings him success in many different lines. So original and daring is he in his ways and planning that he keeps his friends wondering what next he will undertake and how he will carry out the new undertakings.

The Revolutionary services of the Umbergers have been mentioned. It may be added that in every war since that of 1812, with Mexico in 1846, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, members of this family have borne their share; his father, Colonel Abraham Umberger, whose portrait we attach, having been a gallant Confederate soldier.

Mrs. Umberger's family name of Ludwig comes down from the time of Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago. It was one of the earliest personal names before surnames were used. In 814 Charlemagne resigned his empire of the West to his son Ludwig, and this son later granted Bavaria to his son Ludwig. From that day down to the present, descendants of this family have ruled Bavaria, and the name of Ludwig appears so often in the list of these Bavarian rulers that it may be fairly classed as an official name.

Joseph Ludwig was born in Kinderroth, a province of Deitz, in 1699. He married Catherine Kline, and with his wife and three children embarked for America under the auspices of General Samuel Waldo, in June, 1753. Joseph Ludwig died on the sea, but his family arrived safely at Broadway Bay, Waldoboro, Maine, in September following. The family were Protestants. Jacob Ludwig, oldest son of Joseph, married Margaret Hilt in 1775. Professor Schurr, the distinguished naturalist, says that he was well acquainted with the Umberger family at Stuttgart; that Ulrich Umberger and his father were intimate friends. It appears that they came to Stuttgart from the city of Much in the Schwartzwald, in Wurttemberg. Among some of the eminent men of this name in Germany are noted: Count Wernher Homberg von Minstriel. The family had estates in the Bishropic of Basel. The Count was born in 1284. In 1309 Henry VII made him Captain of an organization called "Reichstrue" in Lombardy District, Frickthal in Aargau, above the village of Wittan (Baechtold). A very fine painting depicts him in full armor before the gates of a fortress where he is about to force an entrance.

Jeremiah Homberger, Lutheran theologian, born in 1529, at Fritzlau, died in 1593 at Regensburg. Was a minister in Gratz, but had to leave there in 1589.

Pal H. Homberger, a learned musician, born in Regensburg, where he died, 1634, Cantor and Preceptor. Many of his compositions are to be found in Proske's library.

Homberger, Hoenberg, Homburg, would seem only variants of the name Umberger or Humberger, because of the similarity in the descriptions of their armor, and the names of the places below suggest the patronymic as one of the place names.

Homberg, Wurttemberg, District of the Danube belonging to a place called Waldsee, a village with ninety-two inhabitants near Amach.

Humberg, Wurttemberg, a district of the Just, belonging to Gaildorf, a village of twenty-three inhabitants, Gochwenel.

The original form of the name Umberger was undoubtedly von Homberg. Like that of most other surnames, however, that of Umberger has, with the passing of the years, been modified in spelling and pronunciation to suit modern ideas and a different environment, the prefix "von" being dropped, and the termination "er" being added to take its place. The other changes were evidently made so that the spelling conformed more closely to the present pronunciation of the name, hence the form Umberger.

127



31 CONG. INC
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James M. Camp

JAMES MAGNUS CAMP

JAMES MAGNUS CAMP was born near Arrington, Nelson County, Virginia, on September 29, 1860, and died in Lynchburg on February 21, 1902, being then a little past forty-one years of age.

His parents were John James and Betsey Anne (Tinsley) Camp. His father was a planter and a magistrate. In both the paternal and maternal lines his people have been identified with Virginia since the colonial period, having been large land and slave owners during ante-bellum days, and in every generation have been remarkably well represented in the wars of America.

James M. Camp was a delicate boy, and for that reason his early education was conducted at home, by his father, who was a cultivated and well-informed gentleman. An opportunity was afforded him to receive a college course, but the lad was so eager to enter upon an active life that he declined this offer. He afterwards regretted his decision when he realized the benefit of special training for any vocation.

Biographical works and historical novels were his preference in reading. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Camp became a resident of Lynchburg, and the remaining years of his life were spent in that city. A man of naturally quiet temperament and unpretentious manner, the concentration and application which he brought to bear upon his work was intense; but in everything he undertook, his great energy was tempered by his good judgment.

In 1893, having thoroughly established himself in the confidence of his home people, and acquired a reputation for financial efficiency, he engaged in the clothing business as a member of Wills, Camp and Company. The firm started in a moderate way, but the business was well organized, and had behind it first class ability and unblemished integrity. It grew by leaps and bounds, and in the few remaining years of Mr. Camp's life he saw the enterprise develop into one of the large concerns of the city, well known and patronized throughout that section of the State.

James Magnus Camp was a liberal man. He knew not only how to make money, but how to spend it; and he was always ready to help those who were in need. In the Court Street Methodist Church of Lynchburg, of which he was a member for many years, he was a tower of strength. In the Marshall Masonic Lodge with which he was affiliated, he was a well-beloved brother.

His political alliance through life was with the Democratic party, for imbued, as he was, with the associations and ideals of the old South, there was no other political affiliation possible for him.

He was a lover of good music, and never lost an opportunity to enjoy it. He liked a good play, and was an occasional attendant at the theatre. His annual hunting trip was for him the great occasion of the year in the way of recreation, and he realized more pleasure from these outings than from any other source.

Mr. Camp married June 20, 1888, Elizabeth G. Poston, daughter of the Reverend John Carter Poston, a member of the Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference, whose wife was Fanny Evans, a daughter of Evan Evans, of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Camp had three children, of whom two are now living: Gladys Garland Camp and Edith Argyle Camp.

His last illness was long and painful. Though everything that science, skill and affection could suggest was done for him, he passed away in his prime, leaving behind him the record of a life well spent.

James Magnus Camp was the great-great-grandson of Ambrose Camp, a prominent citizen of King and Queen County, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He appears to have had some predilection for the upper counties, as in 1757 he was trading for lands in Spotsylvania County. He also bought land in Culpeper County in 1761, his will being recorded in the Court House of that County. His son Captain John Camp of the Revolutionary Army, was the father of William Camp of Nelson County, Virginia, and the grandfather of John James Camp, who was the father of James Magnus Camp, the subject of this sketch.

In view of the fact that it was not a very numerous family, the Camps made a remarkable record in the Revolutionary War. The record shows the names of John, who was a Captain in the Gloucester Militia; John, of Culpeper, before mentioned, who was a Captain in the Continental line; John of Brunswick; John, of York; Lawrence; Marshall; Reuben; Richard; Thomas, of Southampton; Thomas of Culpeper; Thomas, county unknown; and William, a lieutenant.

Of this long list of Camps in the Revolutionary armies, four were brothers or sons of Ambrose Camp. Of these brothers, John enlisted in 1775 in a Company commanded by Captain, afterwards Colonel John Green, which was attached to the First Virginia Regiment under command of Colonel Patrick Henry, on February 12, 1776. John Camp appears as Second Lieutenant in the Third Virginia Regiment, and later as Lieutenant under Captain Gabriel Jones, succeeding to the command of the Company on the death of Captain Jones. This Company was later

attached to the marine service. William Camp was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Continental Artillery January 1, 1777, First Lieutenant November 30, 1777, Regimental Adjutant March 16, 1778; and resigned on October 1, 1778. Thomas Camp was Corporal in Captain Nathaniel Burwell's Culpeper Battery attached to the First Artillery. Marshall Camp was a private of mounted troops and was killed during a retreat. There is a family tradition that there was another brother James, who also served as a private. This may be the same as James B. W. Camp, who appears as a private soldier on the Revolutionary rosters.

The War of 1812 brought to the front as officers: John Green Camp, who entered the army as a First Lieutenant and rose to the rank of Major; William Green Camp, who appears as an ensign in the Second Rifle Regiment; another William Camp, who appears as an ensign in the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry; a fourth, John Camp, who appears as a First Lieutenant in the United States Volunteers, credited to the State of Mississippi. It cannot be definitely stated that the last mentioned was a member of this family, though it is quite probable. Major John Green Camp became a conspicuous figure after the war. He was the son of Henry Clay Camp, who married Elizabeth Green, daughter of Colonel William Green, who was the son of Robert Green, an Englishman born. Henry Clay Camp was the son of Ambrose Camp.

John G. Camp married towards the end of the war, on June 11, 1814, Rhoda Barker, daughter of John Lewis Barker, of Buffalo, New York, and resided in that city for a number of years. In 1835 he moved to Sandusky, Ohio, from which place he was appointed, by President Taylor, United States Marshal for Western Florida. He died in the City of Washington, in 1849. Major Camp was a gallant soldier, and rendered notable service in the bloody battles along the Chippewa River and around Fort Niagara. General Winfield Scott, in his Memoirs, mentions Major Camp, and says of him: "He was one of those who got only thanks for the military services in the War of 1812-14." There is extant a letter of President Washington, dated September 12, 1796, addressed to the Honorable James Camp, tendering him the office of Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territories. This James Camp is said to have been the brother of Captain John Camp, which would make him the great-great-uncle of James Magnus Camp.

Mr. Camp's mother was a daughter of Nelson Tinsley and granddaughter of James Tinsley of Bedford and Amherst Counties.

The Tinsley family was an ancient one of Yorkshire, which was founded in Virginia by Richard Tinsley, who came over in 1651, and settled in Lower Norfolk County; and by Thomas Tins-

ley, who with his wife, Elizabeth, came from Yorkshire and patented lands in what is now Hanover County on October 20, 1689. The place was called Totamoi, and is yet held by the family. Thomas, who was an ancestor of James Magnus Camp, left seven children. In the Revolutionary War the family was well represented by John, Jonathan, Nathaniel (of Hanover), Ransom, four Samuels and William. One of these Samuels (of Hanover) was a Cornet in the Revolutionary army, and later became a Captain in the First Regiment of Infantry. Another Samuel Tinsley, evidently an older man, was a Captain in the State Troops.

The Tinsley pedigree shows the family descent from Roger Magerolles, Lord of Tinsloo, (or Tinsley) in Yorkshire, England. The ancient coat of arms showed a chevron between three wolves' heads erased—Later a stork was added. Motto: *Sine labe fides*, "Faith without dishonor." The colors were gules and argent.

The Tinsleys have intermarried in various generations, with the Colliers, Davises, Winstons, Molins, Bollings, Randolphs, Goodes, Harrisons, and others. Thomas Tinsley and Garland Tinsley were prominent citizens in Henrico County; and Thomas Tinsley was the man who gave Henry Clay his first start in life.

The old records show some very interesting stories growing out of these marriages. Thomas Gregory Smith Dabney, born in 1798, was a descendant in the fifth generation of John d' Aubigné, who was the founder of the Dabney family in Virginia. One of this Thomas Dabney's godmothers was Mary Camp. Samuel Washington, a younger brother of General George Washington married, as his first wife, Jane Camp, whose name also appears spelled "Champ." She died without issue, and though Samuel Washington died at the age of forty-seven he was four times married. John Bolling, son of Blair Bolling, married, as his second wife, Julie B. Tinsley. Henry Randolph, of Warwick, born in 1784, married as his third wife the widow Perry, who was a lineal descendant of the first Thomas Tinsley. John Pendleton, born 1691, son of Philip Pendleton, the immigrant, married a Miss Tinsley of Madison County, Virginia. He settled in Amherst County, and by his marriage to Miss Tinsley had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls. The four eldest sons migrated to Kentucky and his fifth son Richard, married a Miss Tinsley, who was his first cousin, and left numerous descendants. Albert G. Pendleton, in the fifth generation from Philip the immigrant, married a Miss Tinsley of Amherst County, Virginia.

Enough has been recited here to show that the Camps were good citizens and sterling patriots. Their virtues were many and were undiminished in the hands of James Magnus Camp, who was a worthy descendant of a notable race.

It may be noted that there is a French family having this

identical name. Henry de la Campe came over from France in 1753 and settled in Oley Hills, Pennsylvania.

An interesting contribution to the Camp family history is that of Miss F. M. G. Camp of Pittsburgh, who several years ago made the statement that the first comer to Virginia was Thomas Campe of Nasing Parish, County Essex, England, and that he came over between 1635 and 1640. She says further that Thomas Camp was a cousin of Nicholas Camp, Jr., the immigrant from England to New England in 1635, who founded the Camp family of that section.

It appears likely that Lawrence Camp, who, according to the family tradition is the founder of the Virginia family and was in Virginia in 1609, returned to England, and that his sons migrated to Virginia years later. Lawrence Camp was most probably the brother of Nicholas Camp, Sr., and his sons cousins of Nicholas Camp, Jr., which is in accordance with the tradition that has been preserved in the Virginia family. Miss Camp further states that Stripplehill Camp descended from Thomas and was the son of William and Mildred Camp. He was born November 12, 1721, and married 1746, Hannah ————. He had sons, John, William and Henry and a daughter Mary. It is believed that he had one other child, name unknown. He died January 8, 1758. His sons were all in the Revolutionary Army, William and John being officers. William married Frances Willis of Orange County on November 27, 1772. John married Dorothy Seawell of Gloucester County. Henry married Elizabeth Green of Culpeper County, daughter of William Green.

According to Mr. Camp's information, the first settlement of the family was in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, and from that center they spread out to Culpeper, on the north side of the James River, and to Lunenburg, on the west side, these being frontier counties up to the Revolutionary period. A number of Camps also settled in Henrico prior to the Culpeper and Lunenburg movement.

The origin of the Camp family name cannot be positively stated, as the genealogical doctors disagree. The Anglo-Saxon word "Cæmpa" meant a champion, the Norse word "Kampi" meant a bearded man and the Franco-Norman word "Campo" meant a field. There is another claim that the name was derived from a military camp, having been borne by a man who lived at or near the camp. The first definite form of the name, that is found in the old English books, is "de Campo." These de Campos were represented at Cambridge and Oxford in the year 1278. In the year 1379, the name "de Kempe" appears. Later the name assumed three different forms, "Camp," "Campe" and "Champe." All of these spellings are still extant, but a majority of the families use the simple form Camp.

There are two main branches of the Camp family in this country. Nicholas Camp, born in Essex, England, in 1600, and settled and spent the greater part of a long life in Connecticut. In the case of the Connecticut family, the records have been fairly well kept, and more is definitely known about them than about the Virginia family. One of the descendants of Nicholas Camp, Hiram Camp by name, was the first man to put the clock-making industry in this country upon a sound footing, and to him is due the fact that America is the best clock-making country of the world. He lived to the age of eighty-two, and in 1888 was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Another of Nicholas Camp's descendants, the Reverend Icabod Camp, had a most chequered career. He was born in Durham, Connecticut, on February 16, 1726; took the B.A. degree at Yale in 1743; was licensed to preach in 1752; was minister at Wallingford, Connecticut, from 1752 to 1761; moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1761; thence to Amherst County, Virginia, in 1762; and was for a number of years Rector of Old St. Anne's Parish. He followed George Rogers Clark to Illinois in 1779, and spent his remaining years in that country. He died at Kaskaskia, Illinois, on April 20, 1786. He was the first Episcopal minister who ever held a service on the banks of the Mississippi River. One of his daughters, Stella, married Antoine Reilhe, of St. Louis.

It is a tradition among the Virginia Camps that the family was founded by Lawrence Camp, of County Essex, England, who is said to have been in Virginia in 1609. This tradition seems to have been well founded, for Lawrence Camp had four sons, and from one of these sons, Thomas, is descended one of the Georgia families of that name. Lawrence Camp did not himself settle in Virginia, but his sons came to the new country. The first Camps who came in spelled their name Campe, which was the form used by the Middlesex County family of England. They dropped the final "e" after reaching Virginia, and the fact that the earlier generations used the coat of arms of the Middlesex family, gives a definite clue to their origin.

From an ancient English record, showing the marriage in London of William Camp to Mary Farmer in 1273, it appears that even at that early date, the Middlesex family of Camp ranked as gentry and was entitled to use coat armor.

In the absence of complete records, either public or private, it is impossible to give anything like a complete history of the Camp family in Virginia, but a series of investigations have demonstrated the common descent of the various Camp families in that State from Lawrence Camp, member of the Virginia Company in 1609.

During the Colonial period the Camps were people of excel-

lent standing, serving as vestrymen in different parishes, as soldiers in the Colonial wars and doing their full duty both to Church and State. According to these investigations, Ambrose Camp, the direct ancestor of James M. Camp, was not more than five generations from Lawrence Camp, which would make James M. Camp in the ninth generation.

Ann Marshall, wife of Ambrose Camp, was a member of the family to which the eminent Chief Justice Marshall belonged.

LUNSFORD RICHARDSON

ALTHOUGH the name Richard meaning "rich-hearted, powerful," was "in the Norman ducal genealogy before William came over the water, still it was reserved for the Angevine monarch, as he had made it the terror of the Paynim, so to make it the pride of the English heart." Because Cœur de Lion was the idol of his people, the popularity of his name became very great and many of his loyal subjects thought to do themselves honor by bestowing it upon their sons. Many of the namesakes of this illustrious monarch had sons who became known as sons of Richard, and thus gradually, as surnames began to be used, was evolved the present form, Richardson. It is interesting to note some early forms, as showing evolutionary steps in its development. In the Elizabethan Calendar of Pleadings, is recorded the name John Richardssonne, in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, is Thomas Rycherdeson and in the Hundred Rolls, mention is made of Roger fil Richard.

There were Richardson families in many English counties about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the name spread throughout all England, and into Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. To the Richardsons of Gloucester, arms were granted in 1588, to those of Durham in 1615, and to those of Warwick in 1647. In the year 1603, William Richardson of Worcester was knighted by King James. In 1619, at Welbeck, Sir Edward Richardson, Speaker, figures prominently and Sir Thomas Richardson of Norfolk, received his spurs of gold in 1626, at Whitehall. Sir James, member of a Scotch family of Richardsons, of Synton, was knighted at Perth by King James II in 1651.

As early as the year 1623, at least one Richardson, William, was living in the colony of Virginia near the James River. In January of the following year, a William Richardson was known to have lived on "Mulburie Island," Virginia. He came over from England in the Ship "Edwine."

Among other early immigrants was George Richardson, aged thirty, who embarked from England, April 1633, by way of the port of London, for New England, in the "Suzan and Ellin." In June of the same year, there came in the "America" to Virginia, Symon Richardson, aged twenty-three. In July, John Richardson, aged twenty-two, came in the "Paule;" another John, aged eighteen, in the "Assurance;" Luke, aged seventeen, in the "Primrose" and Thomas, aged twenty-six, in the "Transport." The



Very truly yours,
S. Richardson



month of August brought Leonard Richardson, a forty-three year old man, in the "George," while Henry Richardson, just twenty-one, came in October of the same year on board the "Constance."

Among the early landed proprietors of Virginia, was Ellis Richardson, who, in the year 1642, received grant of one hundred fifty acres in York County. Nineteen years later, Isaac Richardson received three hundred acres in Gloucester County. To William Richardson, of Isle of Wight County, was granted in 1664 a tract of seven hundred acres. Two thousand acres were comprised in the estate obtained by Robert Richardson in Accomac County in 1666. Records show that to Robert Richardson, in the same county and same year was granted a tract of five hundred acres, and to William Richardson, in conjunction with Thomas Adkinson, two hundred thirty acres were granted in Isle of Wight. In the year 1722, a grant of five hundred acres was made to William Richardson in Isle of Wight County, who, perhaps, was a descendant of the William who received a grant in 1666. In the same year (1722), there resided in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, William Richardson, planter, who had conveyed to him a tract of four hundred acres of land. In the year 1742, an Act was passed for the creating of a town at Bray's Church in King George County, and Clapham Richardson was to receive certain lots of land in the new town. In September, 1758, both Joseph and Daniel Richardson of Bedford County, were Sergeants in the Militia. Several other Richardsons of Bedford also gave military service at about this time, John, Joshua, Johathan, and Nathan. In the year 1759, to Benjamin Richardson of Sussex was granted a tract of one hundred thirty-eight acres; and the following year, Amos Richardson of Halifax County received a grant of one hundred fifty acres.

The tradition in that branch of the family, to which Doctor Lunsford Richardson belongs, is that there were three Richardson brothers who came to America from England in colonial days, and that one of them settled in Virginia, acquired property and founded a family. William, one of this family, great-grandfather of Doctor Richardson, moved to North Carolina some time between 1765 and 1770, and settled in Nash, or Johnston County. It was in the latter county that Joseph, son of William and Mildred, his wife, was born January 19, 1774. William was probably a Revolutionary soldier, as records show that William Richardson of North Carolina served in Carter's company, 1781-1782, and that another William Richardson entered Hadley's company August, 1782. About 1790, William Richardson was living in Johnston County, the head of a household. Other Richardsons, heads of families, in the same district and county at that time were Applewhite and John. William, father of Joseph, died February 1, 1814, and Mildred, his mother, died March 18, 1822.

Joseph married, in 1798, a young widow, Mrs. Martha Cobb Hackney, who belonged to a family of prominence in Wayne County, North Carolina.

It is possible to trace in detail and for several generations one branch of the Cobb (Cobbs) family which was first represented in Virginia by Ambrose Cobbs, who on July 25, 1639, obtained three hundred fifty acres of land lying on the Appomattox, and whose family consisted of wife, Anne, daughter, Margaret, and sons Robert, Ambrose, and Thomas, the last of whom died in 1702, leaving no descendants.

Robert was born in 1627, and lived in Marston Parish, York, of which he was "church warden" in 1658. After Bacon's Rebellion, he was made Justice of York County, and later became Sheriff of the same county, where he died on December 29, 1682. He was survived by his wife, Elizabeth, sons, Edmund, Ambrose, Otho, and Robert. The marriage and descendants of Robert have not been traced. It is known, however, that about 1721, "Robert Cobbs the younger" was a vestryman of Bruton. Elizabeth, the wife of Robert, son of Ambrose, died in 1684.

Ambrose, son of Ambrose and brother of Robert, died probably before 1688, leaving sons, William, and Robert. York County records of 1688 note the marriage of George Glasscock and Mary, "widow of Ambrose Cobbs," mentioned also as being the mother of William Cobbs.

Ambrose, son of Robert, son of Ambrose, was church warden of Bruton, and in 1710 is mentioned as one of the vestrymen. He married Elizabeth ———. His will, dated April 24, 1718, proved June 16, 1718, names his daughter Frances, and his sons, Robert, Thomas, John, Edmund, and Ambrose.

William Cobbs³, (Ambrose², Ambrose¹) married Mary, whose last name is believed to have been Timson, and they had issue: Samuel (probably), first a resident of York County and later of Amelia County. He married Edith, daughter of Jean Marot, a Huguenot, and they had issue: John Catlin Cobbs, Samuel, and five daughters. It seems probable that either Edmund Cobbs, or Ambrose Cobbs, sons of Ambrose Cobbs, was the father of Samuel, Edmund and John of Louisa County. Samuel Cobbs of Louisa County in his will, dated September, 1758, names children, Jane, Robert and Judith, and brothers Edmund, and John.

Robert⁴, (Ambrose³, Robert², Ambrose¹), married probably the daughter of Abraham Vinckler, of James City County, and his will, proved in York County in 1727, divides his estate among "all his children," and names his sons, Vinckler and John, as executors.

Thomas⁴, (Ambrose³, Robert², Ambrose¹), married Mary Shields, named in the will of her father, James Shields, of Williamsburg, who made his will in 1736, which will probated in

York County, September 1750, named Ambrose, Thomas and Matthew Cobbs. In the year 1752, a tract of eleven hundred ten acres in Chesterfield County was divided among Ambrose, Thomas and Matthew Cobbs.

A chancery suit, brought in York County about 1764, shows that Robert Cobbs, whose will was dated December 1725, married, first, Rebecca, daughter of William Pinketham. Rebecca died in 1715, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. Elizabeth Cobbs, born in 1704, married in 1719, James Shields of York County. Robert Cobbs took for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Donald Allen, and had issue: Sarah, who married Robert Jones, George, and Martha, who married Dudley Richardson.

During the eighteenth century, there are numerous references to Cobb or Cobbs families in North Carolina. Captain Jesse Cobb, of Dobbs County, was a member of the Assembly in 1777. Robert Cobbs, of Cumberland County, was in 1776, a member of the Provincial Congress and held other important offices. William Cobb served in the Revolution, as Lieutenant. William Cobb, perhaps the same, received one hundred eighty-six pounds, twelve shillings, and eight pence for services. Nathaniel Cobb, enlisted in Blount's Company, 10th regiment, in 1778, for a period of three years.

The Cobbs were represented in Wayne County in pre-Revolutionary days by two brothers, James and Nathan. Nathan was probably the father of Martha Cobb Hackney. Her brother, Stephen, was a prominent and wealthy man of Wayne County.

During the decade after the Revolution, the Cobb family in Wayne County included as heads of families, James, Stephen and Nathan. There were two women, heads of families, namely, Bridget Cobb and Patience Cobb.

In North Carolina at the present day, descendants of the branch, of which Martha Cobb was a member, are found in Wayne and Lenoir Counties, but some of the Cobb family, near the beginning of the nineteenth century, sold their North Carolina possessions and removed to Georgia.

Joseph Richardson, who was born in 1774, and married Mrs. Martha Cobb Hackney in 1798, was a planter in Johnston County, where he owned four large plantations, located about twenty-five miles east of Raleigh. His home was commodious and comfortable, and he was of amiable disposition and courtly manners, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

The children of Joseph and Martha Cobb Hackney Richardson, were: Clement, born 1799; Pharaoh, born 1802; Millicent, born 1804; and Lunsford, born April 26, 1808. On October 4, 1835, Martha died and her husband died November 3, 1840. Their son, Clement, died unmarried in 1822. Pharaoh, married Mary

Vinson, and had three sons, who grew to manhood, one of whom, Milton Richardson, a lawyer, married, and for a time resided in Clinton, North Carolina. Pharaoh Richardson died October 29, 1870.

Millicent, the only daughter of Joseph and Martha, while in her twenty-first year, in 1824, married Thomas Hadley of Wayne County, originally of Edgecombe, and went to live in the old Cobb home on Contentnea Creek, which Mr. Hadley had purchased the year before. Their children were: Margaret, Mary M., Martha A., Sarah J., Joseph Richardson, Thomas J., Harriet Amelia C., John Clement R.

Margaret Hadley, born February 19, 1825, married Captain Albert Upchurch, and died without issue. Mary M. Hadley, born February 17, 1827, married Doctor Stephen Woodard and went to reside in Wilson County. Their children were, Frances; Frederick; Mary Virginia; Margaret; Francis; Sidney A. and Elizabeth, all of whom married and had children, Elizabeth Woodard being now Mrs. Roger A. Smith, of Goldsboro, North Carolina. Martha A. Hadley, born November 22, 1829, married Wiley D. Rountree of Wilson, North Carolina, and had issue, Albert L., born April 16, 1852; Rosa, born November 12, 1854; Lily, born April 28, 1860; Robert L. Rountree, died in 1865. Albert L. Rountree married Alice V. Rountree, October 21, 1874, and had issue: George and Albert, twins, born July 1875, died young; Cynthia and Alice Virginia, twins, born and died in 1880; Robert and Wiley, born March, 1881, twins, and Louis D. Rountree, born August, 1884.

The twins, Robert and Wiley, are married and live in Phoenix, Arizona, and Louis D. Rountree is married and lives in Brooklyn, New York.

Lily Rountree married Thomas Russell Cooke, February 12, 1889, died June 4, 1899, and had issue: Wylie Rountree Cooke and Martha L. Cooke of Norfolk, Virginia.

Sarah J. Hadley, born October 11, 1834, married Samuel Moyer, and had daughters Caroline and Ella, the latter of whom married Willis Saunders, and is survived by Moyer Saunders, married and living in Mobile, Alabama, and Thomas Hadley Saunders, married and residing in Tarboro, North Carolina.

Joseph Richardson Hadley was born in 1831 and died in 1840.

Captain Thomas J. Hadley, born in 1839, married Sarah Saunders of Johnston County, and had issue: Martitia, Sarah, Lucien, Mary and Thomas J. Hadley, Jr.

John Clement R. Hadley, married Mary Moore and had two daughters, Bessie and Margaret.

Lunsford Richardson, youngest child of Joseph and Martha Cobb Hackney Richardson, was educated at the University of

Virginia, and after the completion of his college course, returned to the work of managing the large plantations inherited from his father. He continued to reside at the old homestead, and married Laurinda Vinson, a sister of his brother Pharaoh's wife. The parents of the Vinson sisters were James and Ruth (Smith) Vinson. Between 1848 and 1856, Mr. Richardson was several times elected a member of the State Legislature. He was drowned in 1856.

The children born to Lunsford and Laurinda (Vinson) Richardson were six in number. The eldest, Joseph, died of pneumonia when five years of age. The others were: Martha Ann Ruth, William, Clement, Rozetta and Lunsford. Although William and Clement were mere striplings when the War between the States broke out, they left their studies in the University of North Carolina in 1862 to join the Confederate Army. William became a member of Company "C," Fifth North Carolinian Regiment of Lee's army, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. As Clement was only fifteen years of age when he sought admission to the Army, he was placed in the Junior Reserves. After the War both brothers cultivated their farms, and William later served as State Senator.

Lunsford, the youngest of the family is Doctor Richardson of this sketch. He was born in Johnston County, December 29, 1853. His early instruction was received from neighborhood teachers, and he was thus prepared to enter Horner Preparatory School, at Oxford, North Carolina, in September, 1868. In May, 1872, he graduated with honor from the Horner Preparatory School, and in the following September, matriculated in Davidson College, near the city of Charlotte. Having been well prepared for a collegiate course, he enrolled as a Sophomore and pursued the regular classical course of studies, receiving his degree at the college commencement in 1875. For the three years immediately following his graduation he taught school, holding the position of Principal of the Little River Academy, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. He gave up teaching to manage a farm, and after about a year of this work he entered on the study of pharmacy, and in September, 1880, opened a drug store at Selma, North Carolina.

In the month of August, 1884, Doctor Richardson married Miss Mary Lynn Smith, whose father was Doctor Jacob Henry Smith, a Presbyterian minister of Greensboro, North Carolina. Her mother was Mary Kelly Watson, daughter of Judge Watson, of Charlottesville, Virginia. Mary Lynn Smith had two brothers who won distinction. One of them, Doctor Henry Louis Smith, became the President of Davidson College, and later of Washington and Lee; the other, Doctor C. Alphonso Smith, was professor of English in the University of North Carolina, and later occupied the same chair in the University of Virginia.

In January, 1891, Doctor Richardson removed to Greensboro, where he continued in the drug business under the firm name of Richardson and Fariss. In 1898, he organized the L. Richardson Drug Company, wholesale, which business, however, he sold about seven years later, and began the manufacture of proprietary remedies. For a time he conducted this work alone, but later admitted his two sons, H. Smith Richardson, and Lunsford Richardson, to partnership in the Vick Chemical Company, of which he is owner.

Doctor Richardson has been, since his youth, a Presbyterian, and for many years has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro. He was elected elder in 1893, and holds the honorable office of Presbyter to the various courts of his church. For over forty years he has taught faithfully and regularly in the Sunday-school, and for four years served as its Superintendent.

Although he has always been a loyal Democrat, he has never held nor sought political or civic office. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro, belongs to the Country Club, and also holds membership in the Law and Order League of the City of Greensboro.

His family consists of five children, two sons, and three daughters, all of whom have been educated at the leading colleges of the State. His eldest son, H. Smith Richardson, married Miss Grace Stuart Jones, daughter of Mr. E. K. Jones, of Danville, Virginia. The eldest daughter, Laurinda, married Doctor C. I. Carlson of Greensboro. The younger son, Lunsford, is unmarried, as are also the younger daughters, May Norris Richardson, and Janet Lynn Richardson. Janet, the youngest, has recently graduated from Fairmont Seminary, City of Washington.

As stated before, Doctor Richardson's mother was Miss Laurinda Vinson, the daughter of James Vinson. The surname of the Vinson family is variously spelled Vinson, Vinsin and Vincent, and it seems probable that the last mentioned form is the original one. The word "Vincent" in Norman French is derived from "St. Vincent" and is the name of a locality near Normandy. The name is found to have been in London as early as 1618.

On July 27, 1635, there embarked from the port of London to "Virginea," in the ship "Primrose," certain emigrants, among whom was Thomas Vinson, aged eighteen, who was the only one of his surname in the recorded lists. During the next century and a half, however, the Vinsons greatly increased in number, and in Revolutionary days, several families of the name were found in North Carolina. One Benjamin Vinson served in the Revolution, and for such services, received, at the city of Warrenton, a sum amounting to more than twenty-eight pounds sterling.

A Moses Vinson received at about the same time, over forty-one pounds sterling for his services, and Patrick Vinson received ninety-seven. The names of Drury Vinson and Peter Vinson are also recorded. There is mention of a William Vinson (or two of them) as belonging to the militia in Granville County in 1754. The name of William Vinson as a juror is of record, and one James Vinson, whose name is also written Vincent, was a claimant in a case. By 1790, there were upwards of a score of Vinson families or independent individuals of that name residing in North Carolina. Except for Daniel Vinson's family, residing in Morgan District, Wilkes County, all of these Vinsons were in Halifax District, Halifax County; Halifax District, Northampton County; and Hillsboro District, Wake County. In the first named District, lived Benjamin, Charles, David and John. In Halifax District, Northampton County, lived Henry, James, Abner, another James and James, Jr. In Hillsboro District, Wake County, were William, Hozias, Joseph, Reuben and Samuel.

So it is seen that through his maternal, as well as his paternal line, Doctor Lunsford Richardson is connected with those sturdy pioneers who laid the foundation of our national greatness and with those who gave valiant service to preserve the nation their fathers had founded. By his own expressed opinion, that the best interests of the State and Nation may be promoted by the practice of individual righteousness and by Christian education, he shows himself the worthy descendant of his honorable and honored ancestors.

ROGER MOORE

OF the many distinguished colonial families which made the Carolinas famous in the early days, the Moore family stands pre-eminent for devoted and conspicuous public service. From these celebrated forbears, their descendants have inherited a legacy of intelligence, courage, industry and resourcefulness. Among the late representatives of this fine old family was Colonel Roger Moore of Wilmington, North Carolina, head of the widely known manufacturing firm of Roger Moore, Sons and Company.

The name of Roger Moore appears in English records as early as the time of Henry VI. This Roger was a person of considerable note living in County Berks, England. Just when some of his descendants removed to Ireland is not made clear, but there is evidence that the family of Moore or O'Moore, chieftains of the territory of Leix, now a part of County Kildare and County Queens, Ireland, was of this Anglo-Norman stock. The armorial bearings, as well as the motto, are identical with that of the English family, and in those early times when coat armor was used for the purpose of identifying warriors, the heralds insisted upon hereditary evidence before the use of the arms was permitted.

The O'Moores were leaders of that proud and spirited class which so vigorously opposed the English government of Ireland, and their valorous deeds made them central figures in many engagements. The clan was nearly annihilated at Mullghmast in a general onslaught by English troops.

A century later, when Ireland was weakened by defeat and confiscation and guarded with a jealous care, the courage and resources of Roger O'Moore, Lord of Leix, gave strength to the formidable Irish Insurrection of 1641, and this rebellion was ostensibly the cause of the Cromwellian settlement in Ireland. History contains no instance of the influence of an individual mind greater than that of Colonel Roger O'Moore.

Thomas Leland in his History of Ireland says: "Roger Moore was the head of a once powerful Irish family of Leinster. His ancestors, in the reign of Mary, had been expelled from their princely possessions by violence and fraud and their sept harassed and almost exterminated by military execution. Their survivors were distinguished by an hereditary hatred of the English, which O'Moore of Queen Elizabeth's reign expressed by the



Populists



violence and obstinacy of his hostility. The resentment of Roger was equally determined, irritated as he was by the sufferings of his ancestors, his own indigence and depression, and the mortifying view of what he called his rightful inheritance possessed by strangers rioting on the spoils of his family. But his conduct was cautious and deliberate; for he had judgment, penetration and a refinement of manner unknown to his predecessor. He was allied by intermarriages to several of the old English families and lived in intimacy with the most civilized and noblest of their race. Some part of his youth had been spent on the Continent, where his manners were still further polished and his hatred of the English power confirmed by an intercourse with his exiled countrymen. He attached himself particularly to the son of the rebel Earl of Tyrone, who had obtained a regiment in Spain and who was caressed at the Court. It was natural for such companions to dwell on the calamities of their fathers, their brave efforts in the cause of their countrymen, and the hopes of still reviving the ancient splendor of their families. With such men in such a place an aversion to that power which had subverted all the old establishments in Ireland, was heroic patriotism. The spirit of Moore was on fire. He vowed to make one brave effort for the restoration of his brethren, was applauded by his associate, and returned to Ireland totally engrossed by the bold design. From the moment that the idea had first dawned in his mind, Moore wisely contrived by every possible measure to conciliate the esteem and appreciation of the native Irish; he had the qualities most effectual for this purpose, a person remarkably graceful, an aspect of dignity, a courteous and insinuating address, a quick discernment of men's characters, and a pliancy in adapting himself to their sentiments and passions. The old Irish beheld the gallant representative of one of their distinguished families with an extravagance of rapture and affection; they regarded him as their glory and their protection. They celebrated him in their songs and it became a proverbial expression that their dependence was 'on God, Our Lady, and Rory O'Moore.' "

Dr. Drennan has immortalized Roger Moore in his Ulster Ballad and the sentiment of the Irish people is unmistakably reflected in the second stanza:

"Do you ask why the beacon and banner of war
On the mountains of Ulster are seen from afar?
'Tis the sign of our rights to regain and secure
Through God and Our Lady and Rory O'Moore."

Writers of Irish History who concur in nothing else agree in representing Roger Moore as a man of the loftiest motives and the most passionate patriotism. None of the excesses which

stain the first rising in Ulster are charged against him. On the contrary, when he joined the Northern Army the excesses ceased, and strict discipline was established as far as possible among men frenzied with wrongs and sufferings, and unaccustomed to control.

Roger O'Moore's pedigree, according to accepted authorities, is as follows:

MOORE or O'MOORE.

Lords of Leix.

LIOSEACH LANMOR, brother of Irial Glunmhar, who is the sixty-ninth on the "Guinness" pedigree, was the ancestor of O'Macilmordha; anglicised *O'Mulmora*, *O'Morra*, *O'Moore*, *Moher* and *Mordie*.

69. Lioseach Lanmor; son of Conall Cearnach.
70. Lugh-Laoghseach; his son.
71. Lugh-Longach; his son.
72. Baccan; his son; a quo *Rath-Baccain*.
73. Barc; his son.
74. Guaire; his son.
75. Eoghan; (or Owen); his son.
76. Lugna; his son.
77. Cuire; his son.
78. Cormac; his son.
79. Carthan; his son.
80. Seirbealagh; his son.
81. Bearrach; his son.
82. Nadseir; his son.
83. Aongus; his son.
84. Aongus (2); his son.
85. Beannaigh; his son.
86. Bearnach; his son.
87. Maolaighin; his son.
88. Meisgil; his son.
89. Eochagan; his son.
90. Cathal (or Charles); his son.
91. Cionaodh; his son.
92. Gaothin Mordha; his son, the first King of Lease (or Leix), now the "Queen's County."
93. Cinnedeach; his son.
94. Cearnach; his son.
95. Maolmordha ("mordha;" Irish, *proud*); a quo *O'Maoil-mordha*.
96. Cenneth; his son.
97. Cearnach (2); his son.
98. Cenneth (3); his son.

99. Faolan; his son.
100. Amergin; his son, who is considered the ancestor of *Bergin*.
101. Lioseach; his son.
102. Donall; his son.
103. Conor Cucoigcriche; his son.
104. Lioseach (2); his son.
105. Donall (or Daniel) O'Moore; his son, King of Leix or Lease; first assumed this surname.
106. Daniel Oge; his son.
107. Lioseach (3); his son; the last "King of Lease" built the monastery of Lease (called *De-Lege-Dei*) A. D. 1183.
108. Niall (or Neal); his son.
109. Lioseach (4); his son; had a brother named Daniel.
110. David; son of Lioseach.
111. Anthony; his son.
112. Malaghlin; his son; died in 1481.
113. Connall; his son; died in 1513.
114. Roger Coach; his son; was slain by his brother Philip; had a brother named Cedagh, who died without issue; and a younger brother named John, who was the ancestor of *Mulchay*.
115. Charles O'Moore, of Ballinea (now Bellyna), Enfield; son of Roger Caoch; d. 1601; had an elder brother named Cedagh, who was Page to Queen Elizabeth, who granted him Ballinea.
Charles O'Moore: This Charles had a younger brother named Rory Oge, who, A. D. 1587, was slain by the English.
116. Colonel Roger, son of Charles; d. 1646.
Roger: This Colonel Roger O'Moore was the "Rory O'Moore" of popular tradition in Ireland; to whose courage and resources was, in a great measure, due the formidable Irish Insurrection of A. D. 1641.

Descendants of Colonel Roger Moore, the "Rory O'Moore" of popular tradition in Ireland, are familiar figures in American History. They are first introduced in the person of James Moore, the grandson of Colonel Roger Moore, who headed the Irish Rebellion. James Moore was appointed Governor of South Carolina in 1700. Governor James Moore was born in Ireland in 1640 and emigrated to this country in 1665, settling on his grant of land in the Goose Creek section of the Colony. A year later he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Yeamans. Ten children were born of this marriage, of whom was: James 2d, Colonial Governor 1719-21, died unmarried, November 19, 1740.

Maurice, afterwards Major; prime mover in the settlement

of the Cape Fear. Died November 19, 1740, within an hour of the death of his brother James.

Nathaniel, member of the Colonial Assembly, 1738-9.

Roger, known as "King Roger." This cognomen was given him on account of his kingly bearing and unflinching courage.

As, moreover, he practically drove the Indians from the surrounding country, he merited the well-deserved title, "King Roger." He was for many years a member of Governor Gabriel Johnston's Council. He was a man of great wealth, possessing immense tracts of land in the surrounding country. He was a builder of the historic mansion called "Orton," which is still standing. His sons, all born at Goose Creek, were men of serious thought and decisive action, and their children, prominent in Revolutionary times, were possessed of the same courageous and resolute spirit.

In 1711, when the Tuscaroras were murdering the colonists in Albemarle and threatening to exterminate the white people in North Carolina, Colonel James Moore², with a body of South Carolina troops, hastened to the scene and waged a vigorous campaign which restored peace. He was reinforced by troops under command of his younger brother, Major Maurice Moore, who remained in Albemarle a year, when he was summoned to South Carolina with his forces to subdue another serious Indian uprising. He marched along the coast, crossing Cape Fear River near Sugar Loaf, and was so favorably impressed with these river lands that he conceived the idea of settling them.

He could not carry out this project until 1725, as the Lords Proprietors had prohibited a settlement within twenty miles of the river banks. His brother, Roger Moore, had married a daughter of Landgrave Smith, who had located a grant of forty-eight thousand acres on the Cape Fear in 1692, and this may have had an influence in bringing about the settlement. "King Roger Moore" came with his hundreds of slaves and built "Orton," one of the finest examples of pure colonial architecture in America, and here he lived in princely style.

Maurice Moore selected a bluff site near "Orton," fifteen miles below the present city of Wilmington, and laid out a town which he called Brunswick, in honor of the reigning family of England.

Nathaniel Moore's plantation, known as York, was situated on a bluff some forty miles from Brunswick.

The year 1719 is memorable in Carolina annals for the overthrow of the Proprietary form of Government. The Moore family was thoroughly in accord with those opposed to a continuance of British oppression through the Lords Proprietors, and when the people resolved to have a Governor of their own choosing, they selected as their leader Colonel James Moore, who had been

Commander-in-Chief of the Militia in the late Indian war, but who had been removed because of his active opposition to the authority of the Proprietors. He was elected Governor in 1719, and subsequently served as Attorney-General and Judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina, and was Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, 1722-'25.

In 1766, the Moores again became conspicuous as champions of the rights of the people by presenting to Governor Tryon an assurance of the spirit of independence then prevailing, which would sustain the people to the extent of armed resistance to the enforcement of the odious Stamp Act. On this momentous occasion George Moore was selected to challenge the authority of the King and of the Parliament. The fearless Moore, with a force of one hundred and fifty armed men, appeared before Governor Tryon, and his resolute defiance in the face of two British sloops of war, rendered the Governor powerless.

The noble impulses of these patriots who resolved to maintain their rights, foreshadowed the American Revolution, and in the events leading up to open rebellion, and throughout the memorable struggle, the Moore family bore an honorable part.

In 1774 James and George Moore represented New Hanover County as delegates to a Convention, and Maurice Moore was a member of the committee organized to draw up an address to the people of Great Britain, setting forth the wrongs of the Colonies in North America. His brother James was Colonel of the First North Carolina troops and was in command during the battle at Moore's Creek Bridge in February, 1776. He was appointed Brigadier-General; was made Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the South, and received the thanks of Congress for his gallantry.

Passing on to the period of the War between the States, the courage and valor of the Moore family is again exemplified in the heroic services to the cause of the Confederacy by Roger Moore, Colonel of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Cavalry. The greatest achievements of this Regiment were accomplished while it was under the command of Colonel Roger Moore, and won for him the praise and sincere thanks of General Lee. The Third Regiment was originally under command of Colonel Baker, who was captured at the Davis farm. His command then devolved on Colonel Waddell, who very soon resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Colonel Moore. In the unpublished manuscript of Sloan's History, Colonel Moore's activities are summed up in these words:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell is quite favorably mentioned in the official reports of this date. But it was under his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Moore, that the Regiment won its highest honors. This gentleman was no trained soldier, but by

mere force of character, unflinching courage and capital good sense he accomplished the best results in every kind of service. Under him two of the most brilliant dashes were made: that of Captain McClammy at White Oak Swamp, in August, 1864, when he charged into the Federal lines and brought out prisoners under short range of musketry; and that of Sergeant Johnston of Captain Hatchett's Company, who entered the Federal Camp on the Warren Retreat, from Bellfield, in December, 1864, and made its whole circuit with a mounted squad of ten men. Half of these daring and gallant fellows were literally chopped to pieces with axes by the Pioneer Corps, but the survivors went ahead all the same."

Colonel Roger Moore was not only conspicuous as a brave soldier in the Confederate Army but he did valient service for his section as Chief of the Division of the Ku Klux Klan, in Wilmington, North Carolina. It is not violating the secrets of this organization to state that Colonel Roger Moore, after taking the secret oath at Raleigh in 1868, organized and commanded a Ku Klux Klan at Wilmington, which was made up of the best blood of the South. Many members of this Klan were loyal and devoted soldiers who had served under Colonel Roger Moore. It is now generally known that it was owing to the conditions in the South at the close of the War that the Ku Klux Klan was organized under the direction of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, in '67-8, to protect the Southern people from the ravages and depredations of the spoilers who came South immediately after the War. A member of the Ku Klux Klan in an adjoining neighborhood, in speaking of the debt the citizens of Wilmington owed this brave soldier, said: "Colonel Roger Moore did his duty in this matter and never allowed his Klan to commit an act that was not justified and endorsed by our superiors. He was in every sense a gallant and chivalrous gentleman. The people of Wilmington had every cause to thank him and the Klan for the good order that followed. But, of course, none but the members of the Klan knew its leaders, as it was one of the closest hide-bound secret orders ever known."

Among other offices of trust held by Colonel Roger Moore during his life-long residence in Wilmington was that of Commander of the General Organization of white citizens to protect the lives and homes from the possible negro ravages during the race war of 1898.

This Race War occurred November 10, 1898, and so thoroughly were the demoralized negroes controlled by the white men, under the leadership of Colonel Roger Moore, that the unpleasant conditions were immediately changed in a way which meant permanent good for all concerned.

Colonel Moore was born in New Hanover County, North

Carolina, July 19, 1838, son of Roger and Ann Sophia (Toomer) Moore. His business career was primarily that of a commission merchant trading in turpentine and allied products. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of brick and dealt extensively in building materials, achieving an unusual degree of success. He was the founder of the business house of Roger Moore, Sons and Company, and was prominently identified with every movement conducive to the advancement of Wilmington.

Always an upright and honorable Christian gentleman, Colonel Moore in 1888 became imbued with profound religious convictions, and his spiritual zeal continued unabated to the time of his death in 1900. His affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a steward and trustee.

Colonel Moore married first, Rebecca Scott Smith, daughter of Thomas and Mary Frink Smith of Wilmington. A son, Roger, was born and died in his fifteenth year.

Colonel Moore married secondly, May 3, 1871, Eugenie Berry, widow of George Atkins, and daughter of Benjamin W. and Ann Eliza Berry. Nine children were born of the second marriage, five of whom are living, namely:

ANNE, educated at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, North Carolina, graduated with the highest average ever attained in the school. From Vassar College she received the degrees A.B., A.M., class honors, a graduate scholarship, a fellowship and two successive appointments to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall. From the University of Chicago she received a fellowship, and Ph.D. degree. For four years she was head of the Department of Physiology and Biology at the State Normal School, San Diego, California; afterwards Investigator of Social Conditions in New York.

As an authoress, she wrote "The Feeble-minded in New York," published by New York State Charities Aid Association, 1911, and used as a basis of appeal to the New York State Legislature for improved commitment laws and increased appropriations; "The Financial Standing of Patients in Fifteen Dispensaries," published in New York County Medical Record, February, 1914; "Physiology of Man and other Animals," published by Henry Holt and Company, 1909; various scientific articles published in American Journal of Physiology; as well as popular articles, stories, etc.

PARKER QUINCE, the present Mayor of Wilmington, now serving the people for the second time in that office. He was educated at Captain Bell's Military School in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. He married Willie May Hardin.

ROGER, now at the head of the firm of Roger Moore, Sons Company, attended the schools of Wilmington and was instructed by private tutors. His business training was acquired at a com-

mercial college in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Alice Borden.

LOUIS TOOMER, a former student at the University of North Carolina, and now member of Davis Moore Paint Company.

MARY ELLA, attended St. Mary's School, Raleigh, married Arthur L. Mills, Greenville, South Carolina.

The limits of this sketch merely serve to briefly illustrate the character of this patriotic American family. For generations its members have been contributing to the moral growth of the country and, notwithstanding the more complex conditions which now obtain, the younger generation are exhibiting the same virile characteristics of their ancestors.

SECRETARY

ASTORIA, ORE.

1912



Yours truly
J. H. Fisher.

ANDREW MILTON KISTLER

IN no phase of life's activities do ability, intelligence, energy, and unswerving attention to duty count for more or bring more certain advancement than in the industrial world.

Here a man is measured by results, and there is room at the top only for those who produce them. To such, the highway of success is an open thoroughfare, and years of unceasing application and patient toil are inevitably marked by steady progress. That this is true is well illustrated in the career of Andrew Milton Kistler of Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina, who in 1888 entered the Boston office of the wholesale leather establishment of Kistler, Lesh and Company, and has steadily risen in its service. In 1892 he became junior partner, and to-day is the senior member of the great industrial enterprise—the Burke Tannery at Morganton, which ranks among the important industries of the South.

Andrew M. Kistler was born at Sciota, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1871, a son of Charles E. and Ann Elizabeth (Woodling) Kistler. On the paternal side, Mr. Kistler's ancestry has been traced through five generations to George Kistler, who was a member of that sturdy group of Swiss or Palatine settlers who arrived in Pennsylvania in the early colonial period.

Pennsylvania was settled largely by the Germans, French and Swiss; this State being the central point of location of these emigrants from 1682 to 1776. In the State records of this time thousands of names of these people may be found. They are described as having been hard-working men who were burghers or farmers in the old country, and who came to this new land hoping and striving by diligence and thrift to improve their condition. The new country could not fail to benefit by the labor and skill of these patient toilers. When determination and industry go hand in hand with ingenuity and skill, satisfactory results invariably follow.

About the year 1672, such was the persecution to which they were subjected, a large body of Swiss fled from the Cantons of Zurich, Berne and Schaffhausen and settled for a time in Alsace above Strasburg. In 1708 they went to London and thence came to America, settling in Pennsylvania.

The Palatinate (German, Pfalz) was a portion of the old German Empire. It was divided into two parts; these being dis-

tinguished as the Upper Palatinate and the lower or Rhenish Palatinate. The latter was located on both sides of the Rhine and included the towns of Heidelberg and Mannheim.

After the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, the two Palatinates were separated; Bavaria receiving the Upper and the Lower becoming a separate electorate of the Empire, and afterwards known as the Palatinate. After several changes, what is now the Palatinate belongs to a portion of Bavaria west of the Rhine, and the Upper Palatinate is another part of Bavaria. This country is said to be "as fair a land as all Europe can show."

About 1735, the George Kistler, before mentioned, removed from Falkner Swamp and Goshenhoppen (now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania) to Lynn Township, Lehigh County, making his home near what is now Jerusalem Church. He became a member of this church and was an elder therein from about 1755 to 1768. His children were: George, Jacob, John, Samuel, Philip, Michael, Barbara, Dorotea and Elizabeth.

Jacob Kistler, second son of George, lived in the old homestead and had a family of eight children. Of these, Michael learned the tanner's trade and conducted his business for many years in Kistler Valley, Lehigh County. Here he and his wife Maria lived and reared their children, and here was born their son Stephen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who also engaged in the tanning industry and subsequently moved to Tannersville, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Increasing his knowledge of the treatment and manufacture of leather, he became very proficient and a leader in the industry. He owned tanneries at different points, managing them with marked ability, and established a headquarters in New York City. His wife died April 8, 1877, after great and long suffering, and three years later, on March 16, he, himself passed away at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. His children were: Charles E. (father of Andrew Milton Kistler), Rufus (married Mary J. Edinger), Angeline, Almira, Alfred, Wilson (married Henrietta Stauffer), Mary (married John H. Lesh), Milo (married Alice Clator), and Michael D. (married Menena M. Seibert). Almira and Alfred both died at an early age.

The first of these children, Charles E., born January 24, 1839, when fourteen years of age entered the tannery at Tannersville. He had the advantage of being trained by a father whose proficiency in his business made of him an able teacher. The boy an apt pupil, under this influence soon obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, and developed initiative and judgment which, joined to his natural energy and ability, made him a successful man. He was only twenty-one when he became a partner at Tannersville.

Having purchased a tannery at Sciota, he wished to give this

his personal attention and supervision, and so retired from the partnership in 1867. He afterwards made his home in Sciota. The original name of Sciota was Fennersville, and the village was laid out by Henry Fenner about 1845. The tannery was built by Mr. Joseph Fenner, and sold by him to Messrs. Betz and Bossard, from whom Mr. Kistler purchased it.

He, associated with his brother Wilson, established in 1869 a factory at Lock Haven. Kistler energy and skill insured success, and in a short time branches were established at five different points. These were located at Sciota, Lock Haven, St. Mary's, Rolf and in Huntington County. Charles E. Kistler was a man of sterling character and inherent ability. Capable in the management of his business affairs, energetic beyond the ordinary, a man of true worth, his influence extended far. He could easily have obtained political honors had he coveted them; but his heart was with his family and all of his energy was devoted to the advancement of his business interests, so that no leisure remained which could be devoted to other pursuits.

He married on March 18, 1861, Miss Anne Elizabeth Woodling. To them were born seven children: Emma Jane, Catherine, Caroline, Edwin Oscar, Mary, Andrew Milton, and an infant unnamed. Andrew Milton, the subject of this sketch, and Mary were the only ones of these who lived to reach maturity. Mr. Kistler was a Lutheran; an inheritance, no doubt, from his Palatine ancestor, and was a deacon in the Tannersville Lutheran Church for many years. He was a Director of the Stroudsburg Bank, and a most respected citizen. He died suddenly, March 22, 1880, when only forty-one years old; his death causing much grief in his community. Mrs. Kistler, his widow, in 1884, built a handsome home in Sciota.

Andrew Milton Kistler, born in Sciota, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1871, had the advantage of a liberal education in the Pennsylvania State Normal School. While attending this school he made his home with his Uncle Wilson Kistler, who was the executor of his father's estate, and who then had the management of the entire business. Mr. J. Woodling, Mrs. Kistler's brother, was superintendent of the Sciota branch. It was quite natural that Mr. Kistler should decide early in life to acquire a thorough knowledge of the leather business in which his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had achieved such signal success. The progressive son of an energetic family, his ultimate promotion to the presidency of this widely known firm, Kistler, Lesh and Company, is a just recognition of his eminent qualifications.

In 1904, Mr. Kistler was chosen President of the First National Bank of Morganton, and is also a Director of the First National Bank at Hickory, North Carolina. He is also President of the Drexel Furniture Company, of the Valdese Manufacturing

Company, and of the Bee Tree Lumber Company; all important industries in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Kistler is a member and a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. He has attained high rank in Masonic circles, including Dalhousie Blue Lodge, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery of Newtonville, Massachusetts, and Oasis Temple of Shriners, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Adhering to the principles of the Republican party in matters affecting the welfare of the nation, Mr. Kistler is non-partisan in local politics, casting his vote for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for the office.

April 19, 1897, he married at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Miss Ernestine Huebener, born May 1, 1869, daughter of Rev. Lewis and Louisa Huebener. They have two sons, Charles Edmund and John Frederick Kistler, now in student life. Mary, the only surviving sister of Andrew M. Kistler, was graduated from the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in June, 1885, and later attended the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. She was married in February, 1895, to Doctor John H. Lesh, of Boston, Massachusetts, and now resides in Newton Center, Massachusetts.

The Kistler family furnished at least two officers to the Union Army in the great "War between the States." One of these, Michael M. Kistler, son of Michael and Magdelina (Brobst) Kistler. He was born on the old homestead in 1833 and married Miss Catherine Rumbel. He was managing a small tannery of his own at Ringtown when the Civil War broke out. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of a company formed there, went to the front, and while at Fredericksburg was promoted for meritorious service to the rank of First Lieutenant. The other was Amandus C. Kistler, who was an officer from Pennsylvania in the Civil War, and was retired as Captain in the Regular Army in 1870.

The surname of Kistler is of German origin, and in ancient documents is spelled Khistler. It is derived from an occupation and the original meaning seems to have been box-maker or maker of chests. The name is found very often in the cantons on the Swiss-German border, where the prevalent tongue is a difficult Alemannic dialect.



Sincerely,
J. T. Lupton

JOHN THOMAS LUPTON

BORN in 1862, at Cloverdale Farm, near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, John Thomas Lupton is a descendant of the Joseph Lupton, who came from England to America and settled first in Pennsylvania. About 1740 he and a brother went to the Valley of Virginia, and erected a log cabin two miles west of Winchester. They returned to Pennsylvania and the next year Joseph went back to Virginia taking his family, a wife and eight children. From this Joseph sprang all the Virginia Luptons, and they are numerous, though to trace the individual families is a difficult task. Broadly speaking they have been divided into the Round Hill branch, the Presbyterian Luptons, and the Applepie Ridge branch, known as the Quaker Luptons. Mr. Lupton's father was Jonah J. Lupton. The name Jonah appears in both lines, but the fact that his father's people were Quakers seems to indicate that he comes from the Applepie Ridge branch. They were large land owners and unmistakably Quakers. This fact makes it evident, too, that they came originally from the North of England, rather than from the Luptons of the "Thame" near Oxford.

It is probable that the Society of Friends was introduced into the town of Kendal, Westmoreland, England, about 1645. When the old meeting house belonging to this society was taken down for the erection of a new one, the date 1688 was discovered on the old doors.

In the list of the inhabitants (freemen) of Kirkbie Kendall, is found Richard Lupton, 1670, among "the feltmakers and haberdashers" and, as there is a distinct Quaker branch of the family in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, it is highly probable that the Richard Lupton of Kendall neighborhood was the ancestor of Mr. Lupton of this sketch, or at least a member of the same family. Kendal, the largest town in Cumberland, England, became the seat of a very powerful barony soon after the Norman Conquest, though it was a place of some importance even during the Saxon era. As early as 1336 John Kemp of Flanders introduced the manufacture of woollens into Kendal. The buckram green druggets made there were for several centuries the principal material used for clothing by the poor of London and other cities. This explains the expression of Falstaff in "King Henry IV," "Three misbegotten Knaves in Kendal green came at my back, and let drive at me." This Kendal green was

the uniform of Robin Hood's followers: "All Nuwoods are full of outlaws, that in Kendal green, followed the outlaw'd Earl of Huntington."

After the settlement of America the greater part of the Kendal products were sold to the colonists, especially in Virginia, until the time of the Revolutionary War.

Connected with this old town have been some people of prominence. Katherine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII, was born at Kendal Castle in 1515. Ephraim Chambers, author of the first encyclopedia, was born at Milton, near Heversham, Westmoreland, and educated partly at the Kendal Grammar School. It was at Kendal that the famous painter, Romney, was placed as an apprentice, where his genius developed and where he was married. Here was born John Gough, "The Blind Philosopher" whom Wordsworth has pictured in the "Excursion," "the frame of the whole countenance alive with thought," and of whom Coleridge wrote: "Why, his face sees all over."

That the Luptons were living near this borderland of York and Cumberland is evidenced by the fact that there was a township of Lupton in the olden days, and that there are records of the family in this vicinity in modern days.

The parish of Kirby Lonsdale is bounded on the East by Yorkshire, on the South by Lancashire and the parish of Burton, on the North by the parish of Kendal and that of Sedbergh in Yorkshire. The town of Kirby Lonsdale is twelve miles from Kendal. Records in the church there show that Richard Lupton died August, 1873, aged fifty-nine years, and Agnes Lupton died in 1865; while at Ortm, James Lupton died in 1875, aged eighty, and Jane, his wife, died in 1874, aged fifty-nine.

The township of Lupton extends from two and a half to four miles west, north of Kirby Lonsdale. In Domesday the manor is called Lupetun, and was part of the property of Torsin at the time of the Conqueror's Survey. It was subsequently held under the Barons of the Redmans and under the Redmans by the Harringtons. The Redmans were anciently a family of considerable importance in Westmoreland. Their estates were sold in the latter part of the fifteenth century to the Bellinghams of Burnshead; later the parish was in the possession of Sir Richard Hutton and, in 1681, of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, Cumberland.

In the annals of England several Luptons have made their mark. The first who was conspicuous, Roger Lupton, was Provost of Eton College, and founder of Sedbergh School, Yorkshire. He died about 1540. Sedbergh is just across the county border from Westmoreland and is only a few miles from Lupton and Kendal. No doubt Roger Lupton and Richard Lupton, who died in 1873 were of kin, though the exact relationship cannot be

determined. It has been conjectured that Roger was the son of a Thomas Lupton who was slain at Shiphany in 1477. As another Thomas Lupton had been killed near Sedbergh at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula about 1470, it has been suggested that some local or family feud was then raging among the dalesmen.

Thomas Lupton, a miscellaneous writer, flourished about 1583. Another Lupton, William (1676-1726), was a scholar and a clergyman of the Established Church, and notable for his championship of the doctrine of eternal punishment. Then there was Donald Lupton, miscellaneous writer, who served during the early part of his life as Chaplain of the English forces in the low countries and Germany. He was finally appointed vicar of Lunbury, Middlesex, and died April, 1676. Thomas Goff Lupton (1791-1873) was a well-known engraver to whom is mainly due the introduction of steel for mezzotint engraving. In America, Nathaniel Thomas Lupton distinguished himself in the scientific world. He was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1830, and, after graduation from Dickinson College, specialized in chemistry at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and became quite prominent in scientific circles in America. He was the fifth President of the University of Alabama, and died at Auburn, Alabama, in 1893.

How happened it that a Lupton of the family from Westmoreland, England, years and years after their emigration to America, should choose for his bride the daughter of a family distinguished in Westmoreland County, Virginia? Strange things do happen, and it is a fact that the father of Mr. John Thomas Lupton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, did marry Rebecca Catherine Lee, who was closely related to the famous Lees of Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. There is no evidence to show that the Luptons of Virginia had any thought of from what part of England the family came originally, yet in Virginia Jonah J. Lupton, of Frederick County, married Miss Lee, daughter of John C. Lee, a second cousin of "Light Horse Harry," nearly all of whose family were from that part of the State, named after the northern counties of England.

In the first census reports there were five Lees who were heads of families in Cumberland, Northumberland and Lancaster Counties.

Mr. John Thomas Lupton studied first in the graded schools of Strasburg, Virginia, going thence to Roanoke College and graduating in 1882 at the head of his class. Besides the class honors, he was awarded a medal for work in mathematics. He then took up the study of law at the University of Virginia, receiving the B. L. degree in 1886. A year later Roanoke College bestowed upon him the degree of Master of Arts. That same year he located at Chattanooga and, until 1891, was active as an attorney.

Giving up his law practice because of failing health, he entered the business world and has since been engaged in manufacturing. In 1888 he became Treasurer and Secretary of the Lookout Mountain Land Company; in 1891 Vice-President and Treasurer of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, with which he was identified until 1906. In 1894 he was chosen a Director and later, Vice-President of the National Bank of Chattanooga, and holds the same position with the consolidation known as the First National Bank. He is President, Vice-President and Director in many other enterprises, among them the Coca Cola Bottling Company, which controls the bottling of Coca Cola throughout the South and West. He has done much for the improvement of the city, having erected the Elizabeth Apartments and the palatial Patten Hotel, as well as other noteworthy buildings.

Coming of sturdy religious stock, Mr. Lupton is an active church member. Not only is he a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga, but he was on the finance committee which had to provide a large sum of money needed to erect the handsome building used by this congregation. The wideness of his reach in business has already been noted. He is equally prominent socially, being a member of the Mountain City and Golf and Country Clubs of Chattanooga, the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York City, the University of Virginia Alumni Club and the N. G. Society. He is a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of Oglethorpe University, Trustee of Agnes Scott College and has held various other positions. A democrat on general political lines he has never held a political office, but has been content to use his influence as an upright citizen, taking whichever side he sincerely believes to be the right one in public questions, without contesting for political preferment.

Mr. Lupton married on November 14, 1889, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Miss Elizabeth Olive Patten, born in that city August 26, 1871, and has one son, Thomas Cartter Lupton, born April 4, 1899. Mrs. Lupton is the daughter of Zeboim Cartter Patten and his wife née Mary Rawlings.

The Pattens, both in the old country and the new, have been distinguished in all walks of life. Of Norman origin they claim an ancient lineage. The name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, proving that they were with the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Geoffry Patin was in Normandy in 1119, while Richard was living at Patin in Essex County, England. Surnames were not firmly established until a century and a half later and branches of the family for patronymics used the name of their estates, as "Waynefflete," or that of some maternal ancestor as "Barbour."

Patin, Patine, Patyn finally Patten comes down for several hundred years, with personal names Richard and John most frequently, until Richard of Waynflete, the father of William, John and Richard.

William Patten, known as "Waynflete," was by far the most illustrious of his line, who before and after him have rendered eminent service to their country. He was a wonderfully gifted, and a very learned man, Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of England under Henry VI, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. His brother Richard, father of Sir Humphrey Patten, is the progenitor of the Pattens of America. The latter settled, in the reign of Henry VIII, at Warrington.

It may be remarked here that lilies figure in the arms of both the Luptons and the Pattens, for the arms originally borne by Bishop Waynflete were "a field fusilly ermine and sable." When he was Provost of Eton College he inserted "three lilies slipped argent" in his arms, borrowed from the shield of Eton College. These arms have since been borne by Magdalene College. Waynflete added as his motto the verse of the magnificat, "Fecit mihi magna qui potens est," to be seen to-day over the door of the chapel of his college.

Others of the Patten name of whom history has taken note were Robert Patten, the historian of the Jacobite Rebellion; Thomas Patten, the divine, and friend of Dr. Johnson, and George Patten, the painter of portraits and historical subjects. In England the last of the direct descendants of Sir Richard Patten of Waynflete died in 1892. This was John Wilson-Patten, Baron Winmarleigh, who was born in 1802. His father had in 1800 assumed the additional name of Wilson at the request of Thomas Wilson, the celebrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, to whose estates he succeeded. Bishop Wilson had married the great-granddaughter of Sir Humphrey Patten. Baron Winmarleigh was educated at Eton College and had a long career in the House of Commons.

Nathaniel resided in Somerset and in 1640 chartered the ship "Charles" of Bristol, and sailed with some companions westward to America.

Thomas Patten of Somerset, in his will in 1645, mentions his son, Nathaniel; nephews: Thomas and Robert, and grand-nephews: John, Thomas and Nathaniel.

In the same year a Nathaniel Patten was at Rochester, and a Thomas was at Salem in 1643.

The Pattens have made good records both in civil and military service. For five generations there has been a George Washington in each, which, at least, evidences loyalty. Three brothers in the last century went from New York to Delavan, Illinois,

David, George W. and Zeboim. The second named, Major George Washington Patten, with his sons John Alanson and Zeboim, became engaged in manufactures in Chattanooga, where he died in 1906. His brother Zeboim had first opened business there. Major Patten is the grandfather of Mrs. John Thomas Lupton.

As already indicated Mr. Lupton is connected with the celebrated Lee family, through his mother, Rebecca Catherine Lee, daughter of John C. Lee, cousin of "Light Horse Harry." Some of the Virginia records have been so badly kept that the exact chain of relationship cannot always be established. There is a possibility that John C. Lee, Mr. Lupton's grandfather may have been the John Lee, fifth son of Colonel Charles Lee, who was born in 1744 at Cobb's Hall, Northumberland, whose will mentioned his wife, his son Charles and "all the rest of my children." This son, John, went South, married and had issue, but the records are lost. This Cobb's Hall line comes from the third son of Colonel Richard Lee. As there are many Lees in Virginia so were there many in Old England. This name is one of the most ancient. Launcelot Lee of Loudon, France, was an associate of William the Conqueror, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Hastings. From this may be seen the Norman origin. He was given an estate in Sussex. As Earl of Litchfield, Lionel Lee accompanied Cœur de Lion in the Third Crusade and afterwards received another estate called "Ditchly." This gives title to a branch of the family in Virginia. The Norman may be the original branch, but the family became widespread in England, there being scarcely a county in which their mansions or manors were not found. The name first appeared in the genealogical table as Lega, or De Lea, but gradually assumed the present form of Lee. Some of the authorities differ as to the origin, but most of them agree that it was from the Lees of Cotton, dating back to 1150, that the Virginia main branch is descended. In the reign of Charles I, a Richard Lee came from Shropshire and settled in York County, Virginia. In 1663, he was granted four thousand acres in Westmoreland County. Here was the beginning of the famous Stratford Hall estate, "scene of history and homestead" on the brow of the Potomac.

Colonel Richard Lee, who is said to have been the first white man in the "Northern Neck," was secretary of the Colony of Virginia. His second son, Richard Henry, was born at Stratford, and was a man of prominence in his day. He was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774 and prepared the address to the people of America and the second address to the people of Great Britain. He was the mover in Congress for the Declaration of Independence. Among other Lees in the early legislature of the States were Francis Lightfoot

Lee and Arthur Lee, brothers of Richard Henry; Richard Bland Lee, who, as representative in the first Congress from Virginia, was an effective advocate for the establishment of the Seat of the National Government on the Potomac River. The three members of the family best known to people of to-day are Henry, called "Light-Horse Harry," whose father was a first cousin to Richard Henry, and who won his soubriquet under General Washington; his youngest son, Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate General, and General Fitzhugh Lee, grandson of "Light Horse Harry" and nephew of Robert E. Lee. Distinguished indeed has been the name of Lee in both American and British history. It was General Henry Lee, who made the famous eulogy of Washington in the immortal phrase, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." The Lee family itself has had a large place in the hearts of Americans and to be connected with it is a signal honor.

In the history of the "Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin of Thame," by Frederick George Lee, is a copy of the arms of Lupton from a stained glass at Sedbergh.

JOHN LAURIN McCALL

THE McCall families of Scotland were all supposed to have descended from the MacAulay Clan of the Highlands. Their armorial bearings have undergone many changes, as is the case in all very ancient families, until at this time the several branches bear different charges, while there still remains in all enough similarity to prove the identity of their origin.

The earliest mention found of the MacAulays or McAllas is in Dumbartonshire, the chieftains having been designated as "de Ardincapell" which they owned from the time of King Robert I. They are classed as a branch of the Clan Gregor and this is proven from a bond of manrent, or Deed of Clanship, executed in 1591 between the MacGregor of Glenstræ and the Mac Aulay of Ardinaple, which asserts that they are of the same original stock, "the MC Alpine of auld." This would give a Celtic derivation for the Clan. It is claimed by some that the MacAulays were descended from a younger son of the Earls of Lenox. Some member of a later generation came down into the Lowlands and settled in Dumfriesshire, not far from Appin in Argyleshire, from whence came their American ancestor.

As is generally the case, the name has come down in gradations from Mac Aulay, Mac Allas, Mc Caul, Mc Aull, Mc Aall, until the changes halted at Mc Call which is now generally adopted, though Mr. Samuel McCall, in the eighteenth century, spelled his name sometimes McAull and again Mc All.

Thomas McCall mentions, in a sketch of the McCall family published in 1829, that his brother, Hugh McCall, was born February 17, 1767, in North Carolina, that he died June 10, 1823, and was buried in the Old Colonial Cemetery at Savannah, Georgia. He also relates that the McCall, Harris and Calhoun families migrated, sailing in the same ship, first from Dumfriesshire to Ireland, remaining in that island for two generations, and the descendants of these same families then came together to Pennsylvania. A grandfather of Thomas, one James McCall, married Janet, daughter of James Harris. Again the three families, after a few years, moved into the wilds of Virginia where they were attacked by Indians. Some of the Calhouns were murdered and the survivors were forced to seek a more civilized part of the State. These McCalls were, no doubt, a branch of the Clan, some of whom, notably John McCall, came later, with the



J. L. McCall



colony of McLearn and others, from Appin in Argyleshire, all descendants of that ancestor who left the Highlands for the South of Scotland so many years before.

John McCall¹ was born in Appin, Scotland, December 1, 1772, coming to America in 1790 with the Mc Laurins and others. There have been many marriages between the descendants of these Colonists, including, also, the Betheas who came still later. John McCall married in 1810 Mary Currie whose home was in Richland County, North Carolina. Of the five sons born to John McCall, three died in infancy and one died unmarried, so that John Laurin McCall, whose connections are numerous, is the head of the family in America.

John Laurin McCall was born May 23, 1812, in "Carolina Section," now Dillon County, South Carolina. His father being a farmer, the boy, no doubt, gained health and strength in the necessary out-of-door work and exercise. He was ambitious and studious, making the best use of the schools which, at that time, were somewhat elementary. When a young man, he left his home on the farm and studied scientific cutting and tailoring at Bishopville, South Carolina, at which work he continued for about five years. It was then, even after he was twenty-five years of age, that he took up a special course of English under the tutelage of Mr. Charles Spencer of Sumter County, South Carolina. Subsequently he taught school at Sinclair's Cross Roads. It was while he was so engaged that he met Nancy, daughter of Mr. Archibald Sinclair and his wife Katherine, née McGilvary. He married April 27, 1842. From 1862 until 1866 he served as Tax Collector for the County. He was a merchant for some time in Clio, held the position of Magistrate, and also devoted himself to farming until a few years before his death, which occurred on May 25, 1894.

John Laurin was not affiliated with any Church but was an honest, upright and estimable citizen, with a high regard for religion, having views on the subject peculiar to himself. Naturally he was a Democrat and worked with and for that party which he considered the exponent of the best principles of a Republic.

The children of John Laurin McCall are:

1. Charles Spencer McCall who was a merchant at Bennettsville and also the proprietor of several farms. He died unmarried December 31, 1904.

2. Thomas Dick McCall, a farmer, married, first, Miss Katie Carmichael April 7, 1875. There were six children: Thomas Edgar; Charles Sinclair; Martha Brown; Virginia; Annie; and John L., Jr. Thomas Dick married, second, Miss Mary Gillard. Two children were born of this marriage, viz., Katherine Gillard and Thomas Dick, Jr., both of whom died in infancy.

3. Pocahontas McCall who married Mr. L. B. Roper February 2, 1880. Their children are Mary McCall Roper and Margaret Bethea Roper.

4. Katherine John McCall; died in infancy.

5. James Gordon McCall; died unmarried.

6. Annie Jane McCall; married Mr. John A. Pate February 3, 1870. Their children are McCall; Ida Lee; Alice; Daniel Chisholm; Mary, Thomas Dick; and Travis.

7. Archie Malcolm; died unmarried.

8. John Milton McCall; is blind; unmarried.

9. Mary Katherine McCall; married, first, Mr. Walter Monroe, November 6, 1885, and, second, Mr. H. H. Newton, February 4, 1889. Their children are Katie Monroe; Martha Brooks and Julia Baldwin, twins; Cornelia Newton; Charles McCall and Walter Monroe, twins.

10. Sallie McCall who married Mr. J. P. Edens, October 22, 1884. Their children are Sue Hamer, died in infancy; Nancy; Martha Louise; Katie Sinclair; Sallie Marion; twin sons John and Wade, died in infancy; Charles McCall and Mary Grace, twins; Margaret Evans; Pocahontas; Joseph Pierce, Jr., and James Gordon.

With regard to the armorial bearings, there are two distinct coats of arms borne at the present time by different branches of the McCall family. The more ancient bearing, which appears on an old silver seal which belonged to Mr. Samuel McCall of Glasgow (1681-1759) has ever since been borne by some of his descendants. This is described as "Azure, a pheon argent; on a chief of the last two spur-rowels and part of the spur gules." The pheon (which is the emblem of human life) and the stars, or spur-rowels, were the ancient bearings of the McAulays of Ardincaple, upon which the above coat has doubtless been founded. The first record extant of the arms for the name of McCaull is in the Workman's MSS, (anno domini 1623) as follows: "Argent, a pheon poynt upwards, azure, betwixt two stars (or mullets) in chief gules" which is very similar to the coat above set down except that the tinctures are counterchanged for difference, and the position of the pheon—which is now borne with the point in base—is reversed. The crest which accompanies this shield on the old seal referred to is: "A griffin's head between wings," and this has been used by some of the family until comparatively recent times, but has now given place entirely to "a leg in armour," as explained below.

The more modern arms of McCall, which are now used by many of the family, were assumed by the sons of Mr. James McCall, of Braehead, at some time previous to 1805, but no steps were taken to register them until 1865, in which year there was a Patent of the Lord Lyon, King-at-Arms, granted to the late Mr.

James McCall, of Daldowie, dated September 1, and setting forth the blazon as follows: "Gules, two arrows saltirewise between three buckles, argent, surmounted by a fesse chequy of the second, and sable, within a bordure engrailed or." This coat also is founded upon the bearings of the Clan Macaulay. The crest granted with this shield is: "A leg in armour couped at the calf proper, and spurred on," with the motto DULCE PERICULUM, which is also a Macaulay bearing; and it has been said that this crest and motto are now universally borne by the family although some use the older shield and some the more modern. Both these, as has been seen, point to the same origin, and there is nothing incongruous or inconsistent in the using of either, although the former may possess the more fitting heraldic significance as the McCalls were a separate family in Dumfriesshire before the change referred to took place in the arms of the parent Clan.

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JAMES BELL McCOMB

EVERY State in the Union has given its quota of desirable citizens and noted men to the country, but Virginia has always been pre-eminent in this regard. James Bell McComb, of Richmond, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Suburban Development Corporation, deserves, indeed, to be listed among the men whose role it is to develop the resources of and so become the Makers of the Nation.

He comes of a long line of men, efficient in their varied callings, who can trace their ancestry back for many centuries. The McComb family originally came from Scotland, where it was a branch of the McIntosh clan.

James McComb, a descendant of John McComie Mor, married Bridget Mott, January 5, 1763, and later came to America with their seven children: James, Mary, Eleazar, John, William, Henry and Elizabeth. James McComb and his wife were living in Princeton, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War. He had personal relations with General Washington, and dined with him on several occasions. John McComb, one of his sons, rose to eminence as an architect; it was he who drew the plans for the old City Hall in New York.

A story is told of him as a child, when, during the Revolutionary War he was living at Princeton with his parents. The day before the battle of Princeton, while his father was away with the army, some British officers came to the house where John and his little sister were alone. John was about seven years old and his sister three. John feigned deafness so well that the officers really believed that he could not hear and talked unreservedly of their plans. Eliza was a very lovely little girl, and one of the officers proposed taking the pretty child of the Rebel with them. This troubled John. He managed to take some money and papers from his father's desk and asked permission to go out with his sister. He had learned the countersign and after passing the guard ran with his sister on his back until he was tired out. He put her down and they walked as fast as they could, John walking backward to see if they were followed. As he did so he ran into his father's arms.

James McComb, a cousin of John McComb, the architect, was the direct ancestor of James Bell McComb, the subject of this sketch. His parents were Andrew McComb and his wife Christiana Bell, whose other children were: William, who was a



Yours Truly
Jas. B. McComb



merchant in Dublin; Martha and Dorcas, who married two Henderson brothers; James, who was the second son, born in 1765 at the village of St. Field, in the County of Down, nine miles from Belfast. He emigrated, when only eighteen years of age, to America, landing in Philadelphia in July, 1783. He shortly after journeyed to Richmond, thence to Albemarle County, where he obtained employment and remained for some time, subsequently settling in Augusta County.

He purchased a farm on Christian's Creek, Augusta County, from the Misses Nancy and Mattie Black, where he made his home until his death in 1846. This farm and the one adjoining, which belonged to his eldest son, William, now belongs to William's second son, William Rives McComb, the only living grandson of the first settler. James McComb married in 1793, Susannah Henderson, daughter of John Henderson, a Captain in Colonel Richardson's regiment during the Revolutionary War. Their children were Christiana, James, William, Luther and Joseph Bell McComb. Joseph Bell McComb (born in 1808, died 1901) married in 1829 Frances Hughes and had a family of five sons and three daughters: Martha Janet, Moses Hughes, James, William Alexander Brown, Henderson, Frances, Marion and Eveline. The four older sons served in the Confederate Cavalry. Henderson was killed at Spotsylvania Court House.

William Alexander Brown McComb was born October 19, 1838, and died July 3, 1906. He was a member of the class of 1859 of the University of Virginia. He served as aide to General J. E. B. Stuart until the latter's death, and then under General Fitzhugh Lee until the close of the war. He married Louisa S. Paul, May 15, 1872, and of this marriage were born James Bell, John W., Mary Susannah, Martha Virginia and Francis Marion. The two last-named children died young.

James Bell McComb, the eldest child of William A. B. and Louisa S. (Paul) McComb, was born in Waynesboro, Augusta County, Virginia, May 22, 1873. His childhood and youth were spent in the healthful environment of the farm, where he lived with his parents from 1880 to 1897, in Louisa, Virginia. He received a high school education supplemented by a business college course. In 1897 he went to Richmond and engaged in clerical work for one year.

In 1898 he purchased "Glen Cove," a stock farm in Orange County, Virginia, and engaged with his brother, John W. McComb, in the breeding of saddle horses and hunters. James purchased his brother's interest in "Glen Cove" in 1903, and continued the breeding of high-class horses until 1909, when he disposed of the property. During this period the "Glen Cove" farm bred and sold many prize winners. His horses took many prizes at the horse shows in Virginia, Chicago and at New York's noted exhibitions in Madison Square Garden.

When Mr. McComb sold "Glen Cove" it was with the intention of buying a country place near the sea, and during his search for a suitable location, his attention was called to a suburban property situated between Richmond and Ginter Park, the Capital's most fashionable suburb. He concluded to purchase and develop this tract together with other properties, on the plan of a greater Richmond, which venture has proven remarkably successful.

Mr. McComb was married at Philadelphia, October 15, 1903, to Miss Regina Courtney Smith, who was born in Baltimore, in 1880, a daughter of Carroll Hubert and Lillian Allers Smith.

Mr. McComb is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond; Mrs. McComb is an Episcopalian. He has always been allied with the Democratic party, but will not bind himself to blind partisanship, reserving the right to vote for other measures than those advocated by the party, should the interests of the people, in his judgment, seem to demand it. If he once decides that he is right, he has the courage of his convictions, and may always be relied upon to do his duty. It is such men as Mr. McComb that the country needs.

He is an original member, and for two years was President of the Orange Horseman's Association, chartered in 1899. He was the organizer, and for two years master of hounds, of the Orange County Hunt Club, which now is known as the Tomahawk Hunt Club.

In the Henderson line Mr. McComb is a descendant of William Henderson, who died November 1, 1770, at the age of seventy-one years. In his will, recorded at Staunton, Virginia, he names his children John, James, David and Joseph Bell. His son James and brother Samuel he appointed executors. His estate comprised over three thousand acres of land in Augusta County. The Henderson family, also, is of Scotch ancestry.

The McComb family in this country has been devoted to agriculture to a great extent, and the men have proven themselves capable, combining the shrewdness of the Scotch and the wit of the Irish. For two hundred years and more, the Scotch-Irish race has been a potential and beneficent factor in the development of the American Republic. All things considered, it seems probable that the people of this race have given color, to a great extent, to the history of the United States.

James Bell McComb may well be proud of his name, for the McCombs have stood for much that is commendable through many centuries, and their courage, thrift and ambition may well be emulated. The McCombs were a stalwart race. A historian of the family says: "A most interesting fact in connection with the history of the M'Combies has been the hereditary transmission uninterrupted for over five hundred years, of great personal stature and strength." The Reverend Samuel McComb, D.D., of

New York, J. J. McComb, an author, and General McComb, of the Revolutionary War, are men of note representing the family of McComb in America.

The founder of the McIntosh family was Shaw McDuff, who distinguished himself in quelling a rebellion among the Moray tribes against Malcolm IV in 1161-3. His descendants then took the name of McIntosh, meaning "son of the chief, or foremost man." "From Adam McWilliams, son of William McIntosh, descends the McComie, McCombie, sometimes Macomb or McComb families of America. The letter "b" was added in the eighteenth century.

The name "McThomas," son of Thomas McIntosh, changed gradually from M'Homie to McComie and M'Combie. Sir Aeneas in his manuscript history makes mention of "John M'Intosh of Forter, commonly called "McComie," as among the "oldest and wisest, not only of my own but of all our neighbor families."

The family of McComb took its rise as a separate and distinct branch of the McIntosh Clan in the latter half of the fourteenth century. In the original Fen charter, dated September 7, 1568, the McCombs are described as being "Ab antique" tenants and possessors of Finnegand in Glanshee. John McComie Mor, younger of Finnegand, was married to Janet Farquarson, daughter of William Farquarson and Beatrix Gordon, daughter of Lord Sutherland.

Alexander, son of John McComie and Janet Farquarson, was the father of John McCombie Mor, ("Mor" meaning "the great"), the most noted member of the clan. During his life the family was at its highest point of influence in Perthshire and Forfarshire. He entered into possession of the barony of Foster during the time of the Commonwealth. History and tradition alike bear testimony to the remarkable character of this Highland chief. The sagacity and indomitable spirit that characterized his mental qualities were not more conspicuous among his contemporaries than his extraordinary bodily strength. After a long and eventful life John McComie Mor died at Crandart, January 12, 1676. He was buried in Glenisla Churchyard. In few districts in Scotland has the memory of a man who died over two hundred years ago been kept so vividly in memory by tradition as has that of McCombie Mor in Glenisla.

After his death, January 12, 1676, some of his descendants joined the great army of Scotchmen who emigrated to the north of Ireland, and from them descended the McCombs of America. The township in Scotland is spelled "Macomb." Ireland was in a very turbulent and unsettled condition at that time and people from other countries were constantly coming and going, which adds to the difficulty of the searcher, in tracing their lineage. The McCombs in Ireland engaged in agriculture or mercantile pursuits and took no part in politics so far as is known.

JAMES CORNELIUS OTTS

THE name Otts is a familiar one to the student of the records of the early settlers in Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. It is spelled variously, Outz, Otz, Otte, Ott and Otts. The original form of the patronymic was Ott, the "s" having been added at some later time. The name appears frequently in the lists of emigrants to Pennsylvania between 1732 and 1776 and, in the first census of South Carolina taken in 1790, there are recorded nine Otts, heads of families. The American ancestor of James Cornelius Otts was the earliest of the Ott emigrants to America.

In 1732, "the goode ship Pink Plaisance, John Paret, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes," dropped anchor in the Delaware River at Philadelphia. It carried one hundred and eighty-eight passengers. Among the number was a clear-eyed German boy whose name was Philip Ott, from whom James Cornelius Otts is in a direct line descended.

This lad came of sturdy stock and traveled in "goodly company," for most of his fellow passengers were seekers after religious freedom. Others from the Palatinate founded the picturesque town of Orangeburgh, in 1735, on the northeast side of the Edisto River, about seventy-nine miles from Charleston, South Carolina. It was here that Reverend John Gissendanner, pastor of the first Orangeburgh church, kept for twenty-two years the parish records that were to prove so valuable in later years.

One branch of the Ott family is descended from Nicholas Ott, who came to Pennsylvania before the Revolution "and during the struggle for independence was in active service." Frederick M. Ott, a lawyer of Dauphin County bar, is the representative of this family at the present time.

Doctor Isaac Ott was a prominent physician in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1847, and after graduating with honors at college, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, later going to Germany and London to make further research. In 1878 he organized a physiological laboratory in the University of Pennsylvania, and lectured for years on experimental physiology. He was made a Fellow in Biology at Johns Hopkins University in 1878. He has published a number of medical works and made important discoveries in connection with nervous diseases and fevers.



*Yours truly
J.C. Otto*



Philip Ott, the ancestor of James C. Otts, landed in Philadelphia in 1732, and after a few years residence in Pennsylvania, moved to South Carolina, where he married a Miss Caldwell, the aunt of John C. Calhoun, the famous South Carolina statesman. A staunch Presbyterian was Philip Ott, as were all the older generations of the Otts family. In 1765 he was a ruling elder in Old Nazareth Church, then newly built and located in what was later the Reidsville section of Spartansburg District in South Carolina. Philip had three sons, Martin, Philip, and Robert. Martin wedded a Miss Goodgion (also spelled Guion), a member of a pioneer French family (whose father was a tailor and made uniforms for the continental army). They named their son Robert Goodgion Otts and he was the grandfather of James C. Otts. He was a school teacher in Union District, South Carolina, as well as a County surveyor and magistrate. His wife was Nancy Becknell, a granddaughter of Major Brandon of the Spartan Regiment of the Revolutionary forces and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Robert and Nancy had two sons, John Martin Philip, and James Dabney. Both sons attended Davidson College but James left the classroom to join the Army of Virginia. John, after graduating from college in 1860, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and became well known as a clergyman and an author of books of travel, gleanings from his own extensive journeyings. He was for many years pastor of the Wanamaker (Bethany) Church in Philadelphia and his death occurred in Greensboro, Alabama, in 1901. A brief account of his life is to be found in "The Cyclopedia of American Biography."

The James Dabney Otts who left his studies to serve his State in the Confederate Army was the father of James Cornelius Otts. He married Ellen Gault, daughter of Reverend James Gault, a local Methodist minister in Union District, South Carolina, and granddaughter of Robert Gault who came from Ireland in his boyhood, served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War, and was captured by the British at Camden. The name Gault, Galt or Galte, is one also frequently found in the records, both in America and in the old country. Among the landed gentry in Ireland is found the name "Galt of Ballysally." This family lived for many generations in the County of Londonderry, and one member of it, John Galt, born in 1621, was Mayor of Colevaine. His two great grandsons were Robert and Charles. John Galt (1779-1839) was a famous writer, living in Irwine in Ayrshire. His father commanded a West-Indiaman, and his mother was a woman of great beauty and strength of character.

William Gault sailed on the Mary Ann from Yarmouth, in 1637. He was recorded as "desirous to passe to New England and there to remain." His daughter Mehitable married John Easton, one of the early governors of Rhode Island.

In early New Hampshire records, is found the name of John Gault of Bedford, who served in the Revolutionary War, and of Samuel Gault, a prominent citizen of Pembroke. The latter had nine children, one of whom, A. J. Gault, became an author and editor.

Joseph Gault, who was a brother of Reverend James Gault, was born in Union District, South Carolina, in 1794. He served in the War of 1812 and removed to Georgia in 1820. There he became a lawyer and is best known as the author of "Gault's Justice's Reports," claimed by himself to be authentic records, but classed by some of his contemporaries as "burlesques on Justices of the Peace."

In later years the name of Gault has become prominent in educational circles in the United States, through the achievements of Franklin Benjamin Gault, a well-known Western school Superintendent and college President, and a member of the leading learned societies of the country.

The Reverend James Gault, the youngest of eleven sons of Robert Gault and Mary McWhirter of Virginia, was born in 1810. He married Miss Susan Hames, the daughter of Mark Hames, who was connected by marriage with the Pages of Tidewater, Virginia.

The Methodist ministers in South Carolina in the middle of the nineteenth century were men of piety and courage, and Mr. Ott's grandfather was notable among these. His daughter, Mr. Ott's mother, inherited his sterling qualities to a marked degree. She had need of them, for her husband, James Dabney Otts, suffered continual ill-health, due to the consumptive tendencies that were the aftermath of the hardships he had undergone during the Civil War. He taught school, however, for several years but finally succumbed to the ravages of his long illness, dying in Florida in 1875, and leaving an impoverished widow and three young sons. One of these was James Cornelius Otts born in Union County, June 27, 1869.

At the time of his death, the South had just passed through its darkest tragedy. Depleted by war, and with the hordes of an uncivilized, unrestrained negro population roaming the land and devouring its substance like a swarm of locusts, it was with difficulty that the Southern States furnished livelihood to the white man and his family. With undaunted courage and firmness this sorely-stricken widow went about her task, determined to wrest from life the best for herself and her little ones. Truly she was "The valiant woman" of the Scriptures.

Upheld by the blood of undaunted pioneers and revolutionary heroes flowing in her veins, Ellen Gault Otts moved to a small farm owned by her father and situated in Union County, South Carolina. Here she and her sister, by frugality and industry,

gained a living for the family. On their small farm of less than one hundred acres, the ambitious boy, James Cornelius Otts, spent his childhood, youth and early manhood. At first a common school education was all that was within his reach, and this was attained with much difficulty, as he was compelled to labor on the farm a considerable part of the time, in order to help in the support of himself, his mother and younger brothers. His mother's never-failing courage, however, coupled with stories of heroic ancestors who had fought the savage beasts of the forest, the Indians and the British soldiers, to make a home for liberty in a new world, was his inspiration. This small boy of eight is found pluckily making his first money picking cotton, two hundred pounds, for a neighbor and, when only eleven years of age, taking the place of a man at the plough. These were years of hard work and diligent study, for like many famous men of history, he "burned the midnight oil," and stored his brain with useful knowledge. He early learned that "knowledge is power," and a stepping-stone to high position. It was his dream to study law and enter the bar at twenty-one, but his plans were pursued with great difficulty, owing to his necessary labor on the farm. Until young James, who was the eldest of the three Otts boys, was eleven, the farm work was done by hired help, under the superintendence of Mrs. Otts and her sister, but after that time, he did all the ploughing himself, never missing or neglecting his duty. When in his eighteenth year, he worked one summer making a kiln of brick, hoping to use the money thus acquired, for a year's tuition at college. Family necessities, however, made the expenditure of the money in this way impracticable. This dream of a college education was never realized but he persisted in his youthful determination to be a lawyer, and faithful home study, sometimes alone, and sometimes under the direction of Colonel I. G. McKissick and William Munroe, Esquires, of Union, South Carolina, supplied the lack of university training. He is an ardent advocate of higher education and is now assisting more than one orphan boy through college. While he has done much to make up for his early inability to obtain a collegiate education, his advice to every boy who aspires to the legal profession is to go to college. However, only those who know him intimately are aware of his youthful handicap as to education.

Year after year this patient boy tilled the soil and snatched moments as he could for his books. Ambitious, and with a receptive, eager mind, he ever studied with a purpose.

His merit was so fully recognized that, while living on the farm in 1894, he was elected to the legislature, from Union County, serving in the session of 1894 and then again in 1896. Mr. Otts was elected a delegate from Union County to the Constitutional Convention in 1895, and was the youngest member of

that body. In 1894, being then twenty-five years of age, he married Miss Sibbie Spears, the daughter of William Spears of Union, South Carolina. Unfortunately, Mr. Otts is the last of his line, as no children have blessed this union to perpetuate his name and his splendid character.

In 1896 Mr. Otts was admitted to the bar in South Carolina. After one year of law practice in Union, with his partner, Mr. J. C. Wallace, Mr. Otts moved to Gaffney, South Carolina, the seat of the new County of Cherokee. The partnership of Wallace and Otts still continued and for three years longer the former was the resident member of the firm at Union, and the latter at Gaffney. In the year 1900 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Otts practiced alone for nine years, forming in 1909 a new partnership with Mr. R. A. Dobson, which continued until Mr. Otts moved to Spartanburg. During his residence in Gaffney, Mr. Otts lost his mother. With her death in 1902 there passed out of his life one who had been his inspiration for many years, and from whom he inherited the indomitable will that has contributed so largely to his success. He says of his mother: "She was a woman of unusual intelligence, force of character and business ability."

While practicing law at Gaffney, Mr. Otts was employed by the Actors' Society of America to assist the State in the prosecution of a celebrated murder case. This case went up to the Supreme Court, and is reported in Column 72, South Carolina Reports. His argument before the jury in this case attracted much attention, and marked him as a lawyer of pronounced ability. In 1904 he was a legislator from Cherokee County, and from 1906 to 1909 served in the State Senate. Governor Ansel, recognizing his superior legal ability, appointed him solicitor for the Seventh Judicial Circuit to succeed Judge Thomas S. Sease, who was elected Circuit Judge immediately after beginning his last term of four years as solicitor. While holding this office Mr. Otts prosecuted many noted cases which were so faithfully handled by him that the decisions he secured were almost invariably sustained in appeal to a higher court.

Mr. Otts has written considerably on political and legal subjects. He has always stood for the highest ideals of his profession and has unflinchingly discharged all its duties and obligations even when such action necessitated the initiation of disbarment proceedings. It has always been his desire to be known as a lawyer. The political offices he has held are but incidents in his career, his life work is the law. His first years of practice marked the hard struggles of the young lawyer. His success came slowly but surely. His youthful habit of serious reading has remained with him through all the changes of his life, and now history and biography claim such time as he can spare from

his legal duties. His collection of legal books forms one of the most extensive and valuable private law libraries in the State.

Being of a genial and social disposition, Mr. Otts has joined a number of organizations, in all of which he is a valued member, both because of his professional ability and his personal worth. He is affiliated with the South Carolina Bar Association; the American Bar Association; the Commercial Law League of America; the Woodmen of the World; and the Knights of Pythias, being past Chancellor of Spartan Lodge, and a member of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. He was Captain of Company "M" of the South Carolina National Guard in Union County for six years, from 1890 to 1896, and later Captain of Company "H" of the South Carolina National Guard at Gaffney, South Carolina, which command he resigned in 1905. Mr. Otts assisted in organizing the Gaffney Building and Loan Association and the Globe Cotton Mills, in both of which corporations he is a Director, although he takes no active part in their management, except in his capacity as attorney.

He is connected with the Methodist Church South, serving as steward in his home church.

Mr. Otts takes a broad view of the questions of the day. According to his own statement, he is a believer in national prohibition, free trade, compulsory education, compulsory trade school, the short ballot, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, woman suffrage and simplified procedure in the courts. His early struggles and disappointments have not embittered him nor caused him to indulge in vain regrets, but have made of him a man, tactful, sympathetic, regardful of the rights of others and tolerant of their opinions. A writer to the Union Times in May, 1912, says of Mr. Otts:

"He is a man of strong and positive character, and will make his mark anywhere. As a boy, he was full of promise; we all so regard him; none of us are surprised at his success."

As he stands now, it is a far cry from Cornelius Otts to the barefoot boy who picked cotton, hoed corn, and followed the plough on his mother's farm, but that sturdy little lad of set purpose was father to the man.

"Our deeds travel with us from afar;
What we have been, makes us what we are."

The Otts family is a very ancient one of the Bohemian Nobility. They were knights in 1534 and evidently left Bohemia on account of the religious upheavals of the sixteenth century.

Authentic records give the names of George Ott, isen (son of) Los of Alt—Hutten; John Ott of Nisburg, 1538; Christof of Nisburg; Ydenko and Albrecht of Nisburg, 1602; Adam of Alt—

Hutten; George and Henry of Nisburg; Jaraslar and Zdenko II of Hlazonis.

A celebrated warrior of the race was Michael Ott von Efferdenger, born near Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, in 1479. He was a scion of the Tyrolese nobility. He served under the Emperor Maximilian who, in 1503, made him Chief of Ordnance. His bravery and genius for military strategy were pronounced and rendered him famous throughout Europe. Histories of the time teem with his exploits during twenty-nine years until his death in 1532.

Perhaps the most distinguished of the name was Baron Karl Ott von Baterdreg, born in 1737 at Grau. To recite his career would be to write the history of the wars of the latter half of the eighteenth century, for he was the foremost of the German Generals in all that goes to make up the undaunted, intrepid leader, ever ready to sacrifice self, ever alert to save his troops. At the battle of Noir, he commanded the left wing of Kray's division. He inspired his men, tortured and exhausted by the heat, by his heroic example, making more successful attacks upon the enemy. Kray in the turmoil of battle, exclaimed: "I cannot think of terms or words eloquent or strong enough to express my surprise and gratitude, or to do justice to the two exceptionally daring and able commanders, Field Marshals, Lieutenants, the Duke of Belgrade and Baron Ott."

Ott was decorated with the military order of Maria Teresa in 1799. Dying in 1809 at Ofen, he did not see the downfall of Napoleon.

John Henry Ott, born in 1617 in the Canton Zurich, was a noted Swiss divine. He studied at Lausanne, Genoa, Groningen, and Leyden. His son, John Baptist Ott, born 1661, also became a minister. He held important professorships, was arch-deacon of the Cathedral at Zurich, and wrote in Latin and German.

His brother, John Henry Ott, was librarian to Archbishop Wake at Lambeth, England, also held the rectory at Blackmanston, Kent, in 1721, and in 1730 was a prebend of Peterborough.

John R. Ott was a noted landscape painter born 1708, whose father was one of the privy counsellors of the Emperor.

John Henry Ott, born 1744, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1762 and was a Bachelor of Theology in 1765; Doctor of Law 1772; prebend of St. Stephen's and member of the ecclesiastical council in 1801. He died in possession of three clerical benefices.

Whether in church or state, on the field of battle, or in civil pursuits, the Otts of the old world have left distinguished names

as legacies to their descendants, many of whom are in the ranks of the brave and loyal "Makers of America."

Christopher Ott in 1612 joined the Jesuit order in his sixteenth year. (This no doubt was the "Christof" of Nisburg.) He later became a priest, was a noted scholar and a beloved spiritual director. He was a brilliant writer. Among his works are: "Eminent Converts to the Catholic Church," and "Roma Gloriosa," embracing the times of two hundred and forty-nine Popes.

JAMES PARKER

BEFORE the days of the Conqueror or, to be more explicit, in the year 901, there was a family of the name of Parker settled at Boxley, on the Eastern coast of England. The head of this family was one Geoffrey Parker, whose principal occupation was to see that the palings enclosing the seignorial grounds were kept in excellent condition lest they rot and allow the deer to break through. As the name implies, it was at first borne by "keepers of the park." In the old days this was a very responsible office and one which entailed constant vigilance upon him whose chief duty it was to superintend the care of the grounds in order that the game might be preserved. As the chase was a popular and principal form of sport at that time a plentiful supply of game was important. The name of Parker is also represented among the Danes, and Normans. Johannes C. Parker kept the Royal Parks under William I. The name is spelled variously in different countries, and even in different sections of the same country: Parke, Parkre, Parchere, Parchour, and Parkerre.

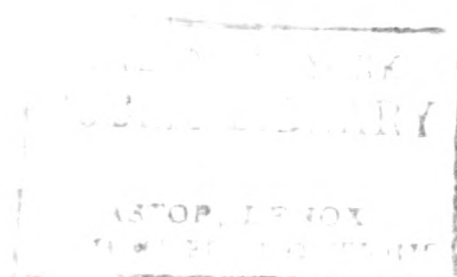
General usefulness, good social standing and spiritual progress have been the chief characteristics of this ancient family. An examination of the marriage registers of England shows that there was much intermarrying in the Parker families. They very soon were found in all parts of England, and some even went to Scotland and Ireland. There were Parkers of Macelenfield, Melford Hall, North Malton, County Devon, and the Baronies had been held in abeyance since the time of Edward II. The Earl of Macelenfield married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Smith, chief Baron of the Exchequer. Their son John married Frances, daughter of Jeromy Mayhew, Esq. of Boringdon. They had three sons, one named Edmund.

Among the earliest Parkers who came direct to this country were: Charles Parker, sent from Dorchester, 1635; Daniel Parker, who is mentioned as having had a wealthy wife and many servants, 1635; Nathaniel, Thomas and Joseph, who came to New England, and Nicholas, Robert and Thomas, who came to Virginia.

The early seventeenth century was a troublous time in England and there were many uprisings during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, James I and Charles I, and during the time of the protectorate. The Parkers had their share in the military actions



James Parker,



at Hopton Heath, Marston Moor, Naseby and Worcester. Many were taken prisoners and suffered for their loyalty to the king. It was not an uncommon thing in those days for political prisoners to be banished to foreign possessions by those in authority, in an effort to keep peace at home. Thus, the Bermudas and Barbadoes colonies far away became the home of many English planters, Negro slaves first mentioned in 1617, Indian slaves shipped from Massachusetts in 1652, and white bond-servants. The last were in some cases Scotch and Irish political prisoners.

One William Parker, a rebel, was sent to the Barbadoes from Somersetshire in 1623. When the Governor of the Barbadoes, Sir John Yeamans, left the Islands for the Carolinas, he took with him fifty families; among them one by the name of Parker. This was in 1671. Ten years later the colony moved to Oyster Point, at the Junction of the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers, where the city of Charleston was founded. Here in 1725, mention is made of a James Parker; later a John Parker was born in Charleston in 1749, who may have been the son of James; later still in 1768, was born Joseph Parker, who may have been the son of John. As the James Parker of the present sketch was the grandson of a Joseph who went from South to North Carolina, it might be that he was descended in this line; though whether it was from the New England emigrant or the Barbadoes family is not certain.

The Joseph who came to this country owned an estate in Ramsay, eight miles from Southampton. As the naming of children in honor of their parents and grandparents was even more universal in those days than now, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Joseph in South Carolina may have been a direct descendant of the emigrant from Ramsay.

The names of many of the Parkers are recorded in the pages of English history. They are to be found in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry VII. Among the first rulers of the English Church is the name of Sir Matthew Parker, who was the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, the successor of Cranmer.

John Parker, born in Charleston in 1749, and educated abroad, graduated at Middle Temple, London, in 1775, and on his return to South Carolina, acquired an extensive law practice and gave much of his valuable time to the service of his State and country. In 1776 he married Susannah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Williams) Middleton, of South Carolina, and sister of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In this day of hurry and confusion many persons believe that there are more industry and energy displayed than in the days of their forefathers. This is seemingly true, for it is indeed an age of marvelous inventions and enormous accomplishment; yet

these persons fail to realize the immense difficulty of the task faced by the men of early days in America. The truth is that what they were able to accomplish without the help of modern facilities, was indeed a wonderful work.

In addition to Mr. Parker's large law practice, he found time to devote to the interest of his rice plantation which proved not only a source of revenue, but also of pleasure to himself and family. He also served his people in the Continental Congress, 1786-1788. He died on his plantation in 1822.

In 1715 a general Indian conspiracy was formed in Virginia and the Carolinas to exterminate the white people, and all the tribes from St. Mary back to the mountains had united for this purpose. The Creeks, Yamasses and Appalachians had joined the Cherokees, Catawbias and others who were determined to avenge their misfortunes of 1712-1713, when they had been robbed of their lands and slaughtered by the white people. It must be acknowledged that the Indians had, both then and later, some reason for their bitter and hostile attitude. They were imposed on from the very first, their lands stolen and their people deceived. The unfair treatment accorded them is one of the few blots on the pages of American history. It was probably during this raid that a Parker child was carried away by the Indians. She became the bride of a Comanche warrior and had a son, Quannah Parker. Friends found her after the birth of Quannah and took her home, where she grieved for her son and finally died of a broken heart because she was not allowed to return to him.

Quannah Parker after his father's death became Chief of the Comanches and ruled with great wisdom and foresight, bringing peace and prosperity to his tribe in Texas. Four of his children are now students at the Carlisle Indian School.

Joseph Parker, born in 1768, moved to Gates County, North Carolina, where he died in 1820. He was survived by his wife, Rhoda Harrell, and two sons: David and James.

David was a prominent farmer in Gates County, North Carolina, and married Sarah Gregory Hinton, a woman of excellent qualities. Their son James Parker, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born January 29, 1836. He attended the University of North Carolina, from which institute he was graduated in 1861. In 1876 he married Miss Lavinia Louise Whedbee of Gates County, daughter of Joshua Skinner and Diana Hinton Whedbee. Their children are: Sallie, Hulda, Jimmie Louise and Ethel.

Sallie married Mr. Peter Cross and they have four children: James Parker, Cathryn, Mildred and Dorothy. Hulda married Mr. Thomas Gatling Hayes.

From 1885 to 1889 Mr. Parker represented his State in the Legislature. His death occurred in February, 1908. The follow-

ing appreciation is taken from a North Carolina paper and is produced here as a fitting tribute to his memory:

"With the passing away of James Parker, the last representative in this immediate section of a race that has for generations, by its rugged strength and individuality, impressed itself upon the memories of all, was laid with his fathers in the old family burying ground near Gatesville.

"He was the last survivor of three brothers: Doctor Joseph Parker, of Raleigh, and John D. Parker of Perquimans, having died some years ago.

"His Alma Mater, the University of North Carolina, was as dear to him in his declining years as when first he left in 1861. Among his classmates were Charles Stedman and the late Thomas G. Skinner of Hartford. The friendship of these three began in College; ripened with the passing years, to be crowned at last in the day of immortal reckoning when true friends will be known to have true hearts.

"He had for years been a Trustee of the University, and until a few years before his death had attended all the meetings of the Board and the Commencements.

"Associated with enterprise all over the Albemarle section, he was probably the best known citizen of Gates County among the business men of the section. He was regarded as a man of sterling business integrity and of character that could be depended upon, and wherever he was known his name was considered a guarantee of good faith.

"He was especially alive with commercial activities in and around Elizabeth City, where he was a stockholder in all three banks. He was also a Director in the Bank of Gates; an institution in which he took especial and active interest. He had been a Mason for twenty years, a member of Gatesville lodge, in which he held the offices of Senior Deacon, Junior and Senior Warden, and the loyalty which characterized his life was exemplified in his attachment to his order.

"But the trait that most of all showed the spirit of the man was his unfailing generosity. The churches, irrespective of denomination, were beneficiaries of his good will.

"Reputed to be the wealthiest man in the county, he closed not his ears to the cries of the poor, but was their friend in every time of need.

"Few knew of the deeds of kindness passed on to the helpless without his gates, but there are many among the importunate negroes, who realized that their best earthly friend has passed beyond their vision.

"Born of the blood that knew no weakness, no defeat, he was true to his ancestry. Taking a stand when necessary, he was never untrue to his word, his friends or his convictions, and the

goal of achievement was always before his eyes. Though getting advanced in years, he laid not aside the burdens of business to await quietly, perhaps for years, the coming of the day when he should be ushered into immortality; but chose, rather, by his own hands and by his own direction to push vigorously to the last the work in which he was interested.

"And when the summons came, he approached the grave 'like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams,' as a child trusting in the love of its father, believing that he understands and doeth all things well."

Among the prominent Parkers of recent years on this side of the Atlantic several may be mentioned.

Sir Gilbert Parker, Canadian novelist, who married an American and has divided his time among England, Australia, Canada and the United States.

Colonel David B. Parker, U. S. V., a Chautauqua boy in 1861 and afterward, has written his *Memoirs of the Civil War* and of his experiences with Grant, Lincoln, Arthur, Johnson, Greeley, the Cushings and others.

James Parker, formerly Lieutenant-Commander of the United States Navy, Counsellor-at-Law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the highest courts of Ohio, New Jersey and New York, was one of the Counsel for Rear Admiral Schley before the Court of Enquiry in 1903—the facts and reports of which he has fully set forth in his book entitled "*Schley, Samson and Cervera*."

The Reverend Edward L. Parker of New Hampshire, who wrote an interesting *History of Londonderry*, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in East Londonderry for years.

Bishop Meade in his "*Old Churches and Families of Virginia*," mentions a Parker in nearly every County, from the latter part of the seventeenth century down, either vestryman or clergyman. Many of them suffered great hardships in the faithful discharge of their duty. Not only, however, is the family noted for its ministers, but it may justly claim statesmen, jurists, doctors, educators, authors, naval officers, soldiers, musicians, landscape painters and agriculturists.

Some speak sneeringly of the futility of tracing a long family line, yet it is perfectly evident that men are the embodiment of the mental and physical characteristics of their forbears. It means much consequently, to be descended from men of moral and mental worth.

James Parker has left no son to bear his name, but his daughters are proud to call him father and hope to see exemplified in their children the fine and admirable traits of character which so distinguished him in life.



Sincerely
Mr. R. Lomman

WILLIAM RISH LOWMAN

“**L**OOKING out upon the moving pictures of the German pioneers as they spread gradually over the vast territory of the New World, we are irresistibly reminded of their ancestors in the far off days of the *Volkerwanderung*. In the eighteenth century, as in the fourteenth century, the German colonists entered the unbroken wilderness, clearing first the lands in the valleys and along the river courses, then climbing the mountains,” to other realms of industry.

Prior to 1735 Orangeburg County, South Carolina, had but few white inhabitants. A Swiss gentleman, Peter Purry, had established a settlement on the north side of the Savannah River, calling it Purrysville. By his glowing account of the country, which he had printed and distributed throughout Switzerland, Holland, North Germany and the provinces along the Rhine he induced many settlers to come to Carolina. Most of these immigrants came from the Palatinate, the history of which has always been most interesting. These Germans, according to Kuhns were among the best farmers in the world, in many districts having cultivated the soil for more than thirty generations. Because of their situation upon the great water highway of Europe, they are said to have combined the best qualities of the North and of the South, and were distinguished by indomitable industry, keen wit, independence, and a high degree of intelligence.

The terrible conditions arising from the religious wars dealt a deadly blow to the happiness and prosperity of the Palatinates. Poverty and their sufferings from tyranny and intolerance turned their thoughts towards the New World where they were told freedom might be found, and where they might expect to be able to practice their religion without dread of extermination, while securing an abundant livelihood by tilling its virgin soil.

The people went in great numbers first to England, spread into Ireland, and eventually emigrated to America; New York, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas received them in great numbers. Some of them sailed directly from Rotterdam to Cowes and thence to this country. No reliable account has been kept of the Palatinates here, at least of those in South Carolina, but had De Graffenreid remained with them and carried out his contract, their identity would have been as well preserved as it is in New York and Pennsylvania, for they are the same people. Rush says, that many of these gentlemen lost valuable estates, because they

were unacquainted with the common laws. We learn from De Graffenreid that they were so thrifty that within eighteen months they managed to build homes and make themselves comfortable. From 1727 to 1734 all these immigrants were classed as Palatines and Switzers, but afterwards they were simply called foreigners. Many Pennsylvania Germans made their way along the Shenandoah Valley, and settled Frederick, Rockingham, and other Counties of Virginia. Among these, were three brothers, Isaiah, Michael and David Lohman, who settled in Virginia in 1770. In the old country the name was spelled Lehmann, meaning "one under feudal tenure." Some of these Virginia settlers pushed farther on into the Carolinas, among whom was David, Doctor Lowman's great-great-grandfather. The names of the early settlers before the Revolution were sometimes changed almost imperceptibly by erroneous entries in the records and, in the case of non-English names, because of their foreign sound, these errors were very frequent. Thus from the old German Lehmann, evolved Lehman, Lohman and Lowman, as used by the South Carolinians.

This family from the valley of the Rhine, settled in the valley of the Shenandoah, where they found a most delightful climate and a rich virgin soil, which gave them an abundance of all that reasonable men could desire, in return for their labor. They possessed health and contentment, and tranquility of mind was their normal state. Nor did they feel that they were strangers in a foreign land, for within visiting distance were many of their old world neighbors in whose company they had crossed the ocean.

David's son, Malachias Lohman, came from Virginia to the Dutch Fork, South Carolina, in 1814.

Daniel Lohman, father of Doctor Jacob Walter Lohman, married Nancy Hiller, whose family was from Saxe Gotha, where they had settled in 1735. Their son, Jacob Walter, a slender, delicate boy, grew up in the family home under the loving care of his devoted, pious parents, who reared him in the Lutheran faith. Not being able to join to any great extent in outdoor life and vigorous sports and in the strenuous work, which even the children of that day, were accustomed to perform, he devoted most of his time to reading and study. His parents encouraged him to prepare for a professional life, and, as during his childhood and youth he had displayed an extraordinary desire to alleviate pain and suffering, it was decided that he should study medicine and become a physician.

In 1858 Doctor Lohman was graduated from the University of Georgia. Between the sessions of College he taught school in order to help defray his expenses, and after leaving the university he again resumed his teaching, before taking up the practice of his profession.

In the Civil War Doctor Lohman took up arms in defense of his State and served as Lieutenant of Captain Henry A. Meetze's Company, in the Confederate Army. In that terrible internecine strife, where so often brother was arrayed against brother, Webster B. Lohman, a descendant of Michael, was the Captain of Battery "D" of the Pennsylvania Artillery.

Peace declared, Doctor Lohman and his friend, Major Meetze, were both elected from the same County to serve as members of the State Legislature in the reconstruction days, and their service continued until 1874.

It was subsequent to this period that Doctor Lohman changed his residence to Orangeburg. He married Lodusky Rish, daughter of Levi and Mary Rish, descendants of Louis and Elizabeth Reich, who arrived in South Carolina with the first German and Swiss colonists, and settled on the Edisto, in Orangeburg District. The spelling of this name has now become Rish.

Elizabeth Abell Reich was, before her marriage, a member of the Abelsor Abeels, who were prominent in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. One of the family was Chaplain to Henry VIII, another was court musician in the reign of one of the Queens, and a third was a famous mathematician. Among the Abels who came to this country in colonial times was Robert, who was with Winthrop's fleet. He was a colonial Mayor of Albany, and won distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Three Abel or Abeel brothers immigrated in 1750. One, Jonathan, settled in Connecticut and one in Virginia. The place of settlement of the third brother is unknown. Doctor Lohman's great-grandfather, Jonathan Abeel, came from Virginia to North Carolina.

William Rish, son of Doctor Jacob Walter Lowman, was born at Rish's Store, Sand Dam, Lexington County, South Carolina, December 3, 1866.

Doctor Jacob Walter Lowman had endeared himself to the people of Orangeburg District, not only by his skill in fighting disease, but by his genuine and generous sympathy, in trouble and sickness. Thinking no science of such eminent importance as that of medicine, and seeing in his father's ministrations so wonderful an example of its power to bring joy, health and comfort to suffering humanity, it is easy to see why William Rish should choose the same profession for his life's work. His career is briefly traced in the "Physicians and Surgeons of America," from which the following excerpt is taken:

"Dr. Lowman was graduated from Johnstown Academy in 1881, from Mellichamps High School in 1886, and from Calvert Medical School, Baltimore, (now extinct) in 1887. He began the study of medicine with his father in 1884, attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore,

and was graduated with high honor March 1888. He took a post-graduate course in general surgery at the New York Polyclinic in 1891, and in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital during the same year."

Thoroughly equipped for his work, he commenced the practice of medicine at Orangeburg, in April 1888.

Doctor Lowman is a member of the State Medical Association of South Carolina, of the Société de Médecin du Calvert, and was formerly a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was Physician and Surgeon of Orangeburg County prison and almshouse 1889-1893; lecturer on physiology and hygiene at Mellichamps High School 1888-1890; member of Orangeburg County Board of Educational Examiners, 1889-1890. He was Secretary of the South Carolina Bible Society 1893, President of the Orangeburg Y. M. C. A. in 1891, and also of the County Convention of the same year.

The clubs and societies to which he belongs are: Censor Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; Surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line since 1896; member of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the Tri-State Medical Association Carolinas and Virginia; of the American Medical Association; of the Southern Medical Association; of the Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Genetic Association; of the National Historic Society; of the American Association Extension University Teachings; of the American Association for Advancement of Science; of the American Refugee Society (European War); of the Woodmen of the World; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Medical Brotherhood (F. M.) Fraternitas Medicorum; of the American Association for International Conciliation; Fellow, Natural Science Association of America; Past-master Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest Royal Arch Mason; Past Eminent Commander Knights Templar; Thrice Illustrious Master Council Mason; Surgeon Omar Temple Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; General Representative of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania to the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of South Carolina.

Doctor Lowman is President of the Lowman Drug Company, of Orangeburg; Advisory Director Orangeburg Packing Company and Director of the Edisto National Bank. He was appointed member of the South Carolina Board of Medical Examiners for the Seventh District in 1894 and served until 1898 at which time he was elected Secretary. He was made member of the Board of Trustees of the C. N. I. A. and M. College of South Carolina in 1896 by the General Assembly of South Carolina at the establishment of that College, and has been re-elected every six years since, holding his place as Secretary to the Board during all that time.

Dr. Lowman is a deacon of the First Baptist Church at Orangeburg. He was married in Charleston, South Carolina, October 27, 1891, to Miss Elvira Earle, daughter of Judge Benjamin Pou Izlar and niece of General James F. Izlar of Orangeburg, South Carolina. Her parents were descended from German, Scotch and French Huguenot families. Izlar, originally Yssler, is mentioned in Salley's History, as also is Gavin Pou, justice of the peace 1765-1775; inquirer and collector of Orangeburgh 1758-1765. On a list of Supervisors of the buildings of the church in Orangeburg in 1768 is the name of Gavin Pou. It is thus found that the families of both Dr. Lowman and his wife were of the earliest settlers of the county.

Considerable attention has been given to the investigation of maternal impressions by Dr. Lowman, and a very interesting paper on this subject written by him was published in the Medical Record of August 1890. He is also the author of "Diagnostic Dots," 1889; "Lusus Naturæ," in the proceedings of the South Carolina Medical Association 1888 and in the Medical Brief and the Medical Summary of the same year.

The record of the lives of worthy and intelligent men and women is an enjoyable book for all those interested in human development, and furnishes material for the history of the time. Doctor Lowman fully appreciates this point of view, for his spare time is devoted to history, biography and sometimes historical novels. He is particularly interested in the achievements of his forebears, among whom is Colonel James Abel, Quartermaster on General Washington's staff.

One celebrated Lehmann, grandson of the great portrait painter of Hamburg is a scion of the old family in Germany, and he married Nina Chambers, daughter of Robert Chambers of Edinburg, musician and poet, friend of Dickens, Millais, Hawthorne, Emerson and George Eliot.

It may not be irrelevant in this sketch to refer more fully to the history of the Rhine Palatinates, and the connection with the colonies of Great Britain. These people were among those most oppressed. The Palatinate formerly included the Upper Rhine, and the Lower Rhine Palatinates, and belonged to the German Empire. The capital of the Upper was Amberg. People governed by a vice-roy are always more or less oppressed at any time, but in the religious upheavals, the results of the Seven Years' War, and the terrible turmoil, when persecution and intolerance were holding sway, the life of these people became utterly unbearable. In 1620 there was a change in the boundaries of the Palatinates, and the upper portion of the Lower was attached to Bavaria. In 1777 they were reunited, but in 1801 divided again. Bavaria retained the Upper and part of the Lower, west of the Rhine, while Baden-Hesse and Prussia divided

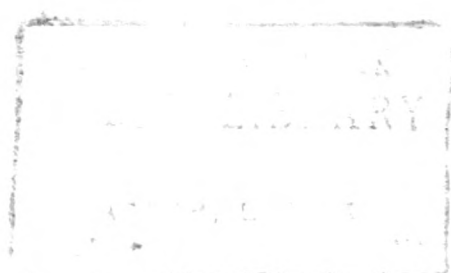
up the Lower. The name Palatinate derived from the Palatine Hill of Rome, carries with it royal privileges which were enjoyed to the fullest by the Counts Palatine.

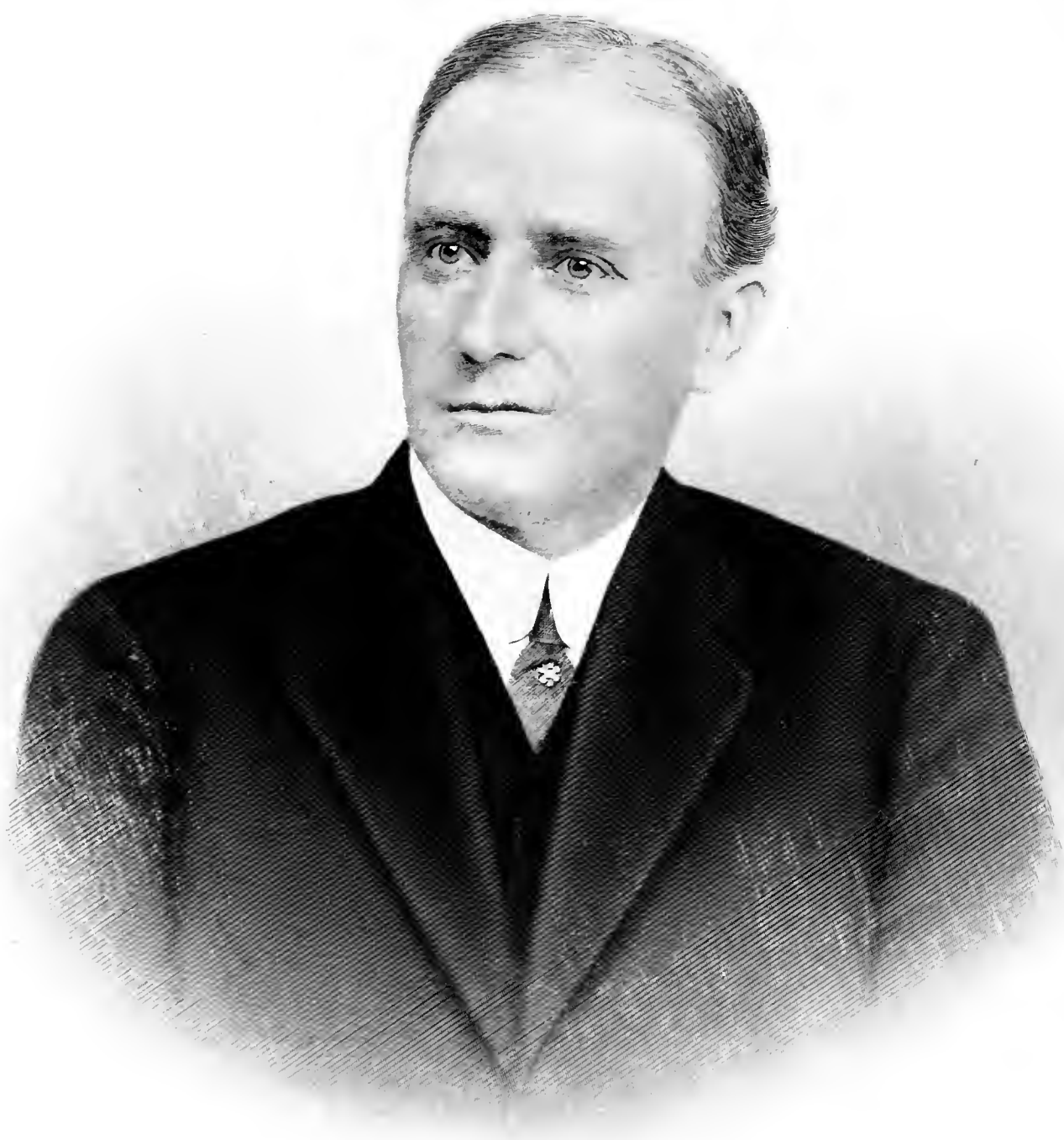
In addition to all their other woes, the winter of 1708 was one of extraordinary severity. Conrad Weiser, a boy of twelve years at that time, in his autobiography says: "Birds perished on the wing, beasts in their lairs, and mortals fell dead by the way." In 1709 the Palatinates began their flight, by way of London, in May. In June their number reached five thousand, in August ten thousand, and by October thirteen thousand had arrived. The "good Queen Anne," interested herself in alleviating their sufferings. The most of them were utterly destitute and England fed them for months. They were housed in empty buildings and warehouses, and a thousand tents were furnished them. The Queen allowed each of them nine pence a day. London paupers were not very well pleased, and jealousy made them look askance upon them. As soon as arrangements could be made they were shipped to the New World. Their experiences at sea were very sad. Of one ship load of "three hundred and twelve and a half" (a child being numbered fractionally), two hundred and fifty died on the way. One hundred and sixty died in one ship; one hundred and fifty in another. In 1745 a ship sailed with four hundred Germans, but only fifty reached their destination.

It was Queen Anne, who established the Saxe Gotha District, intending it as a place of refuge for Germans and others persecuted because of their religion. This district, one hundred miles from Charleston, was settled later than Orangeburg, in 1737.

Reverend Christian Theus, the first minister of the German Reformed Church, told the Governor of South Carolina that these colonists must have both churches and schools or they would remove to Pennsylvania where they would find more satisfactory conditions. The government gave five hundred pounds sterling in response to his request.

A celebrated minister, Giessendanner labored among the colony for some ten years. In 1749 he visited London, and received Anglican orders, returned and with his whole flock became members of the English church. On the Sunday following, twenty-one more joined them. This may account for the Lutherans not being now so numerically strong as it might be presumed they would be.





Sincerely yours,
Jno Gordon Penning

JOHN GORDON RENNIE

HENRICO COUNTY, Virginia, was founded in 1611, four years later than Jamestown and is the second oldest settlement in Virginia. Henricopolis, the City of Henry, so called in honor of King Henry, was its first designation, which by common usage was contracted to Henrico.

The settlement was situated on the imperial hills overlooking the James River, at the head of tidewater and at the falls of that historic river. This settlement afterwards became the City of Richmond, built like Rome upon her seven hills.

The original settlement contained about five thousand acres. Five miles north of Richmond running in an easterly direction is a stream called Brook Creek, which is a tributary of the Chickahominy, which latter is a tributary of the noble James. This is the country of Richard Dale, Rolfe, and Pocahontas. Brook Creek runs through a beautiful valley closed in by picturesque hills.

It was on one of these bluffs on the north side of this valley that "Tweedside," the home of Joseph Richard Rennie, the father of John Gordon Rennie, was situated. Here the latter was born August 15, 1874. Doctor Rennie was proud to call this section of Virginia his birthplace; it is the place of romance, history and tragedy, for nearby is Yellow Tavern, where the noble Stuart fell in battle, and where many stirring incidents of the Civil War were enacted.

The first fourteen years of Doctor Rennie's life were spent on his father's farm. Here the boy lived close to nature and learned many valuable lessons, which led to a healthy and normal development. The religious atmosphere of a Christian home, the training and guidance of unusually wise and loving parents, the necessity of taking part at an early age in the work of the farm, all contributed to form a strong and useful character. Gifted with a naturally sweet and most affable manner, guided by the noblest impulses, in his maturity he was a man of wide and beneficent influence.

He acquired his education in the public schools of the County and at the age of fourteen went to Richmond, where he worked for a short period. In the session of 1889-90 he attended the Southside Academy, situated in Chase City, Virginia, and lived in the home of his oldest brother, Joseph Rennie, who was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place. He stayed

but one year in this school, and on returning to Richmond, spent four years as clerk with one of the leading retail shoe firms of that city. In the fall of 1894 he entered Hoge Academy, at Blackstone, Virginia, where he gave two years to literary studies.

In 1896 he entered upon the preparation for his chosen profession in the University College of Medicine, now the Medical College of Virginia. He graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of M.D. He chose Petersburg as his residence and commenced the practice of medicine as a stranger, in the most conservative city of the "Old Dominion." Many predicted for him a most difficult career, because the physicians of Petersburg were largely native to the city, having influential family connections. These prophecies, however, did not prove true in Dr. Rennie's case.

He was a gifted physician and surgeon, and soon built up a practice both large and lucrative, and in eight years he had become one of the busiest men in his profession in the State. He became a member of The American Medical Association, The Medical Society of Virginia, the Petersburg Medical Faculty, the Southern Medical Association, and Southside Virginia Medical Association. Few men ever won the confidence and love of his patients as did Dr. Rennie. Never did he enter a home to minister at the bedside of suffering, without leaving behind him the aroma of sweet Christian sympathy and an unbounded confidence in his skill.

He was a Mason, belonging to Blanford Lodge, No. 3 and to Petersburg Royal Arcanum, Chapter No. 7 Appomattox Commandery.

In early life he had made profession of his faith in Christ and joined the second Presbyterian Church, the church which his father had been chiefly instrumental in establishing. In Petersburg he joined the historic Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, in which he was elected a Deacon and served until his death. Intensely interested in the welfare of young men, he led the movement to build one of the handsomest and most complete Y. M. C. A. buildings in the State, which to-day remains a monument to his zeal, faith and liberality. He rejoiced in helping those who were in need and found his greatest pleasure in giving and planning to help somebody to better things.

Doctor Rennie was married in 1902, at St. Paul's Church in Petersburg, to Miss Louise Seiper Venable, daughter of William Latham Venable and Mary Lamar Patterson. In this marriage he allied himself with the Venable family of Virginia and the Patterson family of Cumberland, Maryland, both of which have been distinguished in their respective States for many generations. This union was blest with four children, John Gordon Rennie, Jr., William Venable, Mary Lamar, and Seiper Rosalyn.

The ancestry of Doctor Rennie contains many names and

family connections who have stood high in the life of Virginia and the British Isles. Joseph Richard Rennie, his father, was a man of unusual gifts, farmer for fifty years, a soldier for four, a Presbyterian minister for twenty-five years.

Joseph Rennie, the grandfather of Doctor Rennie, a man of culture and influence, came to America in 1819, and settled near Richmond. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, in 1794, the home of the Rennies. From Scotland they have gone to many countries, especially to Canada, New England, and to many of the other States.

In England, Scotland and America the name Rennie is the synonym for strength and force of character. John Rennie was born at Haddington in 1761, was educated at Edinburgh University and became the greatest bridge builder of his age. The Tweed River is crossed at Kelso, by a bridge of five arches constructed by John Rennie in 1803. He also built many great structures in England, among the most conspicuous of which are the Waterloo, Southmark and London bridges, all crossing the Thames.

Ernest Amelius Rennie, M. V. O., son of the late George Banks Rennie, educated at Eton and Oxford, entered the Diplomatic service and has been of inestimable service in Sofia, Bucharest, Vienna, Santiago and Washington.

Captain George Paget Rennie entered in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and is serving in South Africa. John George Rennie, D. S. V., educated at Cheltenham College, entered the Black Watch Ray Highlanders, becoming Captain, and serving in the Nile Expedition, also taking active part in the battle of Khar-toum.

In 1847, George Rennie was Governor of the Falkland Islands. In 1872, W. H. Rennie was Governor of the Barbadoes. He was also Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent. George Rennie, an uncle of Dr. Rennie, laid down his life just a few miles out of Petersburg during the famous retreat of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to Appomattox.

As physicians, preachers, surgeons, civil engineers, in diplomatic service and as farmers they have served their God, in serving their fellow men.

Doctor Rennie's paternal grandmother was a Coleman, daughter of Major Samuel Coleman of Red Bank, near Richmond. Major Coleman was a soldier of the Revolution. He was left for dead on the battlefield, found and nursed back to life by a patriotic daughter of Virginia. The Governor of Virginia presented him with a sword, for valiant service rendered the State in a serious uprising of a mob. This line of ancestry connects closely in direct line with the Woodsons, Pleasants, Flemings, Storrs, and Tuckers of Virginia.

Doctor Rennie's mother was Ella Rosalyn Powell. Through her, he was connected with the Powells of Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. Captain William Powell came from England in 1611 and was a member of the first House of Burgesses in 1619. This name stands well in the Virginia records. They are a large and influential family, claiming ministers, geologists, senators, soldiers, artists, teachers and musicians among this number. The noted painting in the Capitol at Washington, "DeSoto discovering the Mississippi" is the work of William Henry Powell. Lucien Powell of Washington and Loudon County, Virginia, is one of the foremost scenic artists of the present day.

Through his mother Doctor Rennie is also descended from the Wells of Fredericksburg, Virginia. George Wells married Elizabeth Steptoe Butler in 1816, and they were the father and mother of Doctor Rennie's grandmother. The aunt of Elizabeth Steptoe, Jane Butler, was the first wife of Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington.

Enough has been said to show that Doctor John Gordon Rennie had every reason to be proud of his lineage. He was no mean successor to the life and spirit of his family, and few men ever attain to wider usefulness and popularity.

In the fullness of his manhood, from overwork, he was stricken down, and died at the age of forty-two years, March 31, 1916, leaving an unstained record of character and service. His ashes rest in the old Blanford Cemetery, in historic Petersburg. As his body was lowered into the grave a friend remarked, "He gave his life for the people."





A. B. Rick

FLETCHER BUCHANAN RICKS

THE name, Ricks, is one of a large number of surnames which owe their existence to the Norman personal name, Richard, which first attained great popularity in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, in whose honor the name was frequently bestowed. This personal name forms the foundation for many patronymics, such as Richards, Richardson, and Rich, and from it, also, has developed the name of Ricks or Rix. Within a few generations after the advent in England of William the Conqueror, Ricks was in use as a family name. It has been variously spelled, Rickesis, Rickes, Rixe, Ricks and Rix. John Rickes, a Franciscan author of note, was living in England in the year 1520. Records of heraldic visitations disclose that a Ricks family lived at Crayford, in the County of Kent.

About 1645, two brothers, Thomas and William Ricks, settled respectively, in Boston and Salem, Massachusetts. Tradition says that they were of the same stock as Isaac Ricks, who was born in England in 1638, and came to Virginia in young manhood. He landed first at Jamestown, but the date of his arrival is not exactly known. He settled in Warrasguyeake, one of the eight counties into which Virginia was then divided, and which was later given the name of Isle of Wight County, then including the present Counties of Nansemond and Southampton. As the land and court records of these Counties were destroyed by fire many years ago, genealogical research depends largely upon the church and family Bible records. These Counties were settled mostly by Puritans and Quakers, whose records began in 1663. Isaac Ricks was a member of the Quaker Church at Chuckatuck, situated on the Western branch of the Nansemond River, and a constant attendant of its services. Here in 1702, his sons Isaac and Abraham, erected a Quaker church, for which they were paid thirty-two thousand pounds of "Tobb" (tobacco). Isaac Ricks' wife bore the Christian name of Kathren, but her family name, and the place and date of her marriage are not known. Probably they were married in England, and some of their children may have been born there. Their children were: Isaac, born June 17, 1669; William, born August 5, 1670; John, born October 30, 1672; Abraham, born October 10, 1674; Jacob, born January 17, 1677; Robert, born October 14, 1679; Benjamin, born November 17, 1682; Kathren, 1683; Richard, born May 30, 1684; Jeane, June 30, 1687, and James, January 17, 1690.

The family name is often written as "Rickesis" on these old records, and appears in that form in the death notices of three sons of Isaac Ricks, namely: "Richard Rickesis," "William Rickesis," and "Jacob Rickesis." This notice is also found: "Isaac Ricks departed this life ye 3d day of the 11th month 1732." Isaac's wife, Kathren, died about 1717. The Ricks family possessed an old "Breeches Bible," in which entries are found concerning the family of Isaac Ricks, and which passed out of the family about the year 1779 at a sale of household effects of Richard Ricks, one of Isaac Ricks' descendants, and about a century later was recovered and is in the possession of Mr. Richard A. Ricks of Richmond, Virginia.

The Quakers in Virginia, like other dissenters, were persecuted on account of their religion. For non-attendance of the services of the established church they were fined. Many of them were driven from the State and if they returned, were treated as felons. Perhaps it was for the sake of religious freedom, perhaps for other causes, that many of the Virginia Ricks family sought domicile in North Carolina. One of the earliest of the family in that State was Benjamin Ricks, who moved to Edgecombe County early in the eighteenth century. His will was executed in 1719, and probated November 20, 1721, in Edgecombe County. In this will he mentions Robert Ricks, Jr., son of his brother Robert Ricks, brother Isaac Ricks, brother Abraham Ricks, brother Robert Ricks, brother James Ricks, sister Jane Ricks, and Patience, daughter of brother Abraham Ricks, and William Brown, son of Beal Brown. This will proves that he was the son of Isaac, Senior, because there was no such combination of names in any other family at the date when the will was made, and the fact that it was the first made in Edgecombe County shows conclusively that he was one of the first of the name in North Carolina.

Isaac Ricks, Jr., married Sarah McKinnie, whose father, Barnaby McKinnie, of Chowan County, conveyed by gift to his son-in-law, Isaac Ricks, under date of March 28, 1722, one hundred acres of land in Chaledona Woods, called Napin Work. The will of Isaac Ricks, Jr., was executed in Edgecombe County, March 11, 1748, and probated October 28, 1748. His children were William, born July 15, 1698; Isaac, born December 17, 1702; Jacob, born February 11, 1705; Benjamin, born about 1707; Robert, Richard, Abraham, Alice and Elizabeth. The four elder children were probably born in Virginia, and the rest in North Carolina, which accounts for the lack of definite information concerning their births.

Benjamin Ricks, son of Isaac, Jr., was born near Chuckatuck, Virginia, married Patience Helty, and bought in Lunenburg County, Virginia, four hundred acres of land from King

George II for forty shillings, the deed of which was recorded in Richmond. About 1752, he removed to North Carolina, where he bought a large tract of land from his brother, William, in Edgecombe County, about seven miles from where the town of Rocky Mount now stands. He was successful in his business affairs, and left a good estate to his heirs.

The children of Benjamin (3), [Isaac (2), Isaac (1)], were: Jacob, born 1735; Joel, born 1737; Lewis, born 1741; Benjamin, whose date of birth is unknown, but whose death date was February 19, 1779, and who was a Sergeant-Major in the 10th North Carolina Continental troops; Molly, born July 29, 1743; Thomas, born 1745; William, 1750; Josiah, born 1755; Meredith, who died unmarried in 1780, was by occupation, a silversmith, and by nature a miser, and left much money, which was long searched for; John; Abram; Sarah and Patience.

It appears that William Ricks, above mentioned who was born in 1750, was a native of North Carolina. At least he spent most of his life there. His wife, Lydia Brantley, was born in 1760, and died July 18, 1835. William Ricks was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the battle of Guilford County Court House, March 15, 1781, with his brother Lewis. He died June 10, 1832.

The children of William (4), [Benjamin (3), Isaac (2), Isaac (1)], were: David, whose birth-date is unknown, but who died June 25, 1829; Rhoda, who was born in 1784, and died in 1834, unmarried; John, born June 11, 1786; Dickerson; Richard; Martin; Elizabeth, who was born in 1796 and died in 1835; Mourning, who was born in 1799, and married Jonathan Joinier; and Malany, who married James Buntin.

John, third child of William Ricks, and a great-great-grandchild of Isaac Ricks, Senior, was married January 8, 1818, to Annie Atkinson, who was born 1800, and died 1873. John Ricks spent his life in the county of his birth, where he followed the occupation of a planter, and was at one time sheriff. His death occurred in November, 1847.

The children of John (5), [William (4), Benjamin (3), Isaac (2), Isaac (1)], were: Sidney Smith, who was born November 22, 1818, and married J. B. Harper, planter, merchant, and miller; David Atkinson Talfair, born June 23, 1820; Jerome, born January 1, 1822; George, born December 20, 1824; Frances Ann, who was born April 2, 1827, and married William W. Boddie, a planter, and a member of the legislature; Buchanan, born August 25, 1831; Indiana, who was born April 18, 1834, and married K. D. Taylor; Nero, who was born July 15, 1838, and died in the Confederate Service in 1862; John Atkinson, who was born June 16, 1839, and died March 15, 1887, unmarried.

George Ricks, fourth child of John Ricks of Nash County, continued to reside in his native county, where February 27, 1844,

he married Sarah A. E. Vick, the daughter of Asail and Elizabeth (Bailey) Vick, who was born in Nash County January 29, 1829, and died May 31, 1898. Like his father, George Ricks followed the occupation of a planter, and died on his plantation August 7, 1904.

George Ricks moved to Texas when quite a young man. The children of George Ricks (6), [John (5), William (4), Benjamin (3), Isaac (2), Isaac (1)] were: Mary Adeliza, born September 30, 1845, died December 10, 1848; Sarah Elizabeth, born February 8, 1848, died August 24, 1848; Fannie, born February 8, 1848 (twin), lived in Nashville, unmarried; George, born July 30, 1849; Mary Elizabeth, born April 15, 1851, who married John R. Barkley and lived in Raleigh, North Carolina; Sidney Bumpus, who was born December 24, 1852, married Penelope Boddie, and died December 4, 1896, leaving no children; Fletcher Buchanan, born July 23, 1854; Leah Jane, who was born April 8, 1856, married Asail Vick, and went to Nashville; Nero Talfair, who was born March 12, 1858, married Lila Brown, and died August 1, 1890; Samuel Smith, who was born February 15, 1860, and died October 3, 1878; Sallie Ann, born December 21, 1861; Virginia Vick, born November 1, 1863, who married William Poindexter Bobbitt, and went to live in Nashville, North Carolina; William Benjamin, born April 3, 1866, married Miss Nora Neal of Tennessee. Eulalia Gabrilla, born June 7, 1868, married Doctor J. J. Mann; Ida, who was born November 10, 1869, lives in Nashville, unmarried; Edgar Norman, who was born April 30, 1874, married Florence Nelson, and went to reside in Lillington, North Carolina.

Fletcher Buchanan Ricks, great-grandson of a great-grandson of Isaac Ricks, the immigrant, was born in Nash County, North Carolina, on July 23, 1854, and continued to reside in that county until about his fiftieth year, except for the years he spent in High School after completing the course of study in the local school. After his graduation from the Pleasant Garden High School, Guilford County, North Carolina, he returned to Nash County, where he obtained a position of clerk in a business establishment. He only clerked here for a few years when he began business for himself under the firm name of Ricks Brothers, building up a large and profitable business. He was in business there from 1887 to 1903, when his health failed and he moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, and retired, in a measure, from actual work. He was a very successful business man, having begun life without any means or help. About 1904 he removed to Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina. As an organizer, Mr. Ricks was remarkable. Stores which he established and financed are located in Nashville, Sanford, Mt. Olive and Lillington, besides the Ricks-Donnell-Medearis Company of Greensboro. He organized the Commercial and Savings Bank of which he

became President, and later the Commercial National Bank of which he also became President. He was also in the front rank of all movements tending to build up his home city, among whose citizens he was widely known and numbered hosts of personal friends. He was a man of great strength of character, and was always true to his convictions. Besides conducting his business enterprises, he was active as a church worker, being a member of the West Market Street Methodist Church of Greensboro, where he regularly attended, and where he held the office of Steward. He left a good estate.

His wife was Tempie Boddie Vick, of a Nash County family. They were married November 19, 1879, at Hillardston, Nash County, North Carolina. They had four sons: Garland Atkinson Ricks, born in Henderson, North Carolina, November 29, 1884, and John Arthur Ricks, born in Nashville, North Carolina, February 22, 1888. The two eldest, Arthur Dalton and an unnamed son, died in infancy.

Garland Atkinson Ricks was educated at Randolph Macon Academy, Bedford City, Virginia, and at the A. and M. College, Raleigh, North Carolina. After completion of his collegiate course, he went into business in Nashville, North Carolina, as a merchant. He remained in his father's store in Nashville only one year. He then went to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he held a position in The City National Bank, and afterwards took a position in the Commercial Savings Bank, of which his father was President. He was married to Ruth Eulalia Mann December 12, 1912.

John Arthur also attended Randolph Macon Academy. At this institution and at Trinity Park School, Durham, North Carolina, he was prepared for entrance to Trinity College of Durham. After graduation from college, he became the State Agent for the American National Insurance Company. On June 23, 1912, he married Rue Brodie Rice, and they settled in Greensboro, North Carolina. They have three children, Fletcher Buchanan Ricks, born May 10, 1913; John Arthur Ricks, and Robert Alston Ricks, born April 5, 1915.

In the month of August, 1910, Fletcher Buchanan Ricks went to visit his old home in Nashville, North Carolina, where he was attacked by an alarming illness, being removed as quickly as possible to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. As his condition improved but little, it was deemed best to bring him home to Greensboro. For a year his illness lasted, but release from his suffering came on October 6, 1911, in the presence of his family and friends gathered around him. The funeral was held October 7, 1911, from his residence, 509 West Washington Street, with the Reverend E. K. McLarty, officiating, and the interment was in Green Hill Cemetery. The pallbearers, who were friends and

associates of the deceased, were: W. S. Clary, E. J. Stafford, W. E. Blair, J. R. Cutchin, Judge N. L. Eure, and J. J. W. Harris.

Besides his widow and his sons Fletcher Buchanan Ricks was survived by his two brothers, and five sisters: Reverend W. B. Ricks, of Nashville, Tennessee; E. N. Ricks of Mt. Olive; Mesdames J. R. Barkley of Raleigh, and W. P. Bobbitt of Nashville, and the Misses Fannie and Ida Ricks of Nashville, also Mrs. Asail B. Vick of Nash County. Not only his family but his fellow citizens of Greensboro, feel that their loss, occasioned by his death, is an irreparable one. This sketch would be incomplete without an account of the family of Mrs. F. B. Ricks.

Tempie Boddie Vick, who became Mrs. Fletcher Buchanan Ricks, was born near Hillardston, Nash County, North Carolina, November 26, 1861, being the daughter of Benjamin Smith Vick and Nancy Kelley (Battle) Vick. The family of Battle, her mother's family, is one of the most distinguished of North Carolina. In early English records this family name appears under the forms of Battaill, Battayl, Battel, Battell and Battelle. The last named form is found as far back as the twelfth century, and this family had two coats of arms.

After the battle of Stamford Bridge, the field of action was called Battle Flats, and the family coming into possession of this land, assumed, according to the custom of the time, the name, Battle, as their patronymic. The name originated in Essex, in which county and in Surrey, there lived several branches of nobility bearing the surname of Battell. The progenitor of one of these Essex families was Thomas Battell, whose son, Richard Battell, had a son, "Robertus Battell." "Edwardus Battell," son of "Robertus," married Joanna, daughter of John of Basingborne. Their son, "Galfridus" married Christiana, daughter of John Torrell of Torrell Hall. Their son, "Johannes Battell de Aunder (Ongar)" of Parke, County Essex, married a daughter of Thomas de Rochford, and their son, Thomas Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard de Enfield. Their children were: Alicia, who married John Barrington of Barington, and Catherina, who married John Joscelin. In Surrey a Battell family resided, one of whose members, Henry Battell of Farnham, married Frances Maliverer. In London, too, this family was found, for under date of July 5, 1692, William Battell of London, married Mary Thompson, at St. Mary Magdalene's.

But the name, Battle, was also found at an earlier date. On July 19, 1648, Mary Battle of a Kent County family, married Thomas Fiddes, their license having been issued in London. In Cromwell's time, one John of Battle was a jurymen. Later, in 1662, John Battle bought land of Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, which land was located on the Pasquotank River. Possibly they were one and the same person.

Among early Virginia immigrants there were Mathew Battle, who came in 1652; Elizabeth Battle, who came in 1654, being brought over by John Battell; John Battle, who came in 1654, also brought by John Battell. The founder of the Battle family of the South was John Battle, a native of Yorkshire, England (above mentioned), who bought land in Nansemond County, Virginia, and later on Pasquotank River in North Carolina, of which land he was the owner in the year 1668. As early as the year 1659, this John Battle of Virginia, came with George Durant, Roger Green, and others from the Jamestown settlement, and selected land on Albemarle Sound and the rivers that empty into it. John Battle lived chiefly in Nansemond County, Virginia, with his wife, Elizabeth. Their son, William, was born in Virginia, and married Sarah Hunter, by whom he had two sons, Elisha and William, both of whom went to North Carolina to live and found two important branches of the Battle family.

William Battle (3), [William (2), John (1),] purchased lands from the Lords Proprietors of North Carolina, his tract lying on Swift Creek in Edgecombe County, from which part of the County, Nash County later was carved. His wife was Mary Capel, and they had three sons, James, William and John.

James, the eldest of these sons, first married Elizabeth Arrington, whose father was Arthur Arrington, originally a resident of Nansemond County, Virginia, and later of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married Mr. Hines, and Polly, who married Mr. Cheathom. The second wife of James was Abiah Whitehead, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The sons went to Mobile, Alabama, and the daughter married George Whitehead and went to live in Savannah, Georgia.

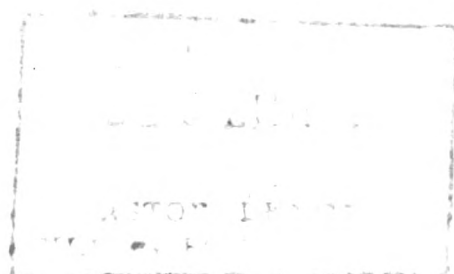
William Battle, second of the three sons, married Mary Williams of Halifax County. They lived at the Battle homestead in Nash County and had nine children: Thomas, who married Miss Baker and moved to Georgia, and whose son was Judge Nicholas Williams Battle, of Waco, Texas; Lawrence, who married Martha, daughter of General William Arrington of Nash County in 1812; William, who married Chloe Boddie of Nash County and moved to Shelby County, Tennessee; Frederick, who married Tempie Perry of Franklin County, North Carolina; Larkin, who married Sallie Sills of Nash; Alfred, who went to Alabama, and married Millicent Bell, Tuskaloosa; Elizabeth, whose husband was Nathan Boddie and who moved to Troup County, Georgia; Martha, who married Gu Fort of Edgecombe, and moved to Mississippi; and Mary Ann, who resided in Tuskaloosa with her elder brother Alfred, and there married Henry W. Collier, who became Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

John Battle, youngest of the three sons above mentioned,

married Rhoda Rix, and moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and later to Taliaferro County, Georgia. They had three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John Hartwell Battle, married Pollie Bailey of Warren County, Georgia. Their granddaughter, Mrs. Minnie Battle Allen, daughter of their son, Lawrence, is a compiler of a history of the Battle family.

Frederick (5), [William (4), William (3), William (2), John (1)], was the father of Nancy Kelly Battle, who married Benjamin Smith Vick and became the mother of Tempie Boddie Vick, later Mrs. F. B. Ricks.

This blending of notable families shown in the combined ancestry of Fletcher Buchanan Ricks and his wife offers an unusual distinction to their descendants, for not only are long lineage and material success represented in the Ricks and Battle families, but the finest qualities of the mind and heart.





B. F. JOHNSON, JR.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Yours truly
Philip Rogers

PHILIP ROGERS

TO the early American period the Rogers families contributed two most valuable men; one belonging to the New England families of Rogers, and the other, by female descent, belonging to the Virginia family. The New England families were founded by James Rogers, who came to Connecticut in 1635 from Cornwall, England, and by Nathaniel Rogers, who came from Devonshire in 1636. Descended from one of these was Colonel Robert Rogers who, when the great struggle was being fought between France and England for supremacy on this continent, was one of the most valuable officers of the English army as Commander of the Scout Corps. Twenty years later, when the Revolutionary War was raging, George Rogers Clark, a young Virginian, saw the vital importance of protecting the western boundary lines of the Confederation, and by his marvelous campaign against the British Posts in the West added to the United States a territory from which five great States have been carved. The country, therefore, owes some debt of gratitude to the Rogers name.

Philip Rogers, of Sedley, Virginia, is of the same English blood as these old pioneers, but comes of a family which has been identified with the United States for not quite half a century. Mr. Rogers was born at Alvediston, Wiltshire, England, on May 2, 1865, son of John and Mary Ann (Burnell) Rogers. His father came from England to Virginia in May, 1873, and was followed by his family about four months later. He bought two large farms, "Oakland" and "Poverty Fork," about three miles southwest of Lunenburg Court House, and settled down to the life of a Virginia planter. Later he bought a part of the Love Estate. After a time a Post Office was established at his house, called "Elcomb," in honor of a place of the same name in England.

Philip Rogers was educated by private tutors and in the public schools of Petersburg, Virginia. At the age of twenty, he became identified with the lumber business, and this has been the principal feature of his business career. Mr. Rogers developed a large measure of business capacity, and is now the Agent of the Surry Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns in that section of the country. This, however, though constituting his main business, has not absorbed all his time and attention. He is interested in other directions, both in a business way and in the line of public service. He is at this time President

of the Bank of Sedley, a Director of the Peoples Bank at Courtland, Virginia, and a Director in the American Bank and Trust Company of Petersburg, Virginia. He is clerk and member of the Pension Board for Sussex County (Confederate Pensions), in which capacity he has served for several years, and is also member and clerk of the Jerusalem School District Board. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic Party. In fraternal circles, he is a Mason, holding the Blue Lodge and Chapter Degrees. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Church, South, in which he has served as a Steward and Sunday School Superintendent.

He was married April 15, 1903, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Virginia, to Rebecca Hill Urquhart, born April 10, 1875, in Southampton County, daughter of Anseline Bailey and Ann Eliza (Ridley) Urquhart. They have two living children: Charles Urquhart Rogers, born in Prince George County, Virginia, August 13, 1904, and Mary Ann Rogers, born in Southampton County, Virginia, October 31, 1911.

Philip Rogers, in his own day and in his own work, has contributed faithfully to the building up of the great Republic which men of his blood founded. He is looked upon in business circles as a man of character, and in other walks of life as a good citizen, which is as much as can be said of any man however exalted his position.

Some of Mr. Rogers' forebears have been settled in 'the section of England in which he was born, certainly since 1665, for the records show that on May 20, 1665, Walter Goddard, gentleman, of East Woodyates, purchased Woodyates of William Carew Hembridge Somerset; that on May 18, 1693, Walter Goddard, son of the above, married Dorothy, daughter of William Joy, of Shellington, and that a marriage settlement was made on that day. Twenty-five years later, January 13, 1718, the records show the marriage settlement of Walter Goddard, son of the last-named, with Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of one Rogers, of "Gunvale." Twenty-two years later, on September 18, 1740, the records show the marriage settlement of Walter Goddard (3), son of the last-named, and Elizabeth Lawes, daughter of John Lawes, of Alvediston, Wiltshire. Some forty years later, in 1784, Dorothy Goddard, the surviving child of Walter Goddard, (3), married Joseph Rogers, of Winborne Minster. Of this marriage, there was a son, Joseph Walter Goddard Rogers, born July 20, 1789, married Mary Tanner, and died December 4, 1852. The children of this marriage were: John Rogers, born November 21, 1824, married Mary Ann Burnell May 16, 1855, and died May 21, 1904, who was the father of Philip Rogers of this sketch. The second son, Walter Goddard Rogers, was born January 15, 1826, and married Dorothy Lucy Lillies August 17, 1854. The next

child was a daughter, Mary Rogers, born June 9, 1827. The next was a son, Thomas Lawes Rogers, born November 15, 1828. Then came four daughters: Eleanor, born May 14, 1830; Anne, born July 19, 1832; Eliza, born July 2, 1834; Catherine, born May 18, 1838. The next child was a son, William Goddard Rogers, born September 8, 1839. Of the sons, John Rogers came to Virginia; Dr. Thomas Lawes Rogers entered the medical profession, served honorably through the Crimean War, was appointed by the British Government on a commission to investigate conditions in Egypt, and became well known in the British medical world as an authority on questions of lunacy. He is but lately deceased, living to be a very old man. The next son of this family, Walter Goddard Rogers, lives in Exeter, England, is an attorney by profession, and is at present, City Treasurer of Exeter. Mr. Walter Goddard Rogers is authority for the statement that his father, Joseph W. G. Rogers, originally lived in Dorsetshire, and moved to Wiltshire because of acquiring property under the will of a great-uncle, Thomas Lawes. The Lawes family had been settled at Alvediston since the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The children of John Rogers and his wife, Mary Ann Burnell, in the order of birth, were John Ernest, February 15, 1856; Edward, March 1, 1858; Arthur, November 20, 1859; Walter Goddard, March 31, 1861; Charles Percy, October 30, 1862; and Philip, May 2, 1865.

Mrs. Philip Rogers is descended from two ancient stocks—one Scotch, one English. In the paternal line, she is descended from the old Scottish Clan of Urquhart, and in the maternal line from the old English family of Ridley. The Scottish Highland Clan of Urquhart, though always small in numbers, is of great antiquity, and has a traditional connection with the Clans Mackay and Forbes; this connection dating back to the very beginnings of the clans, and probably due to these three clans having had a common founder. The Castle of Urquhart was on the south side of Loch Ness. There are records which show that William Urquhart, of Cromarty, was Sheriff of the County in 1306, and that the office was later made heritable in the family. This William married a daughter of the Earl of Ross, and by later marriages their possessions were vastly increased until they became a very wealthy family or clan. The Chief of the Clan in the time of the Civil War in England was Sir Thomas Urquhart. He is said to have been a very stout Royalist, and to have suffered heavy losses because of his loyalty to the king. The story is told that, upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II, he expired in a fit of joyous laughter. The direct male line of the Urquharts became extinct in 1741, and the Chieftainship passed to the Urquharts in Inverness-shire, Ross-shire and Moray-shire. It is said, in connection with these Urquharts, that at the very height

of their power and wealth, one of the old Scottish seers made the prediction that "extensive though their possessions in the Black Isles now are, a day will come, and it is close at hand, when they will not own twenty acres in the district." Nothing seemed more improbable at that time, but in a couple of generations the old seer's prophecy was fulfilled.

Mrs. Rogers is a great-great-granddaughter of William Urquhart, who came from Scotland with his two brothers, and whose wife's maiden name was Mary Simmons. He settled near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, from which place he moved to Southampton County, about 1700. He had a son John, who married Nancy Williamson. John had a son Charles Fox Urquhart, who married E. R. Hill, who was a member of the well-known Hill family of Eastern North Carolina, the late Judge Hill of that State, having been a close connection. It is stated that Charles F. Urquhart and his wife had twenty-three sons and daughters, and that six or seven sons served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. One of these sons, A. B. Urquhart, married Eliza A. Ridley, daughter of Colonel Thomas Ridley, of Southampton County, and they left eight children: Charles T., L. R., F. J., Emma W. (Adkins), N. R., Rebecca Hill (Rogers), W. Seldon and W. H. Urquhart.

It will be noted that Mrs. Rogers' mother was a Ridley. The family was founded in Virginia by Robert Ridley and his wife Elizabeth. He sailed from London in the ship "Dorset," on September 30, 1635. In the list of passengers, Robert Ridley's age is given as twenty-three, and his wife's age as thirty.

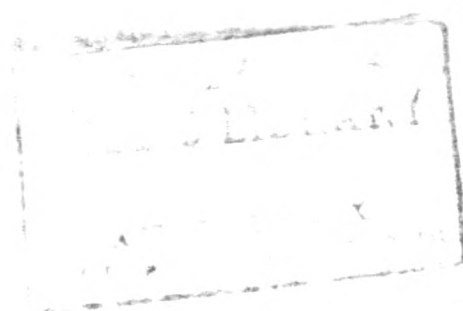
Every school-boy is familiar with the famous old Bishop Ridley who was burned at the stake, but he does not know the exceeding pride of the members of the Ridley family. They had always been notable for their independence, and one critic said that they carried it so far that "they kept a boat of their own, in the time of the flood, and so were under no obligations to Noah." The family reaches back to the time of the Norman Conquest, and its earliest known residence was in Cheshire, a place previously owned by the Knights Hospitallers. This estate was pleasantly situated in a beautiful sequestered valley under the shadow of the Peckferton Hills. It was a dilapidated old place originally, but when rebuilt it became a most stately and imposing mansion. After a number of generations, the property was inherited by a daughter, who married Robert Danyel. The estate passed to their son, Sir Robert Danyel, who quartered his arms with those of Ridley. This Sir Robert Danyel served under Sir William Stanley, hero of the battle of Bosworth Field, either as an Esquire or as one of his body-guards. Bryan Ridley, of Ridley Hall, Cheshire, was in possession of the estate in the year 1157. It is stated that, in the earlier generations, like other people, they had no

surnames, and so they added to their Christian names "de Rideleigh" or "de Rydley," and these in time became the family names. In an investigation made by Grey, in 1649, of the thirty-seven great families in the North of England only eleven were found to date back to the time of the Conquest.

Robert Ridley, who came to America in 1635, is supposed to have been a son of Christopher Ridley, of Battersea, York, England. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Abridgton. He brought with him a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, showing that he was conformable to the Church of England. He settled in Isle of Wight County and became a wealthy land owner. His wife survived him, and married secondly Matthew Jones, of Welsh descent, and by him had a son who became the ancestor of a distinguished family now numerous in the South. Robert Ridley left either two or three sons and a daughter. William Ridley, second son of Robert, was born in Southampton, Virginia, and had issue. Thomas Ridley, youngest son of William, was born in Southampton County in 1740. He was a gallant soldier in the Continental Army, fought in many battles side by side with his kinsman, Colonel Abridgton Jones, and rose to the rank of Colonel. Several good stories are told of him in connection with his Revolutionary service. At Brandywine, the artillery fire was terrific. A soldier in the regiment catching the eye of Colonel Ridley said, in tremulous accents, "the earth is gaping and will swallow us." The Colonel replied: "Let it open, we will sink together. To your post!" In another battle he came across a wounded British officer, to whom he extended an act of kindness. As a mark of his dying gratitude, the officer drew from his pocket a gold watch and asked Colonel Ridley to accept it. This watch is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Robert Ridley, of Norfolk. Colonel Ridley married Amy Scott and left two sons. On retiring from the Army, he received from the Government a land bounty in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which is now in the State of Ohio, and from which his heirs realized the sum of forty thousand dollars. The eldest son of Colonel Thomas Ridley was Major Thomas Ridley, who married Mary Wright and had four children. After his wife's death he married secondly Anne Gillian Wilkinson, by whom there was no issue. He also served in the Army, commanding a Cavalry Company in the War of 1812. The second son of Major Thomas Ridley was Colonel Thomas Ridley, who was born in Southampton County, Virginia, August 22, 1809, and married November 2, 1837, Margaret B. Jordan, daughter of John B. Jordan, of Northampton County, North Carolina. She was the greatest belle in all that section. They had issue eight children. Colonel Thomas Ridley developed the military tastes of his father and grandfather, but as he lived in a time of peace did not serve in the army. He be-

came Captain of a Company of Volunteer Cavalry, and later was elected Colonel of the militia forces of his native county. He was a kindly man, of gentle, dignified manners, highly regarded by everybody over a wide area, and warmly loved by many; but a man of such dignity of character that no one undertook to be familiar with him. An earnest Democrat in his political sentiments, and devoted to the best interests of the county, he yet always declined political honors. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and in all the relations of life was scrupulously correct. By judicious management of his extensive plantation, he largely increased the ample estate left by his father, and at the time of his death, March 7, 1875, was possessed of great wealth. Eliza Ann Ridley, his second daughter, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, October 16, 1841; married Anseline B. Urquhart in February, 1863, and was the mother of eight children, one of whom is Mrs. Philip Rogers.

It is a sad duty to record the fact that while this sketch was in the press Mr. Philip Rogers died in Richmond, Virginia, on May 7, 1917, his funeral taking place on the day following at old Blanford Church and the interment at Blanford Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia.





Yours truly
B. Rutledge

BROOKS RUTLEDGE

ARUTLEDGE family of English origin, settled in Ireland in the time of Oliver Cromwell and owned the lands of Ballymagirl near Bawnboy, County Cavan, for several generations. James Rutledge was squire of Ballymagirl, Cavan, in the eighteenth century. He married Martha, daughter of Mr. Forster of Longford, Ireland, and sister of Thomas Forster, Esquire, M.D., of the Army Medical Department, and afterward of the Bush Farm, near Sydney, New South Wales. The oldest son by this marriage was William Rutledge, one of the earliest and best known of the pioneers of the colony of Victoria.

The first to come from the north of Ireland to this country in the eighteenth century were John and Andrew, who came to the Carolinas.

“John Rutledge was born in the year 1739, son of Doctor John Rutledge, who, with his brother, Andrew, both natives of Ireland, arrived in Carolina about the year 1735, and there practiced, the one law and the other physic.”

Doctor Rutledge married Miss Hext, who at the age of fifteen, gave birth to a son, John, who became one of South Carolinas most brilliant and illustrious men. He served first at the bar, then as a deputy to the Continental Congress, where all were astonished at the eloquence of the young member from Carolina, who finally became President of his native State.

Shortly before the commencement of the Revolutionary actions in 1776, John Rutledge wrote the following laconic note to General Moultrie, who commanded on Sullivan's Island: “General Lee wishes you to evacuate the fort. You will not, without an order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one. J. Rutledge.”

In 1777, as President of South Carolina, and being about to leave the State for a time, he appointed the Honorable William Henry Drayton to take his place, the Vice-President being already absent. In Drayton's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, the President of South Carolina, John Rutledge, is written of continuously. It was he who adopted a temporary public seal (which appears to have been a seal of arms of his own) which on certain documents was called the President's. Later, however, the same was called “The Temporary Seal of the said Colony” or, the

“Temporary Public Seal.” All of the State’s letters written by Mr. Rutledge are most interesting to read.

In 1784, he was elected a Judge of Chancery in South Carolina and, in 1787, was designated as First Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, by President George Washington. Thus his duties were legislative in the Continental Congress, executive as President of South Carolina and judicial as a Justice of the United States; and he seems to have been entirely capable in each of these important and prominent offices.

Every summer for several years, Mr. Rutledge spent some months at Newport, with his family. In the season of 1801, while taking his annual vacation there, he was accused of writing two letters to President Jefferson, signing other names to them. These letters urged the displacement of all the Federalists from Rhode Island, and endorsed anyone whom a certain Mr. Ellery might suggest. Slandorous reports were circulated but those who knew Mr. Rutledge were convinced of his innocence. At the time of his leaving Newport with his family he was accompanied by Cleland Kinloch, Esquire, M. Hautrui and Major Warley, and before his departure he was waited upon by a committee of gentlemen of Newport who deplored the unhappy occurrence, and presented him with a letter expressing their appreciation of himself and their best wishes for his future good health and happiness.

Edward Rutledge, brother of John, was one of the four members who signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of South Carolina. “For the good obtained and the evil prevented, his memory will be long respected by his countrymen.” He was known in his own State as a “Peace-maker” and was always the friend of the distressed. He was a Lieutenant of the South Carolina Artillery in 1775, became Captain in 1776, and was elected to Congress the same year. At the siege of Charleston, May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner and kept as such until 1781. He died in 1800.

Joshua Rutledge of Maryland was also taken prisoner in the Revolutionary war, in 1780, at Camden, but was exchanged the same year, and served until 1783. Thomas Rutledge was a Lieutenant in the South Carolina Militia in 1776. This Thomas, the Joshua, above, and another John, as also a Joseph of Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1785, were very possibly brothers, as the immigrant, John, left quite a family to his young wife. Some of these, however, may have been Andrew’s children.

John, President of South Carolina in 1779, was the father of Owen Rutledge, who was the father of Joseph Rutledge. Joseph was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, where the State records show one John Rutledge, in 1783, praying the House of Assembly to be discharged from the Georgia Regiment. The following year, in 1784, the Governor of that State signed a grant of two hundred acres in Burke County to John Rutledge.

Joseph Rutledge, grandson of John, married Miss Esther Susan Robert, of Beaufort County, South Carolina, and moved from Oglethorpe County, Georgia, to Wilkes County, in the same State, where he remained until 1835. In 1820, to this couple was born a son, Robert Kennedy Rutledge, who spent part of his youthful days in Mississippi.

Brooks Rutledge, D.D.S., a prominent dentist of Florence, South Carolina, was born at Summerton, South Carolina, May 18, 1857. His father, Robert Kennedy Rutledge, before mentioned, was a civil engineer and school teacher, born at the old home place in Georgia, where the Rutledge family lived from 1812 to 1835. When the father of Doctor Rutledge was fifteen years old, in 1835, the family moved from Georgia to Mississippi, going by wagon, as there were no railroads in those days. This trip was long and arduous, one of its eventful days being that memorable cold Friday of which so many old people still talk. The rivers were all frozen solid and the wagons traveled, as if on roads of good old mother earth. Mr. Rutledge often related the stirring events of this trip to his children and it always proved a story of unfailing interest to them. He lived in Mississippi with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age and attended Guanville College, Ohio, now Denison University. During his senior year he had measles which nearly caused his death, and from that time his health was greatly impaired.

After leaving college, and while visiting in South Carolina, he was asked to take charge of Friendship Academy, in Clarendon County, which he did, spending all the time not taken up with school duties, in surveying the surrounding counties.

In 1848 Mr. Rutledge settled in Summerton, South Carolina, and in the same year won Miss Susan Richbourg for his bride. They were blessed with five children, three daughters and two sons: Lula J. Rutledge, Alice Rutledge, Martha E. Rutledge, J. D. Rutledge and Brooks Rutledge. The last named is the subject of the present sketch and is one of the foremost dental surgeons of South Carolina.

His father, having been a teacher, Brooks early learned the value of study. His first school years were spent in the country school at Summerton, and he was prepared for Furman University at Captain Patrick's School in Greenville, South Carolina. After two years at Furman University he spent two years at the University of Maryland and received his degree there in 1885. The same year Doctor Rutledge opened his office in Florence, and has practiced without interruption ever since.

In Nashville, Tennessee, November 20, 1889, Doctor Rutledge married Miss Mary Ella Chase, born in Richmond, Virginia, and by her had one son, Robert de La Rutledge, who will graduate from Furman University in 1917. Mrs. Rutledge died in 1898.

If her son develop what should be his natural birthright, he must prove a man worthy of any trust, since among Americans of renown, on both paternal and maternal sides, his ancestors have held place. Samuel Chase of Maryland, signer of the Declaration, who died in 1811, was one of that illustrious "Chase family of ancient English origin, whose name is derived undoubtedly from the French word 'Chasser' meaning 'to hunt.'" The ancestral seat of the branch of the family from which the American line is descended was at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, through which runs a rapidly flowing river, the Chess, which gives its name to the place.

Doctor Rutledge was married the second time to Isabelle Roempke Thomas of Batesburg, South Carolina, daughter of Andrew Jackson Spears Thomas, D.D., born near Bennettsville, South Carolina, and his wife, Isabelle Roempke, daughter of Alfred and Jessie Robertson, of Charleston, South Carolina. The ancestor of the Thomas family was Tristram, born in Wales about 1674.

The "Thomas Book" by Doctor Lawrence Buckley Thomas, giving the genealogies of Sir Rhys al Thomas K. G., and the Thomas family descended from him, furnishes much information about the Thomas family of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia (most of the Carolina families settled first in Virginia). Doubtless all of the Thomas pioneers were Welsh, and it is reasonable to suppose that they were of the same family, more or less remotely connected. The English family of Bristol was descended from Evan Thomas of Swansea Glamorganshire, Wales.

By his second marriage, Doctor Rutledge has two children, a daughter, Isabelle Roempke Rutledge, and a son, Thomas Brooks Rutledge.

Both the Doctor and Mrs. Rutledge are devout Baptists, the former being a Deacon, and was superintendent of the Sunday School, an office he filled for twenty years. He is a director and member of the Finance committee of the First National Bank; President of the Florence Loan and Investment Company; former Alderman of the City Council; Recording Secretary of the State Dental Association, and was elected President of the same association in 1896. He was elected member of the State Board of Examiners in 1900 after serving as its Secretary for ten years, and was elected Trustee of Furman University in 1900, in which capacity he has since served.

Doctor Rutledge is also a Mason, Blue Lodge Royal Arch Chapter; Knight Templar; Shriner; Worshipful Master of Blue Lodge; Treasurer of Royal Arch Chapter and Knight of Pythias.

Red Island is the meaning of the name Rutledge, which comes from the Anglo-Saxon rudge, rud, red and ige, an island. The name has been variously spelled Rouledge, Ritledge and Routledge. Routledge is the name of a location near Cumberland.



Very Truly
Geo D Swan Jr

JOHN DUNCAN SHAW, JR.

THE Shaw family is of Scotch origin, descended from that Mac Duff, Earl of Fife, who aided Malcolm III, King of Scotland, in recovering his throne from the usurper, Macbeth, in 1056-7. Malcolm, in gratitude to Mac Duff, made a solemn covenant granting extensive favors to him and his posterity. The first of these privileges was the right to lead the van of the Scottish army in battle. The second was the right of placing the crown upon the heads of future kings at their coronation. It was this privilege that cost the unfortunate Isabel, Countess of Buchan, the last scion of the house of Mac Duff, her liberty. She placed the crown upon the head of Robert, the Bruce, in 1306, in revenge for which, Edward I, King of England, confined her in prison at Berwick for many years. The last of the privileges granted to Mac Duff was, that if any member of the immediate family or other kindred to the ninth degree committed manslaughter, he should be given the right of sanctuary and the remission of punishment by compounding with the relatives of the slain person. Malcolm also granted the Province of Moray to the Seach or Shaw, eldest son of Mac Duff. The seat of the family in Moray was established at Rothiemancus, and was probably a wooded spot, for the name Shaw means wood or cop-pice. This seat was on the Spey River in Inverness, and the chiefs of the family resided there for centuries. Their badge was the red whortleberry, and their motto was "Fide et fortitudine" (by faith and by fortitude). The surname of Shaw appears to have been adopted by Mac Duff, who was known as De Shawe and was one of the sons of Mac Duff, third Earl of Fife. About 1595, the chief of this clan, for some reason forfeited his lands, and the family, being thus bereft of its chief, dispersed. Many of its members joined MacPherson and MacIntosh, and thus became septs of the great clan Chattan. These highland Shaws quartered the arms of Mac Duff with additions of their own.

There are also numerous English families of Shaws with which this biography is not concerned.

In 1735, one of the Scottish family came to America from the Isle of Skye, off the western coast of Scotland. Daniel Shaw is given in the records as an officer in the First North Carolina Continentals during the Revolutionary War. He married Katherine McKay, and they were the parents of Alexander Shaw, born

in 1780, who was a large farmer and slave owner, and died in 1862. Alexander served in the War of 1812 in a militia or volunteer regiment, and married Sarah McIntosh, daughter of George Whitfield and Nancy (Ray) McIntosh.

The paternal line of this branch of the Shaw family was first settled in Robeson County, North Carolina, and the maternal line in Richmond County. Scotch blood largely predominated, though the Whitfield marriage had brought into the family a strain of English.

Major John D. Shaw, son of Alexander, married Margaret Barry Henderson, a member of one of North Carolina's most noted families. It is rather an interesting coincidence that these two verging lines of Scotch families should have both originated in Fifeshire. Major John D. Shaw was a prominent attorney of Rockingham, North Carolina. Of his marriage with Margaret Barry Henderson, there was born, in Rockingham January 16, 1864, John Duncan Shaw, who is the principal subject of this sketch.

John D. Shaw, Jr., after his grammar school training, was prepared for college by W. G. Quakenbush, of the Laurinburg High School. At the age of eighteen, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia where he had the privilege of studying under the celebrated professor, John B. Minor, one of the most efficient law teachers that America has ever produced. Graduating from the law school, he was licensed to practice at the age of twenty-one, and became a member of the firm of John D. Shaw and Son, his father remaining in Rockingham and he taking the Laurinburg office. The only change in the firm during his lifetime, was the admission of Edward H. Gibson to partnership. Mr. Shaw's life was cut short when in his prime. He died September 15, 1905, lacking four months of being forty-two years of age. In these twenty years of active life, he had placed to his credit a record of accomplishment not often surpassed even by able men who live out their full three score years and ten. Of extremely temperate habits, a lover of his work, with intellect of the first order, and absorbed entirely in his profession, he built up a practice so extensive and so successful as to give him a state-wide reputation as a lawyer and a capable man of business. Though a strong Democrat in his political beliefs, he refused to hold public office and declined a nomination to represent his County in the Legislature, at the early age of twenty-one years. This would have been an irresistible temptation to many young men, and his declination is a proof of his strength of mind and purpose. It was due largely to him that the County of Scotland was created, and after his death, the newspapers were unanimous in declaring that he had been the most valuable citizen of what they called the "baby county," in its early years

of struggle. He was a director in the Scotland Cotton Mills and his advice in business matters was most highly regarded by his neighbors. In his last illness, which extended over a period of months, no effort was spared by his family and his friends to bring about his recovery, but it was not so decreed, and when he passed away, the leading paper in the State, editorially lamented his untimely decease. He was characterized as being one of the ablest and most successful of the younger members of the bar in North Carolina, and attention was called to the courage and resourcefulness with which he fought his clients' causes from the very beginning of his practice, and the rapidity with which he gained a large legal patronage.

Mr. Shaw was married May 3, 1893, at Villa Nova, the home of his wife's parents near Laurinburg, to Betty Norment Thomas, born at Manheim, Hanover County, Virginia, July 14, 1873, daughter of Captain Stephen Moorman and Kate Reynolds (Winston) Thomas. Of this marriage there were two children: Betsy Thomas Shaw, who was born January 13, 1897, and died April 15, 1907, and John Duncan Shaw³, born August 11, 1899.

Mr. Shaw's mother, Margaret Barry Henderson, was a daughter of Charles Cotesworth and Barbara Glenn (Bryden) Henderson. Charles Cotesworth Henderson was a man of large affairs and very successful in his undertakings. He died February 13, 1869, at the age of sixty-five.

"He was the son of Lawson Henderson, long a prominent and influential citizen of Lincoln County. He filled the office of Sheriff, Clerk of the County and Superior Courts and various positions of trust. He built the 'Red House,' now the home of William C. Taylor, four miles west of Lincolnton; 'Woodside,' now the home of Mrs. M. A. Richardson, one mile beyond the western limits of Lincolnton. He also erected a residence in Lincolnton in which he died November 21, 1843, aged sixty-nine years and eight months, and was laid to rest in the graveyard of the 'Old White Church.'

"Lawson Henderson was the first clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln County. He was appointed for life under the Act of Assembly of 1806, establishing a Superior Court in each County. He served continuously from April Term 1807 to Fall Term 1835, when he tendered his resignation. At Fall Term 1833, John D. Hoke applied for the clerk's office, having been elected pursuant to Act of Assembly of 1832. Then followed the suit of Hoke versus Henderson in which Mr. Henderson was the winner. This is the most famous decision ever rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina; it decided that an office is property. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Ruffin, and is yet the leading case where the title to office is involved.

"Lawson Henderson married Elizabeth Carruth. She was

born March 20, 1783; married July 20, 1798; died July 28, 1849. To them were born fourteen children, Charles Cotesworth being the third.

"Elizabeth Carruth was the daughter of Major John Carruth, an officer in the American Revolution, surveyor, member of the County Court, and a prominent and useful citizen. He married Elizabeth Cathey; to them were born eight children. Major Carruth died June 28, 1828, aged seventy-six years; his wife, Elizabeth, died October 17, 1819, aged sixty-seven years.

"Major Lawson Henderson was a son of James Henderson, a pioneer settler. He owned the valuable shoals in Gaston County where McAdensville has since been built, and was buried there.

"He married Violet, a daughter of Hugh Lawson. Hugh Lawson was a pioneer settler. He died about the year 1766 and was buried in the Baker graveyard, four miles east of Beattie's Ford.

"Hugh Lawson has many distinguished descendants. Among them, Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, a grandson, was Judge of the Supreme Court, United States Senator and candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

"Another distinguished descendant was James Pinckney Henderson, a son of Major Lawson Henderson. He was a distinguished lawyer; Attorney-General of the Republic of Texas; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas to France and England; Major-General of the United States Army in the War with Mexico; Governor of Texas and Senator of the United States. He married Frances Cox, died in Washington in 1857, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. He was presented by Congress with a jeweled sword as a recognition of his distinguished services.

"Margaret Barry's mother was Barbara Glenn Bryden, a native of New Jersey. She and C. C. Henderson were married in New York City, December 7, 1824. She survived her husband but a few weeks, and fell asleep April 10, 1869, aged sixty-six years, five months and sixteen days.

"A substantial marble shaft in the Old White Churchyard marks the last resting place of Charles Cotesworth Henderson and his wife, Barbara Glenn.

"Barbara Glenn Bryden was the daughter of William Bryden, of Dumfries, Scotland. Her mother, Ann Bryden, was the daughter of David Glenn of the same place. A Slab in the Old White Church marks the last resting place of Ann Bryden. She died May 21, 1856, in the eighty-second year of her age. William Bryden died in Buenos Ayres, South America.

"David Glenn married Margaret Munsey of noble family. David Glenn was a friend of the great Scottish poet, Robert

Burns, who thus kindly refers to him in his 'letter to James Tait of Glenconner:'

“ ‘My heart-warm love to guid auld Glen,
The ace an' wale of honest men;
When bending down wi' auld gray hairs,
Beneath the load of years and cares,
May He who made him still support him!
An' views beyond the grave comfort him,
His worthy family, far and near,
God bless them a' wi' grace and gear!’ ”

Of the marriage of Charles C. Henderson and Barbara Glenn Bryden, there were ten children: Ann Elizabeth; Theodore Washington Brevard; Lawson Pinkney; Harriet; Theodora Christiana, wife of Robert Sowers; Mary Helen, wife of Laban A. Hoyle; Charles Cotesworth; Barbara Malinda, who first married Bartlett Y. Cobb, second, S. P. Sherrill; Margaret Barry, wife of Major John D. Shaw; and Frances Amelia, who married George Davis.

Mrs. John D. Shaw comes of Welsh stock. Her father, Captain Stephen Moorman Thomas, was a direct descendant of William Thomas, Sr., who assisted in the consolidating of republican institutions in America by serving in the General Assembly of North Carolina just after the War of the Revolution. Her mother Kate Reynolds Winston, or Winstone, as the old English form is, was a direct descendant of William Overton Winston, who was a brother of Sarah Winston, the mother of the famous Patrick Henry. Her maternal line also shows the name of John Winston, Jr., as Captain and Colonel of a Virginia regiment during the Revolution.

John Duncan Shaw³ comes into a great inheritance by blood, —Scotch, English and Welsh, and in the American generations of these families, is a long line of splendid men who have illustrated in their lives what good citizenship means, and who have ever stood ready to sacrifice blood and treasure for the promotion of the interests of their country and the common welfare of their people. It is the greatest inheritance that can come to any young man.

HENRY HAMMOND THRASHER

WILLIAM THRASHER, the progenitor of the family of this name, who settled in Virginia, sold his house, lands and his business as clothier, in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England, and with his wife and son Robert, came to America in 1649, settling in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Robert married Abby A. Stevens, daughter of Daniel G. Stevens and his wife, Sibbel. Their children were: Samuel, John, Richard, Joseph, Pleasant and William.

Samuel Thrasher was Justice of Essex County, Virginia, from 1695 to 1700. Daniel, son of Samuel, married Lydia Swift in 1724, and their children were: Robert, Rachel, Susan, Samuel and perhaps others.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, members of the Thrasher family were not slow to offer their services in defense of their country. Michael Thrasher and Samuel Thrasher served with honor throughout the war, Michael rising to the rank of Captain.

One branch of the family moved to Rockingham County, Salisbury District, North Carolina, where many of the name are still to be found.

They have always been good citizens wherever residing. John E. Thrasher, the largest merchant in Micanopy, Florida, is probably a relative, as his ancestors settled in Virginia.

After the Revolution, Samuel Thrasher returned to farming, and married in 1780. The record states that, in 1782, he erected one dwelling and six other buildings.

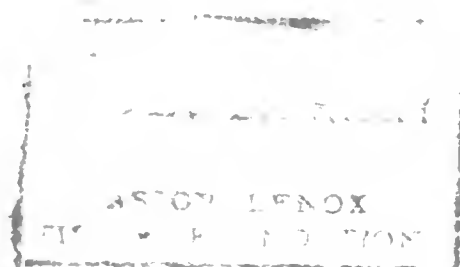
When the call to arms was again sounded in this country, Robert James Thrasher, son of Benjamin (the son of Samuel) Thrasher, true to the traditions of his family, followed in the footsteps of his great-grandfather, and gave loyal service to his State. With the Virginia troops, he fought for the cause of the confederacy and was killed in 1862.

He had married Martha Anne Hammond and was the father of Henry Hammond Thrasher, of this sketch, who was born at Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia, February 19, 1860. Thus, though Tennessee is his adopted State, Knoxville being his place of residence, Mr. Thrasher was born in Virginia where his ancestors had lived for many years.

Left fatherless in infancy, he soon found it necessary to earn his own living, which he began to do at the early age of fifteen



Gowns Truly.
H. H. Thrasher,



years. Cast upon his own resources, he had little time for education, and therefore received only that which the public schools at Buchanan offered. Now in the prime of life, he is enjoying a success which is the outcome of his own unaided efforts. At the present time, he is a railroad contractor and is also President of a marble quarry in Knoxville, Tennessee, which he owns and operates with great success. His life is a busy one but he is never too much occupied to keep an appointment.

He is a Democrat and belongs to the Elks, the Cumberland Club and the Country Club.

Mr. Thrasher was married at Newport, Giles County, Virginia, January 1, 1886, to Lula Clark Price, daughter of David Price and Margaret Hammond Price of Newport, Virginia. They have three children: Maude Price, who married Captain James Everly Wilson, U. S. A., October 1910; Margaret, who married David Claig Gaut, December 11, 1909; and Henry Hammond, Junior.

In both paternal and maternal lines, Mr. Thrasher is of English descent. The family of Thrasher came originally from North Wiltshire, England, and for centuries lived at Bradford-on-Avon, where many of the name are buried in Holy Trinity Church. The Arms of the family are engraved on the floor of the chancel and on tiles on the communion steps in this church. There are few towns in Wiltshire more interesting than Bradford-on-Avon. Its situation is beautiful, lying at the eastern extremity of the valley of the Avon, and being shut in on the north and west by hills covered with vegetation, which contribute at once to its shelter and to its picturesque appearance. There is moreover a quaint look about its buildings, rising one above another in successive ranks upon the slope of the hill on the north side, that gives a peculiar character to the place.

The name Thresher (Thrasher) appears in North Wiltshire as early as the fifteenth century, but a clear record of the family does not begin until the seventeenth century, when Arthur Thrasher, son of Israel Thrasher, married Mary Goodridge, April 16, 1684. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Goodridge. They had one daughter, Dorothy, born February 4, 1692.

Christopher Thrasher, brother of Arthur, was born in 1643; Israel was born September 15, 1648; Stephen Thrasher died unmarried; Francis Milford Thrasher was a clothier in Bradford-on-Avon. He was born in 1686, and was probably a son of Christopher. Israel Thrasher, son of Christopher, married August 15, 1676, Mary, daughter of Thomas Caswell. Their children were Mary, and Samuel who was married December 4, 1683, to Bertha Brooks.

Edward Thrasher, son of Samuel Thrasher, died February 18, 1725; John Thresher, son of Edward, died August 17, 1741.

In the Parish Church at Bradford, inscriptions, still legible, bear the names of Edward and John Thresher.

This Parish Church at Bradford-on-Avon is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The memorial of the holiday originally kept in observance of the dedication of the Church is still preserved in the annual fair, "holden in the Borough on the morrow after Trinity Sunday." The church building, taken as a whole, has no great pretensions to architectural excellence, being a strange and somewhat discordant mixture of every variety of style, yet its very antiquity makes it interesting. It is nearly eight hundred years since the original structure, much of which still remains, was erected. The additions, which from time to time have been made to it, seem to be a connecting link between the present and the past, and to tell, silently and not unimpressively, the tale of bygone generations, who slumber now within its walls, or beneath its shade, each of whom has left a memorial behind.

Among the monuments erected in this church, to the memory of those who have passed and gone, is the Thresher monument. It is of marble and is very large, covering the whole of a Norman window on the north side of the chancel. It was erected by Ellen, relict of John Thresher. From a long Latin inscription, it is learned that Edward Thresher was a clothier in Bradford, and that he took particular interest in the well-being of the town and neighborhood; that on his decease, his son John Thresher, who had been previously educated for the bar, came to reside in Bradford, and giving up his professional pursuits, carried on in this town, the work of his father.

Edward Thresher married Dionysia, daughter of Richard Long of Collingbourne, Kingston, Wiltshire. John Thrasher married Ellen, daughter of Henry Long of Melksham and his wife Ellen, sister and co-heir of John Trenchard of Cutteridge, Wiltshire. Ellen Thresher married Sir Bouchier Wray, a lawyer. They had two sons and two daughters. One daughter, Florentina, married Reverend Edward Henry Whitfield, resident of the Parish for many years. The other daughter, Ellen, married Richard Godolphin Long of Rood Ashton, Member of Parliament for Wiltshire.

That Edward Thresher was a philanthropist, there is no doubt, for many instances are found of his interest in those less fortunate than himself. Of record is the Threshers' Charity, founded by the will of Edward Thresher, bearing date of May 23, 1721. The following extract explains the intentions of the donor:

"I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred pounds to be distributed among the poor and impotent people of the Borough of Bradford, and Tything of Winsley; which said sum I do hereby order, direct, and appoint to be paid by my executor hereinafter named, to the Vicar of Bradford for the time being, within one

month after my decease, to be by him, with the direction of my executor, disposed of to such and such number of the poor and impotent people within the Borough and Tything aforsaid, and in such manner as to them shall seem most meet and convenient, provided nevertheless, and so as the same or any part thereof, be not disposed of to such persons as usual and commonly receive the public alms of the Parish."

Edward Thresher died on August 17, 1725. The Vicar for the time being the Reverend John Rogers, received the above sum of one hundred pounds and, during his lifetime, gave away the interest thereof in bread yearly. At his decease, the Reverend John Rogers, his son, did the same until his own death, when the charity was for a time discontinued. In the year 1778, his executors paid over one hundred pounds to Mr. Daniel Chutterback, adding nine pounds for three years' interest. From a board in front of the gallery it appears that these gentlemen were accustomed to make the division yearly at Christmas in crowns and half crowns among the poor of the Parish. After the decease of the trustees, it was distributed by their widows. For a few years only part of the funds were given away. Successful investments raised the whole amount in 1737, to three hundred pounds stock. The dividends from time to time were distributed in clothing or blankets, and in bread and coal among the deserving poor of Bradford.

The Threshers resided for many years at Chantry House, a manor built after the mode of the times. It is described thus: "The manor house is very large and well built, in the old Wiltshire style so common in this neighborhood, with bold gables, ornamented freestone chimneys, and casement windows. In 1830, most all of the old house was taken down (this was after it passed out of the Thresher family) and rebuilt, except the hall and some smaller portions. The rooms are paved with freestone lozenge, and wainscoated in dark carved oak."

The Threshers were clothiers for many generations. The clothing trade flourished in Bradford-on-Avon as early as 1430, and 1465. It was favored by the rapid stream of water that traverses the Parish, admitting the erection of several fulling mills upon it. About a century back there was still much cloth made there, and the church contains several monuments to clothiers.

In the diary of one Thomas Smith in 1722, a glimpse is given into the life of John Thresher. It reads thus: "By invitation I dined with brother Selfe, where among others was Mr. John Thresher. The young people danced and stayed until eleven.

"Tuesday, January 2, Mr. John Thresher and others dined with us, all stayed until eleven, the young people danced and drank punch; all went smoothly and parted in good humor. Mr.

John Thresher and two others remained all night. The others went home but Mr. Thresher spent the day with the family very gravely. He remained until Friday, his father having come from Bradford with a lawyer. They left Friday morning, January 5, 1722.

"August 10, 1722, I met by appointment, several gentlemen, among them Mr. John Thresher and Sir James Long, a relative of Mr. Thresher. Some discourses we had of several mean persons being taken for conspiring against the government, but the chief talk was of accidental subjects. Most of the company tarried until after sunset. My brother having had venison sent him, made invitation for all to remain to supper. We all dined with him, and most part of the company tarried until after nine without disorder."

This name is of distinctly English origin, and is derived from an occupation. Originally it was spelled Tasker, from task. A Tasker is a Thrasher, and the word occurs in that sense in the fifteenth century.

The Hammond family, from which Henry Hammond Thrasher descends through his mother, has been represented in this country since 1607 when Philip Hammond, son of William, came from County Kent and landed in Ann Arundel County, Maryland. His brother came later and settled in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608. William Hammond, the father, married Elizabeth Penn, sister of Admiral Sir William Penn, the Quaker.

Reverend Mark Noble, the eminent English author says: "The ancient and knightly family of Hammonds were greatly divided in their religious and political opinions." In England there were Roundheads and Catholics. Many of the Cavaliers came to Virginia and Maryland. In the old country they were mostly agriculturists, but were families of wealth and gentility.

The name Hammond with its many variations, is often found in ancient history. It is written Aman, Amann, Amon, Aminon, Haman, Hamant, Hammon, Hammons and later, almost universally, Hammond. It appears among the very earliest surnames in England, where it was introduced at the time of the conquest. After the successful invasion of England, William, the Conqueror, caused an abbey to be erected on the battlefield at Hastings in honor of his victory over Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings. This is called Battle Abbey and in it was deposited the names of all the nobles and barons who came with him from Normandy. Among these names is that of Hamound, afterwards written Hammond. Among the many of his own kin who accompanied the Duke of Normandy on his invasion of England, were two brothers, sons or grandsons of Haman Dentatus. In the annals of the Conquest, no name is more frequently met with than that of "Haman."

A grant of half an acre of land was made to one Hammond, October 9, 1331, which is the earliest record of this name in County Kent.

The origin of the name may be found in Hammet, a town or house on an elevation; in Haman, faithful; or it may be derived from the Norman house of St. Amand.

In her "Through Normandy," Katherine S. Mcquoid describes the ancient fortress or castle of Hammon which is still in existence.

A man of high standards is Henry Hammond Thrasher, bearer of two honorable names of ancient English families.

Well worth noting is his motto for success: "Always deal honestly and fairly with your fellow man, work hard and give close attention to business, never misrepresent facts, and always keep your word."

CLIFTON McKINNEY WALKER

IN England the generally accepted explanation of the name "Walker" is in the fact that prior to modern weaving methods, cloth had to be trodden or walked on to shrink it to required length and breadth. Even as late as 1857 in the north of England a fulling-mill was still called a walk-mill. So that the presumption is that Walker is one of the trade names.

In languages closely akin to the English, the word is found in forms resembling or suggesting the English word. In Norwegian, there is "Valka," meaning a foreigner, in Dutch, "Walkart," Walker; in Flemish, Walckiers, and in German, "Walke," Walker. In Anglo-Saxon, there is the name, Walcher, Wealhers, or Walcere, meaning a "walker of cloth." The Wealcingas were a Saxon tribe who lived in England long before the coming of the Norman conquerors.

From Saxon times to the present, the Walkers have been numerous and have numbered among their ranks, wherever they are found, many prominent people. Early in the fifteenth century the name of a "Joh'i Walkar" is recorded in the treasurer's book of an old English monastery. At later dates in the same century, the names of William Walker and Henrico Walkar are recorded as those who had rendered service to the institution. In the records of 1536-7, the name of another "Joh'i Walker" is found, and under date of December 17, 1544, there is record of the payment to one "William Walkar and a James Person for serchyng and mendyng of the cowndeth." The accounts of 1569-70 show there was "payd to Willelmo Walker for setting up ye paschall and takyng down the same" the sum of six shillings and eight pence. Parish registers of many old England Counties show the Walkers to have been numerous in the early part of the sixteenth century. Many high offices were held by them, some being prominent in the Courts of Exchange and Common Pleas, while others were notable as authors. In the sixteenth century lived Sir Thomas Walker, a Hereditary Usher of the Court of Exchange, Marshal and Barrier of the Court of Common Pleas until his death in 1613. He was a large subscriber to the Virginia Company of London. England's colonial possessions in the New World then offered to the English nobility possibilities for enrichment to those who were able to build merchant ships and could supply younger sons fitted to command them.

The story of Captain Thomas Walker of a prominent English



Given Truly
C. M. Warner



family is full of adventure and romance. His wife was Margaret McClellan, one of the most beautiful women of her time, whose ancestors, the Bombies, were well known in Scotland as early as the twelfth century. Captain Walker commanded his own merchant ship which sailed between the West Indies and the British Isles. On one of his return voyages his ship was attacked by pirates, and Captain Walker was slain and his body thrown into the sea. His delicate wife did not long survive him, and the eldest of their four young children, himself but a lad, assumed the guardianship of the younger three and they started for America. They reached Philadelphia, where the young head of the house secured a good position with a bank, with which he remained affiliated as long as he lived, and the younger ones went to school at Emmetsburg, Maryland.

Two prominent English Walkers of the seventeenth century were, Clement of Dorsetshire, and Sir Edward of Somersetshire. The former was a member of Parliament, whose forcible, outspoken arraignment of the period in his "History of Independence," which appeared in 1648, earned for its writer a prolonged residence in the Tower, terminated by his death in 1677. The latter was well known as a royalist historian, and for his ability and loyalty was given the positions of Secretary and Clerk Extraordinary of the Privy Council in 1676. He was also Knight of the Garter and King at Arms. Among English nobility from early times to the present there have been several heads of the family of Walker.

From about the time of the Jamestown settlement onward colonial records show that many of these Walkers came to the New World. On nearly every ship bound for this country was one or more of them. The records of 1622-3 show that there died at James City "out of the ship called 'Furtherance'" John Walker, and about the same time, Richard Walker died at James City. Roger Walker embarked for Virginia in the "George," having stood test as to his loyalty to King and Church. In 1623, William Walker was living at "ye colledg land" in Virginia.

From Staffordshire, England, there came to Virginia in 1650 Captain Thomas Walker, a scion of the English nobility, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Walker, who had represented Exeter in Parliament in the time of Charles I. Captain Thomas Walker settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, and at once took an active part in Colonial affairs, becoming a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1663, and again in 1666, in which year he was referred to as a Captain and Major. There is reason to believe that Thomas Walker who lived in King and Queen County, Virginia, in the early part of the following century, was his grandson. This Thomas Walker was married at St. Clement's Church, King and Queen County. He was the father of three children, Mary, John,

and Thomas. The last named became famous as Doctor Thomas Walker, said to have been one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, January 23, 1715, was educated at William and Mary College, and married the widow, Mildred Meriwether, who brought to him the magnificent estate of Castle Hill, a plantation of some eleven thousand acres in the heart of rich Albemarle County. It was about 1740 that he became master of Castle Hill and proceeded to practice his profession, but the life of a country doctor did not entirely satisfy his restless, ardent nature. As leader of an exploring expedition which entered Kentucky about 1750 he is said to have been the first white man ever to set foot in that State, having anticipated even Daniel Becone. The names, Walker's mountain, and Walker's Creek, on the confines of Giles and Pulaski Counties, testify to his activity as an explorer. During Braddock's campaign he was commissary of the Virginia troops. He assisted in fixing the boundaries between Virginia and North Carolina, and had a part in establishing the new County seat of Charlottesville.

Monticello, the home of Jefferson, was in the neighborhood of Castle Hill. During the Revolution, Tarleton, the British Officer, with his soldiers, set out to capture Jefferson at Monticello. They stopped for breakfast at Castle Hill, and the ravenous soldiers raided the kitchen and carried off the provisions faster than the cook could prepare them. Their conduct was reported to their commander, who also learned that they had been breaking into the stables and taking out the horses. For these misdemeanors he ordered them to be severely punished. By these delays at Castle Hill, Jefferson had an opportunity to make good his escape.

Later, Doctor Thomas Walker's son, John, desiring to espouse Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Colonel Bernard Moore of King William County, he, according to the old-time etiquette, informed his father of his intention to pay his addresses to the maiden. Accordingly, also in conformance with the custom, his father wrote a letter to the young lady's father, informing him of the matter and stating that if the young man's intentions were agreeable to Elizabeth, he, Doctor Walker, would pay for their support "in case of a union," one thousand pounds to be paid in 1765, one thousand in 1766; and another sum later. To which, Colonel Moore replied that he himself would give to his son-in-law five hundred pounds the next spring, and five hundred pounds more as soon as he could raise or obtain the money.

Doctor Thomas Walker died November 9, 1794, and was survived by his sons, John, Thomas and Francis, and by several daughters. John, who had been an Aide to Washington, was consecutively Commonwealth's Attorney, Member of the House

of Burgesses, and United States Senator. He resided at Belvoir, the old home of Robert. He was survived by one daughter, Thomas, who was Captain in the Revolution, lived on the plantation, "Indian Fields." He had several daughters and sons who died young; but one son, Captain Meriwether Walker, reached maturity, married about 1817, and had male issue. Francis, who succeeded his father at Castle Hill, was County Magistrate, Colonel in the Army, member of the House of Delegates, and a representative in Congress. He was survived by two daughters.

Besides the family of Doctor Walker, other Walker families became well-seated and well-known in various parts of Virginia long prior to the Revolution. They were also found in North Carolina in colonial times. In October, 1765, an Act was passed, appointing Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Virginia Militia, and in the list of those appointed from the Counties of Frederick, Hampshire, Culpeper, Loudoun, Fauquier, and Prince William, is the name of a Thomas Walker, whose home must have been somewhere in northern Virginia.

Some time during the eighteenth century, Robert Walker of Scotland came to America, with his two brothers, and settled in Virginia. This Robert Walker worshiped at an old church in the Bristol Parish, and about 1745, married Elizabeth Stark, whose mother was a Bolling. To them were born ten children, and their descendants were widely scattered throughout Virginia and elsewhere.

About 1780 James Walker came to America to "spy out the land" and visit his brother, Major John Walker, who had already settled in Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was instrumental in starting the first bank of that place. During the Revolution, at his own expense, he raised a company for the defense of the colonies. Other brothers of Major John Walker were Doctor Edward, Thomas, George and William. James Walker went back to England, probably intending to bring his family, but died on the voyage. Later, his widow came to America with her son, Charleton, born at Wooler, Northumberland, England. Charleton Walker became a resident of Walker's Hill, Chatham County, North Carolina, and was made collector of the port of Wilmington in 1812. His wife was Maria Moseley of Virginia, and his son, John Moseley Walker, was Captain in the Confederate Army.

From the Walkers of America have come many of our notable men, including statesmen, soldiers, political economists, jurists, journalists, financiers, artists, and educators, one of the latter being a President of Harvard University. Among eminent clergymen were the first Bishop of North Dakota, who was the one hundred and thirty-third in the succession of the American Episcopate, and Jesse Walker, missionary, born in North Caro-

lina in 1760, who gave the best part of his life to work in Cook County, Illinois. Among State Governors, a prominent place must be given to Henderson Walker, who was born in North Carolina in 1660, near the town of Edenton, and died in the same neighborhood April 14, 1704. Under his rule, Bancroft says, "The inhabitants multiplied and spread in the enjoyment of peace and liberty," while England was suffering from wars. The stone that marks his resting place bears testimony that under his leadership the State enjoyed "tranquility." Another State Governor was Gilbert C. Walker, a native of New York State, who became a resident of Virginia, and later its Governor. Our National Legislature has had among its members, William Walker, Senator from Georgia; Senator George Walker of Kentucky; Isaac P. Walker, Virginian by birth, who became Senator from Wisconsin; Daniel Walker, a native Kentuckian, who became Senator from Arkansas; John Williams Walker, a native of Virginia, and United States Senator from Alabama. Congressman Walker of North Carolina was a relative of Doctor Clifton McKinney Walker.

Doctor Walker's second name is in honor of his paternal ancestors, the McKinneys, who were a sept of clan Mackinnon, a lowland Scotch family.

Doctor Walker's ancestor was Thomas McKinney, who came from Scotland, some time prior to the Revolution and settled, in Virginia, whence his family later removed to North Carolina. In 1790 there were living in Virginia three by the name of James McKinney and their families, one in Mecklenburg County, one in Monongalia County, and one family in Halifax County; but, at that date, the McKinneys were much more numerous, in North Carolina, there being more than a dozen families of them, besides families who spelled their name, "Mc" or "Mackenney."

The McKinney family included many men of prominence in various walks of life. The Doctor McKinney who settled in Mississippi, near Holly Springs, was a relative of Doctor Clifton McKinney Walker.

Doctor Walker's mother was Mary Elizabeth Hall, whose family had for several generations been residents of South Carolina. Her father was Zachariah Hall, the son of a Revolutionary veteran, who was probably the Zachariah Hall who was living in Camden District, Fairfield County, South Carolina, at the time of the 1790 census.

Like the Walkers, the Halls are an old and renowned family. The origin of their name has been variously given. In Saxon, "healh" means a slope. Thus the place, Rushall, in Yorkshire, means the *rushy slope*. Hall is also derived from the Latin *aula*, and there is a Scandinavian name, Hallr, which, on reaching England, shed its "r." Hall is also said to be a corruption of

Henry, along with the names, Harrison, Harris, and some others. In old English it is sometimes spelled "Halle." Its present spelling was found, however, early in the fifteenth century, in the names Richard Hall, of Newcastle, and Clement Hall. Heraldic visitations show many Halls among the nobility, both in past and present days. Among eminent Halls have been Arthur, English politician and author, living in 1571, Anthony, English scholar living in the year 1583, another Anthony, English editor, (1629-1723) and Gordon Hall, first American missionary to Bombay, and author (1784-1826). Among prominent American Halls, there are Dominick Augustine Hall, jurist and judge of Louisiana; John Hall, jurist, born at Waynesboro, Virginia, in 1767, who died at Warrenton, North Carolina, January 29, 1833; Robert Pleasants Hall, lawyer, born in Chester District, South Carolina, December 23, 1825, who died at Macon, Georgia. Also there was William Hall, soldier, born in Virginia in 1774, who died in Tennessee, in 1856. Many Halls have won renown as journalists, authors, educators, physicians, Congressmen, State Governors and scientists. One was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one an Arctic explorer.

Among the various immigrants and early settlers who came to Virginia and were known to have lived there from the time of the Jamestown Settlement onward, there were many Halls, scattered about "in the maine," at Elizabeth City, "James Island," James City, and on the Eastern shore.

In Bristol Parish, Virginia, a Hall was vestryman, and worshiped at the venerable church of Blandford. Elisha Hall was a vestryman in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Within the same period William Hall was vestryman in Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen County and King William County. Among the early clergy of Virginia the name of Hall is frequently found. Reverend John Hall was minister in 1777 in the parish of St. James, Goochland County, Virginia. A Clement Hall was missionary in North Carolina, chiefly in Chowan County. In the course of three weeks he preached sixteen times, baptized over four hundred children and twenty adults, and in eight years had journeyed about fourteen thousand miles, preached nearly seven hundred sermons, baptized more than six thousand, among them, Indians and negroes. Except for illness his work ceased not for a day. Probably he was the Clement Hall, Captain in the Second North Carolina Continental Infantry, who was admitted to the Society of the Cincinnati, for North Carolina, October 23, 1783.

In Prince George's County, Virginia, a family of Halls lived during the eighteenth century. There appeared in a Virginia Gazette of the year 1739, an advertisement for a silver snuff box

which had been lost, and which is described as having thereon for coat-of-arms, three tigers' heads, and for a crest, a lion rampant. These were the arms of Thomas Hall, believed to be a grandson of Thomas Hall, clerk of New Kent County, who died in 1676.

In the year 1852, John Walker, the grandfather of Doctor Clifton McKinney Walker, with his family, moved into Rickens, now Oconee, County, South Carolina. Here one of the sons of the family, Osmond Irving Walker, married Mary Elizabeth Hall, and became a farmer. During the Civil War, Osmond Irving Walker was a soldier in the Confederate Army, as were also his brothers, his brothers-in-law, and his mother's brothers. His father was a member of Company E. S. C. Rifles, and was transferred to General Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. His maternal uncles were in the same command.

On May 25, 1866, there was born, in the County of Oconee, South Carolina, to Osmond Irving Walker and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Walker (née Hall), a son, Clifton McKinney Walker, the principal subject of this sketch. The boy spent his childhood amidst comfortable home surroundings, and grew to manhood under refining and ennobling influences. He received his preliminary education in the excellent public schools of the County of Oconee, where his parents continued to reside. There also, after deciding on his future profession, he was prepared for entrance to college. He received his professional education at Atlanta, Georgia, and, after diligent study, successfully graduated from the Atlanta Medical College in the year 1891. After his graduation, he returned to his native State, where he entered into active medical practice at the town of Westminster, in Oconee County. To the practice of his profession, and to study along its lines, he has unremittingly devoted his time and attention, although he finds some opportunity to take an active interest in farming, for which he has a natural taste.

As a man of known integrity and ability, he has acquired a position of prominence in the business life of his community, and is known as one who can be relied on to render efficient service in the public welfare. One of the leading business enterprises of the thriving town of Westminster is the Westminster Shuttle Works, Incorporated, and with this concern, Doctor Walker is actively identified, having been elected to the office of President of said Company.

Deeply interested in public hygiene and sanitation, in the practice of his profession Doctor Walker has worked along in lines broad and helpful to the community, and his work is justly recognized by his election to the Chairmanship of the Board of Health of Westminster, South Carolina. Previous to this appointment on the Board of Health, he had rendered service to his home city in the office of Alderman, and later as Mayor, which

offices he filled with unusual ability, and was well known as an enthusiastic and disinterested worker for the public good and for the betterment of Westminster.

From the time he cast his first vote, and even before that, to the present, Doctor Walker has always taken a keen interest in politics. He is a loyal Democrat, patriotic and statesmanlike in all questions, whether affecting solely his County or State, or matters of larger national importance. His membership on the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of South Carolina has been a natural sequence of his faithful services to his party.

In his early manhood, Doctor Walker became identified with the local Masonic lodge, and rapidly rose to high rank and positions of prominence and usefulness in the order. He holds the rank of Master Mason, having been for ten years the Master of a Westminster Lodge. He has also been closely identified with the activities of the well known and popular Order of the Shriners, of which organization he is a member. He is a member, also, of the famous Order of the Knights of Pythias, and takes a prominent part in its affairs.

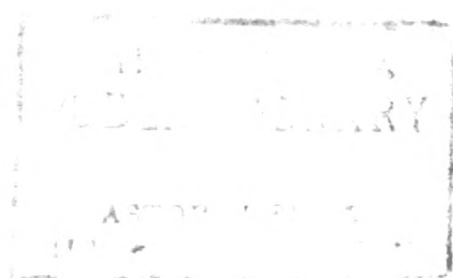
Doctor Walker, as a public-spirited man and an ambitious physician, is interested in all organized work for public health and human uplift outside of his own home neighborhood. As a member of the Oconee Medical Society, he keeps in close touch with his colleagues in that County, from whom he is ever ready to learn new and useful things, while by his helpful advice, born of his rich and varied experience as a practitioner, he contributes valuable suggestions in his association with his brother-physicians, who hold his counsel in high esteem. As a member of the Medical Association of the State of South Carolina, he has taken an active part in pushing forward those sanitary reforms in that State, which have attracted interest in other sections of the country. Doctor Walker is a member of the American Medical Association, and is keenly and actively interested in the progress of this organization which binds together all the practitioners of the noble art of healing into one great brotherhood.

Although much of Doctor Walker's reading is, quite naturally, along the lines of his profession, yet in rare leisure hours when he feels free to seek recreation and relaxation, he turns for pure pleasure and with eager interest to perusal of books of history and biographies of the great and noble and from such communion with master minds, returns to his daily tasks, rested and refreshed.

In 1903, he took another trip into Georgia, to which State he already owed much, in that it was within her boundaries he had spent many happy and profitable hours as a young student in preparing himself for his profession, and to which he was about to contract a debt which should increase with the passing of the

years, for one of Georgia's fair daughters was to become his bride. In the beautiful town of Athens, October 20, he was united in marriage to Isabella Groves Turner, who, although for some time a resident of Athens, where she was well known and beloved by many friends, was a native of Toccoa, Georgia, at which place she was born August 21, 1881. Her father was William Walton Turner, an esteemed resident of that community, and her mother had been, before her marriage, Miss Henrietta Lucas Woods.

Doctor Walker returned with his wife to Oconee County, South Carolina, where they have continued to reside to the present time. Their home is one of comfort and happiness, and is brightened by the presence of their two children, Mary Frances Walker and Isabella McKinney Walker.





Very truly yours.

Jno. A. Williams MD

JOHN ALEXANDER WILLIAMS

JOHN ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Medicine and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, was born in Leasburg, Caswell County, North Carolina, May 22, 1871. Though a comparatively young man, Doctor Williams has already risen to prominence in his profession. He graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1895. He had previously (1888-1892) read therapeutics and taken a post-graduate course in chemistry at Wake Forest College, entering that institution at the age of seventeen and graduating immediately after he had attained his majority. His earlier education was received in Leasburg, the public schools of Caswell County and under the tutorship of Miss Emma Bayne. While his training has been scientific, his course of reading has been general and diversified.

After graduation he served as Interne in the New York Polyclinic Hospital till the fall of 1897, when he located in Roxboro, the county seat of Person, for the practice of surgery and medicine. In June 1898 he formed a co-partnership with Doctor J. C. Walton in the management of a private hospital in Reidsville, which drew an extensive patronage, both surgical and general. Doctor Williams was health officer of Reidsville for eight years. From thence he went to Greensboro in 1906, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of surgery exclusively. He has established a large private practice, besides which, he is visiting surgeon of St. Leo's hospital. For a time, also, he was Surgeon of the Southern Railway, and is ex-President of the Rockingham County Medical Society. He is now a member of the following societies: the North Carolina Medical, the Tri-State Medical, the Southern Medical, the American Medical and the Guilford County Medical; of the last-named organization he was formerly President. Many papers on medical and surgical subjects, of Doctor Williams' authorship, are to be found in the Transactions of the North Carolina Medical Society and those of the Tri-State Medical Society. Transcripts of them have also appeared in the Charlotte Medical Journal and in the Virginia Semi-Monthly Medical Journal. As an attest of his popularity and standing among his fellows he was made President of the Greensboro Chapter, University of Virginia alumni, 1915 and 1916; President of the Greensboro Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, and Vice-President of the local Country Club; which

honors have come to him unsolicited. Doctor Williams dislikes publicity. He is devoted to his professional duties, does much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men and at least twenty-five to forty per cent. of his surgical work is performed without remuneration. He believes that organization, supplemented by earnest study and hard work, is necessary to the fullest success in any line of endeavor. As a surgeon, with the aid of two assistants and a nurse in his private practice, he is meeting the demands upon his skill with great success, happy in the realization that he is "doing something for humanity."

In politics he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Cleveland in 1892. He is a member of the Wake Forest Baptist Church.

Dr. Williams was married, December 3, 1908 to Miss Susan Reece, the daughter of Joseph M. and Alice M. Reece. Their children are Frances Reece Williams, aged seven years, and Katherine Williams, aged two and a half years.

Doctor Williams' progenitors were of Revolutionary stock, long-lived and extensively patriotic. In the famous conflict "which tried men's souls" Virginia and the Carolinas furnished sixteen soldier-patriots of the same name, William Williams. Of the descendants of the traditional "three brothers" named Williams who emigrated to the American Colonies prior to the Revolutionary period, settling in Virginia and North Carolina, those in Person County are no less distinguished for patriotism and eminent citizenship.

Among those in North Carolina who were well known in medicine and surgery during the early days was Doctor Robert Williams, who lived and died in Pitt County. In the Revolutionary War he was distinguished as a skilful surgeon, serving in that capacity on the side of the Colonists throughout the struggle. He died November 12, 1842, at the age of eighty-three years. Another was Doctor Alexander Williams, who married Catherine Dixon, only daughter of Colonel William Dixon. Colonel Dixon was the first postmaster of Greenville and was appointed in 1782.

The opening year of the nineteenth century found Anderson, Marmaduke, Nathan, Henry, Crafton, Isaac, James M., John and William living in Caswell County, North Carolina, from which County Person was formed in 1791. At the same period (1800) the family was represented in the Hillsboro district of Person County by Abner, Bennett, John, Ralph, Thomas, Tobias and Cary. Of these, Colonel Cary Williams, commanding the local muster organization, was the father of the William Williams who married Nancy Pulliam, and was the grandfather of Dr. Williams. Nancy was a daughter of Bird and Susan Pulliam of Hillsboro district and was born about 1799. Bird was locally identified with the Revolutionary patriot, Richard Pulliam of

Mowbray's grenadiers, who was a native of Lunenburg County, Virginia; but their degree of consanguinity has not been traced. The Pulliams were represented in Person County early in the century by James and John W., and later by Richard the patriot, who removed there from Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

William was recorded as "Will" Williams, to distinguish him from others of the same name in Person County. This whimsical manner of recording given names in their abbreviated form is still apparent in the family records. "Will" was born in Virginia about 1786. His parents, Cary and Viney (Lavinia?) Williams, however, settled in the Hillsboro district of Person County at an early day. They had at least five sons.

Of the marital union of William and Nancy was born Doctor Williams' father, James Pulliam Williams, in Person County, in 1832. He was a tobacco farmer and manufacturer, a Methodist and an earnest Christian gentleman. He is recorded as having enlisted March 1, 1862, in Company I, Forty-fifth regiment, North Carolina troops. He lost two brothers on the field of Gettysburg. He had married Catherine Scott Woods, who was born near Prospect Hill in 1837. Her father was Andy M. Woods, a prosperous tobacco planter of Caswell County and, before the ruinous struggle between the States, the proprietor of many acres and numerous slaves. In 1860 his wealth was officially rated at seventy thousand dollars, of which fifty thousand was in personal property—a considerable fortune in the days when wealth was the rule rather than the exception among Southerners. Andy M. and Judith Minerva Woods were the parents of Sarah F., Catharine S., Ann, James Monroe, and Ella. This only brother of Catharine was a Confederate soldier. Although but fourteen years of age, he marched with the Leasburg Grays, which formed part of the Thirteenth North Carolina regiment, and was killed at Chancellorsville, at sunrise of the same day that General Jackson received his mortal wound—Sunday, May 3, 1863. He was then but seventeen years of age. The mother of Catharine Scott Woods was Judith Minerva Richmond, but was known to her family as "Minerva" Richmond. Catharine's maternal grandmother was Judith Clay, first cousin of Henry Clay. She was always called "Judy."

James Pulliam Williams died in Hightower township December 27, 1882, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving a widow and young children: William Kinchen, born 1866, John Alexander, born 1871, and James Monroe, born 1874. Mrs. Williams at the time of her bereavement was the only surviving child of her aged father. Prompted by a strong filial devotion, the following year she removed to her father's old home near Prospect Hill, taking with her her three young sons, where she ministered to him as only one of her gentle Christian virtues could minister.

The years of Andrew M. Woods, nearly approached the century mark. He lived to the ripe age of ninety-seven, having been born about the year 1802.

Mrs. Williams died April 30, 1913, at the age of seventy-six years. She was a member of the Baptist Church. "A better wife, a better mother, a sweeter Christian, never lived"—is the tribute paid her memory by her second son, from whose home in Greensboro she passed to her eternal reward. Her children survive her. W. K. Williams and J. M. Williams are living in Caswell County, while Doctor Williams, as has been stated before, resides in Greensboro.

Judy Clay, the maternal great-grandmother of Dr. Williams, was the daughter of Edward Clay, Senior, of Person County, where Judy was born about 1780. He was the only paternal uncle of the illustrious Kentuckian, and a neighbor of Colonel Cary Williams. Judy's declining years were spent in Leasburg with her son, Doctor Stephen F. Richmond. She lived beyond the age of ninety.

Edward Clay was the brother of Reverend John Clay, father of Henry Clay the orator. Although by paternal bequest, in 1762 Edward became owner of certain slaves and two hundred acres of land on Dumplin Creek, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, his father, who in his last will describes himself as "John Clay of Dale parish," having died that year, he is recorded among the heads of families and slave owners in Person County, North Carolina, in 1810. The family later moved to Alabama, but some of Edward's descendants now live in Charlotte County, Virginia. Born in the Old Dominion, he married Magdalene Trabue, a member of the old French-Protestant colony there. Their ten children were: John, Samuel, Martha, James, Francis, Mary, Phœbe, Edward, Jr., Sarah, and Judith who married John Richmond. Though the records differ, it is probable that Judy was the sixth child.

Magdalene Trabue was the daughter of John James and Olympia (Dupuy) Trabue. Her father was a son of Antoine or Anthony Trabue, a Huguenot refugee who with a companion fled from France to England in 1687. An interesting sketch of Anthony Trabue's escape, as written by his grandson, Daniel Trabue, appeared in the Richmond Standard of May 10-17, 1879. Mr. A. E. Trabue of Hannibal, Missouri, was in possession, in 1886, of the original certificate of vellum, given his ancestor by the ministers and civil officers of Lausanne July 15, 1687. Anthony Trabue died in the Huguenot settlement of Manakin-Town (now Manquin), King William County, Virginia, in January, 1724, aged fifty-six or fifty-seven years. He left three sons, Anthony, Jr., Jacob, and John James who married Olympia, granddaughter of John James and Susanna (Lavillon) Dupuy. The latter were the

maternal great-grandparents of Judy Clay, and the maternal great-grandparents of Doctor Williams in the eighth generation. The name of Trabue has occasionally been written Trabut, but it does not so appear on the early parish records of Manakin-Town. The descendants of Antoine in several generations have been skilful land surveyors. There is a tradition in the family that the French Trabues were of the landed gentry—perhaps of a noble line—and that, by fleeing the country, their ancestors renounced a goodly estate.

William Richmond, Senior ("Captain Billy") was the father of John Richmond who was born in Caswell County, about 1775, and became the husband of Judy Clay. "Captain Billy" was, by family tradition, a Revolutionary patriot, born about 1750, who survived the war more than half a century, dying in the decade between 1830 and 1840. His last days were spent with his younger brother John. "Billy" married Agnes Saunders, a sister of Lieutenant William Saunders, and was the father of three girls and five boys. Polly, married a Kerry; Sallie married a Rice; Ann, an invalid, died single; Adams married first Sallie Jones, second Martha Allen; Billie married Peggy Woods; Tom, a mute, died single (accidentally shot by a negro playing with a gun); Daniel married a Corner; John married Judy Clay (eleven children, ten of whom are mentioned here: Edward Clay, died single; Madison, married a Dameron; William Saunders, died single; Agnes Saunders, died single; Lea, married a Davis; Minerva J., married Andy M. Woods; Henry A., married Elizabeth Evans; Fannie, married Green Woods; Dr. Stephen F., married Ann Gunn; Sallie L., married Doctor Sims.)

Captain Billy settled near Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell. He is described as having been "a strong man, a good Christian and a faithful soldier." In his latter days he was wont to express the desire that he might be spared to his motherless and afflicted daughter Annie, that she might not be left behind to the indifferent mercy of a selfish world. After her demise he was avowedly "ready for the summons."

His wife, Agnes Saunders Richmond was a cousin of Honorable Romulus Mitchell Saunders, who was a minister plenipotentiary to Spain from 1846 to 1849. Of him the historian Wheeler, his colleague in the settlement of the French Spoliation Claims, says:

Wheeler's *Hist'l Sketches of North Carolina*. Vol. 2, pp. 79-80, (851 ed.).

"Hon. Romulus Mitchell Saunders was born in Caswell County, in March, 1791; son of William Saunders, an officer of the Revolution. He was educated at Hyco and Caswell Academy, and was two years at the University. Studied law with Hon. Hughes Lawson White, of Tennessee, and was licensed to prac-

tice in that State in 1812. He returned to North Carolina, was elected to the House of Commons, 1815 to 1820, and was Speaker of the House in 1819 and 1820.

"In 1821 he was elected member of Congress, and served until 1827.

"The demands of a young and rising family requiring his attention to his profession, he was not a candidate for re-election, but turned his whole time and attention to his profession. In 1828, he was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1833, he was appointed by the President one of the Board of Commissioners to decide and allot the amounts due citizens of the United States for injuries by France, as settled by Treaty of 4th of July, 1831. Such were the patient and laborious habits of General Saunders, the acumen of his intellect and the clearness of his decisions, that he won for himself the respect and esteem of all in this arduous duty.

"In 1835, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Superior Courts, which office he resigned in 1840, on being nominated as Democratic candidate for Governor. In this fight he was defeated by John M. Morehead. In 1841 he was again elected to Congress, and served until 1845.

"In 1846, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, where he remained until 1849, when he was recalled at his own request.

"He returned home in October, 1849. As an evidence of the confidence of his country while abroad, and the respect of the President, he was intrusted with a special commission to negotiate on the subject of Cuba, then the object of much interest to the country.

"In 1850, he was elected a member of the House of Commons from Wake County.

"He took a decided and active part in the Railroad improvements of the State, and by his ardor and ability contributed much to their success. His character is worthy of the State, and his services have contributed to her elevation and honor."

He again became Judge of the Superior Courts, which office he held up to the time of his death, April 21, 1867. He was twice married. By his second marriage, with a daughter of Judge William Johnson of the Supreme Court of the United States, he left a son and two daughters.

The Wake County family of Saunders was established in Lancaster County, Virginia, two hundred and fifty years ago. The father of Romulus was William Saunders, who married a Miss Adams. William was an officer of the American Revolution, born between 1750 and '60.

Agnes Saunders, sister of Lieutenant Saunders, married "Captain Billy" Richmond, already referred to.

Among Revolutionary War pensioners was one William Richmond, Senior, born in Pennsylvania in 1752, who removed to Botetourt County, Virginia, the first year of the war for independence, and served in Captain Matthew Arbuckle's company in the Virginia line; he afterward settled in Greenbrier County where he was living in 1835. His discharge is said to have been destroyed by a stepson, so that it would appear that this William Richmond married a widow.

Another sister of Lieutenant Saunders, Keziah, born about 1755, married Major Thomas Donoho. In Keziah's Bible, in the handwriting of her brother-in-law, William Donoho, is the following record of her children: "Betsy Donoho, born the 2d day of September, 1775 (married John Wadlington, a lieutenant in the Supernumerary Regiment of Virginia); Hiram, 7th February, 1777; Sally, 16th of September, 1779; Francis, 7th December, 1781; Sanders, 12th January, 1784; Susannah, 26th January, 1787." Among her said children was Major Sanders Donoho of the Regular Army, who was shot by a refractory soldier at or near Pensacola, Florida.

Thomas Donoho's rapid rise from private in April 1776 to Captain of the Sixth North Carolina regiment within the first five months of his service, and his promotion to Major five years later is indeed an extraordinary record. His death occurred April 2, 1825. He was a resident of Halifax County when he entered the service with Greene's Army, but later settled with his brother William in Caswell County, where he met and married Keziah Saunders on the third day of December, 1774. She outlived him many years, and drew a pension for his military service. Her last days were spent in Caswell County where she lived to a great age. She was familiarly called "Kizzie."

The names of Williams, Saunders and Donoho appear as members of North Carolina's Senate and House of Commons during the first forty years of her commonwealth. These families, as well as those of Clay and Woods, have done much to mould the policies of the State and conserve her wealth and independence.

Doctor Williams is, in his own way, adding lustre to the noble deeds of those of his family who have gone before. May he, like most of them, live to a good old age.

PRESTON WOODALL

IT is only when the real people and scenes of American life are filmed before the mental vision, that the fact is brought home that there are still great men and gracious women, leading upright lives, living industriously and honestly, full of love for kind and zeal for country and for God, that the pessimism bred of the daily perusal of the public prints, gives place to the optimism engendered by the realization that many strains of the old blood that made Colonial America a Nation, yet flow in the veins of the *Makers of America* of this generation.

Among those so favored is Preston Woodall of Benson, Johnston County, North Carolina, who was born May 7, 1874, upon the farm of his father, William Ransom Woodall, in Johnston County. His mother, Mary Frances Woodall, was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Canody) Creech. His mother's grandparents were Stephen and Mary Creech. His paternal grandparents were Merrit and Harriet (Allen) Woodall and great-grandfather, Absalom Woodall.

There is no better start in life than that of the country-bred boy. The free pure air, the little tasks devolving upon the farmer's boy, all tend to the development of sturdy physical growth, and with an environment of culture and refinement in the home, the mind keeps pace with the body. When a tendency towards study is inherited from the earliest years, the whole outdoor life, the trees sending their branches towards the stars, while their roots bore deep into the earth, the everlasting hills, whose summits climbed, disclose vistas reaching to the horizon; the running waters of the brook typical of life itself; the ever recurring seasons, with their hopes and fears for crops whose extent will not be known until the harvest is gathered, all act as stimuli to the desire for knowledge and the determination to achieve success.

In the early '80's of the last century, North Carolina recovering from the consequences of the Civil War, and the worse period of re-construction, had made great advances in providing for the education of her people. In the public schools of Smithfield and Benson, Preston acquired a good stock of learning, supplemented and consolidated after he was nineteen, by a period of teaching in these same schools.

When fully of age, in 1895, Mr. Woodall opened a store in Benson. It would seem that as the poet is born, so is the mer-



Yours Very Truly,
Preston Woodall



chant, for such was his aptitude for mercantile pursuits, that success crowned his efforts at every venture. Within a decade of years he was the owner of two stores and of several tracts of land in Johnston County; operating the farm land, and also engaging in the timber business, as dealer and manufacturer; accomplishing a life's work before reaching its meridian. Doubtless, he will be heard from later, for the name and character already made, give promise of future work that will leave an indelible mark upon his country.

Mr. Woodall is President of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Benson and a Director in the Farmer's Commercial Bank of Benson. Naturally, he is a Democrat, though not an office seeker. He is a devout Christian gentleman; a member of and an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of its Sunday School.

Mr. Woodall married in 1899, Miss Emma Carolina, daughter of Isham and Rebecca Woodall of Johnston County. Their children are: Clara Augusta, born January 24, 1900; William Brantley, born July 14, 1901, and Isham Burton, born December 19, 1902.

When Mr. Woodall was asked for suggestions as to how the best interests of the States and Nation may be promoted, his reply was: "By thoroughly training and educating all the children of all the classes."

There was in the tenth century a Flemish knight of Cambraé, Wahull or Wodall, by name. His descendant, Walter de Flanderiensis or de Cambraé, took part with William the Norman in the conquest of England in 1066. He held five manors in Bedford, and others in Buckingham, and in several other shires in England. Wooddale or Wahall was his principal seat. He was the Ancestor of the Barons established by law in 1295. It was not until the twelfth century that surnames became fixed. Men were designated by their holdings or by some physical peculiarity, "Son," after the father's personal name, "Fitz," "Ap" or "Of," before it. The record entries were made by clerks of rather "less than more" ability, in bastard Latin, Saxon, French or Celtic. So that it is not wonderful that variation of name arose. In the case of Woodall, it was written "Wahall," "Wadhull," "Wodehall," "Wodehill," "Wodhill," "Wodel," "Odel," "Odil" and in some other styles, but the first mention found in the Yorkshire Inquisitions of 1250, is WoodDale; Wood Dale Hall having been one of the residences of the family. Two centuries later, the invention of printing, while rendering the instruction of the people less difficult, served to anchor both patronymics and simple words to consistency. Different branches of the same family, however, adopted and adhered to the name which best suited them, and this in time became their family name. In this way many families of the same lineage drifted apart.

John de Wahall or Wodhull did fealty to Henry Third in 1270. Walter de Wahall or Wodhull, had certified his barony in 1167, during the reign of Henry First.

The pedigree of Richard Woodall of Warwick, begins with Thomas and ends with John, Thomas and Richard in the Seventeenth Century, the same names running through the line.

"John" seems to have been the favorite personal name with the Woodalls and it is Mr. John Woodall that is found first mentioned in connection with America, as a charter member of the Virginia Company of London in 1609, and as the owner of shares in the division of the Somers Isles or the Bermudas in the "Tribe" (division) of Lord William Paget. To have owned shares in the Company, reveals the fact of the possession of some wealth, though very few of the Company ever visited Virginia in person. They sent their younger sons and other relatives to colonize the New Country; to build homes and exploit its resources.

The Woodhulls of Long Island trace to Walter of Flanders. The Manor of Holbeach, a parcel of the Manor of Essendes, Hertfordshire, was held by Foulk Woodhull, who claimed descent from Sir William Woodhull and Elizabeth Parr (1539), a near relative of Katherine, first wife of Henry Eighth, who was a descendant of Gundareed, daughter of William The Conqueror. Elizabeth was also a descendant of Edward First and of William, the Lion of Scotland. This family, however, through change of name, is now far remote from the Woodall branch.

In England, the Woodall name is still prominent. William Woodall in 1896, was the Chairman of the Committee of Patriotic Funds. He wrote several books on Military Law, the British Army and others.

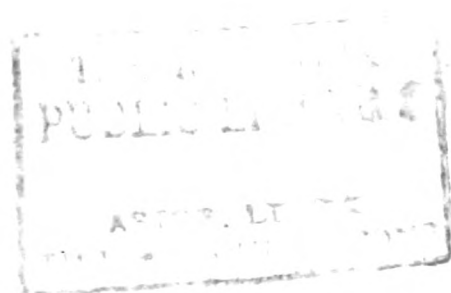
The American contingent of Woodall, is evidently descended from the Hertford branch, and this opinion is strengthened by their personal names. Thomas Woodall of Warwick, heads the lineage given in the visitation of Hertford, frequently noting Richard and John with the last name in the majority, and ending with John, who is most probably the John Woodall, adventurer of 1609.

This John Wodall (evidently Woodall) may have come to Virginia but so far no trace of his having done so is found. He was no doubt the John Woodall, representing in the seventeenth century, the branch of the family, tracing to Richard of Warwick, second son of Thomas of Killingsworth. A Henry Woodall was living at Indian Thecket in 1623. In 1736 is a record of a deed of land to Thomas Woodall, and in colonial records there is a grant of land to Jonathan Woodall, of one hundred seventy-two acres.

James Woodal, aged eighty-seven years, who was a Lieutenant, was one of the Revolutionary pensioners of Virginia, still living in 1835.



Mrs Preston Hoodale



In the army accounts for 1781, John Woodall (of Halleys Company) is paid for eighteen months service. Jeremiah Woodall of the North Carolina line, is paid for provisions and supplies, fifteen pounds sterling and Robert Woodall, forty-one pounds sterling for supplies.

Upon the pension list still surviving in 1835 besides James, were Samuel, John and Lieutenant Samuel Woodall. The first census in North Carolina, 1790, gives James Woodall with wife and two daughters; Jacob Woodall with two sons and one daughter; another Jacob with one son and Absalom Woodall with two sons and one daughter. The last named is evidently the grandfather of Preston Woodall.

The Revolutionary soldiers of the name in the Carolinas, were John, James and two with personal name of Jacob.

In other States J. J. Woodall, a surgeon in the United States Army and Doctor Percy H. Woodall of Franklin, Kentucky, are well known and highly esteemed.

RICHARD EVANS WYLIE

RICHARD EVANS WYLIE, son of Colonel John Dunovant Wylie and Eliza Jane (Witherspoon) Wylie, was born in Lancaster, South Carolina, February 8, 1860, beginning life in those troublous days that immediately preceded the great Civil War. He is the only child of his parents, and has spent all of his life in Lancaster County. In 1879 he was graduated from the Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, North Carolina, and, in 1881, received his degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of Virginia, it having been his pleasure to have as a classmate President Woodrow Wilson. He has since engaged actively in the practice of law, and is an officer of several industrial enterprises, being Vice-President of the First National Bank, of Lancaster; President of the Lancaster Publishing Company; Vice-President of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, as well as of the Lancaster Savings Bank and Trust Company, and Vice-President and Secretary of the J. T. Wylie Company.

In politics Mr. Wylie is a Democrat and although he has never sought public office, he was unanimously elected Mayor of Lancaster for three successive terms. Socially, he is a Master Mason, a Chapter Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of which he is an Elder.

On November 4, 1885, Richard Evans Wylie was married at Lancaster to Miss Louise Gildersleeve Pratt, daughter of Henry Barrington Pratt and Joanna Frances (Gildersleeve) Pratt. Mrs. Wylie was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, October 15, 1866. Of this union were born eight children, six of whom are living. These are: Juanita Wylie, educated at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, editor of the "Lancaster News;" John Dunovant Wylie, educated at Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina, Davidson College, North Carolina, and Eastman Business College, engaged in the Farm Loan and Insurance business; Eliza Witherspoon Wylie, educated at the College for Women, Columbia, South Carolina, and a student now of music at Damrosch Institute of Musical Art in New York; Louise Pratt Wylie, Katharine Hawthorne Wylie and Mary Gildersleeve Wylie.

The name of Wylie is said to have originated in Wales, from a location in Yorkshire, and also from a location near Essex, in



Yours truly
T. E. Wythe



England. It is found in various forms, as Whiley, Wyley, Wylly, Wylley, Willey and Wylie, the latter being the form most commonly used by the descendants in this country. Record is found as early as 1615 of one Ralfe Willey of Houghton in the Bishopricke of Duresme having had certain arms confirmed to him by the Heralds.

The family is extensively represented in both Scotland and Ireland to-day. No doubt, all of this name at one time originated from a common stock. Early notes and references to it are found in various Scotch records of Kirriemuir, Kilmarnock and Holmhead House in Scotland. An old emigration record shows that, in 1759, Samuel Wylie and three or four of his brothers, all brothers of Adam Wylie the lineal ancestor of Richard Evans Wylie, came to America, and settled in various colonies including Maryland and Virginia. These brothers descended from a Scotch family that originated in Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated on account of religious persecutions, to Ireland in the seventeenth century, settling in the County of Antrim.

At about the same time Peter Wylie, the son of Adam Wylie, came to America, settling in Pennsylvania where he married Annie Hawthorne, and later removed to Chester County, South Carolina. He was of a poetical temperament and left a volume of unpublished verse of some merit. They had three sons, James, Frank and William who rendered faithful service as soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

William, during his career as a soldier, was under General Williamson, served with Colonel Moultrie and fought bravely and well in McClure's Company at Monk's Corner. At Rocky Mount, Wylie was captured by the British Dragoons, but managed to effect his escape on the twelfth of July. While on his way to the American lines, he met McClure who was pursuing the Red Coats. From this time he remained with the brave McClure until his last battle. He was sent by Colonel Lacy to Morgan's camp in December, and "Hopping John Miller" accompanied him. On the way they met the Tories commanded by Nicholas, and young Wylie was taken prisoner. When his captors stopped on the way he was imprisoned in a shed, and while there was visited secretly by Nicholas who gave him a piece of bread. Wylie never forgot this kindness, and would have saved Nicholas' life at the risk of his own had it been possible, when later Nicholas was hanged by the liberty-men.

While confined in the Camden prison William met the charming Isabella Kelsoe, a descendant of the family from whom Kelsoe Abbey in Scotland received its name. Her father, Samuel Kelsoe, lived near Fishing Creek churchyard in 1780. Some remains of this old settlement are still in existence. Most of the children of Samuel Kelsoe had reached maturity at the outbreak

of the war. There was a story of how the Tories overran his house, taking much of value; no doubt, he and his sons would have been killed if they had not been away with the American soldiers. They fought in most of the battles during 1780 and 1781. Samuel, the son, narrowly escaped death when, at Sumter's surprise, an English bullet cut off his whiskers. His brother George was so badly wounded that he was thought to be dead and left on the field. He managed, however, to avoid being captured by the enemy.

Isabella, sister of these gallant patriots, went with some women to visit the prisoners at Camden, and became interested in William Wylie. When, later, Wylie obtained his release they were united in marriage by the Reverend Mr. Simpson. The young people made their home with Mr. Wylie's father, near Big Spring, about six miles north of Chester. Wylie continued to fight for the American cause, serving as Sergeant in the regiment of Colonel Henry Hampton, under Captain John Mills, until the end of the war. They remained at Big Spring until 1820 when they removed to Perry County, Alabama.

Peter Wylie, second son of William, was born in Chester County, South Carolina, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He was for more than twenty years Judge of the Probate Court and resigned only a very short time before his death. He married Annie Evans, of Welsh origin, and their sons were: Richard Evans, DeKalb, Alexander P. and William. The maternal grandfather of these children served in the American Army, as did also their mother's five uncles. All of the sons of Peter and Annie Evans Wylie were physicians except DeKalb. The eldest son, Richard Evans Wylie, was born in 1810 at the family home in Chester County. Afterwards he removed to Lancaster County, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1832 he graduated from South Carolina Medical College and married Miss Rachel McCullough. They had three sons: John Donovan, Peter and Thomas M. After the death of his wife Doctor Wylie married again, and by this union there was another son. Richard Evans Wylie became a distinguished physician and for years was President of the South Carolina Medical Association.

John Dunovant Wylie, son of Richard Evans Wylie and Rachel McCullough, was born in Lancaster County, December 14, 1833. When he was five years old his parents moved to Lancaster. He finished his preparatory course in Chester Male Academy, then under the direction of Honorable Giles J. Patterson, and was ready for the junior class of South Carolina College. It was his father's desire to have him take a military course, and, yielding to his wish, though against his own inclination, he entered the South Carolina Military Academy in 1852. He graduated in 1855, receiving high honors. While yet in college, he engaged

in the study of law, and after his graduation continued to read law under the Honorable Manor Clinton of Lancaster.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1855. While he was still a student he received the appointment of magistrate from the Governor, and held that office until the beginning of the Civil War. In December, 1856, Mr. Wylie formed a partnership with Colonel Thomas N. Dawkins, which was discontinued when the latter was elected Circuit Judge.

Mr. Wylie raised a company of soldiers, the Lancaster Greys with himself as Captain; this company was the first one in Lancaster organized for service in the war of the sixties. He was present at the fall of Sumter, the Company then being officially known as Company "A," Ninth South Carolina Regiment.

This regiment went to Virginia and after a year's service there, its name was changed to that of Company "A," Fifth South Carolina Regiment. Captain Wylie was promoted Major at the battle of Seven Pines, and was later promoted, at Gaines' Mill, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

After the war he resumed the practice of his profession. He was the active leader of the "Red Shirts" in Lancaster County for the redemption of the State, from negro rule. He was one of the most prominent members of the State Senate from 1877 to 1882, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee and also of a joint commission to recommend changes in the State constitution. At the expiration of his term in the Senate, he voluntarily retired to private life refusing thereafter to accept other high political honors.

John Dunovant Wylie married April 22, 1857, Eliza Jane Witherspoon. Her father, the Honorable James H. Witherspoon, was a member of the Confederate Congress. Richard Evans Wylie is the only living child of this union. Eliza Jane Witherspoon was born in Lancaster, October 25, 1834, and died there, November 4, 1909. She took an active interest in the affairs of the town, and is described as of a vivacious and charming disposition.

Although the family of Wylie is very old, that of Witherspoon boasts of an equally ancient lineage. Records show that John Witherspoon, son of David, son of Reverend Witherspoon and Lucy Welch, was born at Begardie, near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1670, and moved to Knockbradien, Parish of Drumbo, County Down, Ireland, in 1695. He married his cousin, Janet, in 1693, and, emigrating to America, settled in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, in 1734 and died in 1737. His wife died at sea. He was the progenitor of the family of Witherspoon in this country.

By his marriage Richard Evans Wylie has connected his family with two other families of ancient lineage, those of Gilder-

sleeve and Pratt. Richard Gildersleeve was born in 1601 in County Suffolk, England. He came to America some time between 1630 and 1640, stopping at Watertown, Massachusetts. Later he moved to New Haven and, still later, in 1644, to Hempstead, Long Island. He was a magistrate under Stuyvesant, 1644-1664.

Two sons, Richard and Samuel Gildersleeve, and one daughter were his only posterity, from whom have descended six branches of the family. The members of one branch settled in South Carolina, from whom Joanna Frances, mother of the present Mrs. Wylie, is descended.

Mrs. Pratt was a sister of Doctor Basil L. Gildersleeve, the world renowned Greek scholar and author. He was a missionary among Spanish-speaking people in South America, Mexico and Cuba. He translated the Bible from the original language into Spanish.

The Reverend Henry Barrington Pratt, father of Mrs. Wylie, is of an old and numerous family. As early as 1690, record is found of Phineas Pratt, who came to America in 1662, died in 1680, and was buried at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Another emigrant of the same name was Lieutenant William Pratt, born in 1600, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633. From this William Pratt descended seven branches, some of whom have settled in the South.

It may be easily seen that the ancestry of Mr. Wylie's children is of good old British stock. The members in America have nobly done their part in the making of this great country, and it is left for those of the twentieth century to give their services as freely for its preservation.





Sincerely yours
A. Maynard Knicker

ARTHUR WAYLAND COOKE

THE human story of a busy life is ever interesting. Thrice so, when that life has wrought well and wisely for home, Church and State. With the flowers and the showers on April 24, 1876—a year ever memorable in the history of North Carolina—unheralded and unknown, Arthur Wayland Cooke appeared in a modest home in Murfreesboro, Hertford County, North Carolina—the first born and the oldest of five children. Through the currents and cross-currents of the wondrous changes and stirring events of these forty years, his life has cut and plowed its way with brilliant service in every field where duty has called for the exercise of its energies. Held in the arms of tenderest affection, reared in the atmosphere of a home of piety and refinement, guided by a widowed mother whose broken life was reconsecrated to the training and support of the fatherless, inspired by a sacred memory, he was safely and richly envired by the hallowed influences of this home which largely fashioned and moulded his fine character and clean life.

His ancestry can be traced through four generations in this country, on the paternal side to England and on the maternal side to France. The first of whom there is record on the paternal side was Christopher Cooke, who was born in Sussex County, Virginia, February 10, 1756, and who in early life moved to Northampton County, North Carolina. He served as a Revolutionary soldier, having been first stationed after enlistment in 1776, at Wilmington, North Carolina. In July, 1780, he was in the regiment of Colonel Seawell and in the company commanded by Captain Henry Burns. In August, 1781, he was in the company of Captain Joel Sherwood. He was married to Betsy Ann Parker, daughter of Peter Parker, of Hertford County, who was the son of Thomas Parker. The issue of this marriage was six children, viz., Lazarus, Mathias, Eley, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Patsy. Christopher died in 1842 in his eighty-seventh year. His oldest son, Lazarus, grandfather of Arthur Wayland Cooke, was born in Northampton County September 28, 1793, and died July 14, 1872. His wife was Miss Annie Rebecca Warren and the issue of this marriage was eight children, namely, Alexander, Eley, George W., Luther Rice, Samuel, Henry Harrison, Annie Mariah, and Eliza B.

Henry Harrison Cooke, the sixth child of Lazarus Cooke, was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, January 27, 1841,

and was the father of Arthur Wayland Cooke. Henry Harrison Cooke was a man of fine character, good education, much public spirit and prominence in his community, a true Christian gentleman, and, like his father and grandfather, a deacon in the Baptist church. In early life he was a teacher, but after marriage engaged in the mercantile and cotton business in partnership with Mr. J. L. Harrell, under the firm name of Cooke and Harrell. This firm was active and successful for many years in eastern North Carolina. Henry Harrison Cooke was a confederate soldier, having served first in Company "A," Fourth Battalion, and afterwards in Company "B" of the same battalion. He married Miss Elizabeth Florence Maddrey, daughter of Henry White Maddrey and his wife, Theresa Elizabeth Lises. He died November 18, 1887, leaving a widow and five small children, and was buried at the old Maddrey home cemetery in Northampton County. These five surviving children were Arthur Wayland Cooke, Henry Maddrey, Annie Rebecca, John Archie, and Mary Theresa Cooke, all of whom are now living, except Annie Rebecca Cooke, who died November 17, 1895, while a student at Chowan College.

Arthur Wayland Cooke was only eleven years of age at the death of his father. On the very threshold of his boyhood his bright mind grasped the responsibility attaching to his position. With dutiful and beautiful devotion he had witnessed the self-sacrifice and unselfish service of a helpful and anxious mother. His childhood and boyhood had been made happy by her tender care and loving ministry. In grateful appreciation of this mother who still lives he writes:

"Her influence has stimulated my ambition, guided me in the paths of truth and honor, encouraged me when I did right, forgave me when I did wrong without undue censure, and instilled into me as deep as eternity itself the importance of the Christian religion as she believed it."

This tribute from his own pen discloses not only his gratitude, but it portrays with striking emphasis the beautiful character of this devoted mother, whose Christ-like gentleness, patience, and teaching had led him into the paths of truth and honor, and inspired his young mind with the highest ideals of life. Educated at Chowan Baptist Female Institute—herself a teacher, cultured and refined—left alone with her five children, their education became the supreme object of her life's work. In accomplishing this end, her chief solicitude was that they should be taught to be helpful and independent.

After a course in private schools and at the Murfreesboro Male Academy, Arthur Wayland Cooke attended Franklin Academy in Franklin, Virginia, earning his living and expenses as a clerk in Bryant and Knight's drug store. In 1895 he entered Wake Forest College, graduating in 1900 with distinction and

the degrees of A.B., A.M. and L.L.B. Excessive work necessitated a year of rest or change during these five years, and this year was spent in the law office of Mr. W. A. Smith, the leading lawyer at that time of Hendersonville, North Carolina. It is simple justice to record the fact that this excessive work was not occasioned alone by his regular college course, but he was private secretary to Doctor C. E. Taylor, the able and distinguished President of Wake Forest College. Added to this was other work outside of college duties which he assumed to enable him to defray his expenses. He earned and paid his own way through college. His career at college was one of exceptional brilliancy. His popularity is attested by the series of prizes won and honors bestowed by his society and the college. In his second year, he won the debater's medal given by the Euzelian Society, and was elected its anniversary debater. In the third year he was chosen by his society as its orator for the celebration of the anniversary of the college. In 1899 he represented his college in the annual debate with Trinity College in the Academy of Music at Raleigh, North Carolina, when Wake Forest was awarded the silver cup. In his last year he won the Dixon Oratorical Medal and was elected by the faculty one of the commencement orators.

This fine record foreshadowed the success he has achieved since graduation. In September, 1900, with his license from the Supreme Court of North Carolina, he entered the law office of Hon. Charles Manly Stedman of Greensboro, North Carolina, at the age of twenty-four years. In the very prime of his young manhood, with a mind well trained, filled with enthusiasm, ambitious and determined to succeed, conscious of his strength, proud of the opportunity afforded by this new association, and facing a strong bar, he set himself to the hard task of serving a jealous mistress. It was not long until his studious habits, his high character, his kindliness, his courteous manner, his bright intellect, his knightly conduct, clean life, and perseverance had made an impression and given him prestige. In some of the most noted cases of the State he was associated with Major Stedman. With such untiring persistence did he pursue his work, that at the end of four years he became the partner of Major Stedman under the firm name of Stedman and Cooke. This partnership continued until 1910, when Major Stedman was elected to Congress. Mr. Cooke then practiced alone until 1916, when he formed a partnership with Mr. B. L. Fentress, becoming the senior member of the firm of Cooke and Fentress. In 1911 Mr. Cooke was elected City Attorney for the City of Greensboro, the duties of which position he discharged with marked efficiency and signal ability. In 1916 he resigned this position to accept that of postmaster at Greensboro, to which he had been appointed by President Wilson. His career at the bar has been highly suc-

cessful. For two years he has been a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Bar Association, and is proud of his profession.

Not less successful has been his venture into the political arena. In the midst of his pressing professional duties, he has found time to render valuable service to his party and friends in politics. His most noted achievement was his success in managing and directing the campaign for the nomination and election of Major Stedman to Congress in 1910. Perhaps the most memorable contest for a congressional nomination in North Carolina was that in 1910 in the Fifth—"The Banner"—Congressional District of the State. The convention was deadlocked for several days and nights and then adjourned to a later date when Major Stedman was nominated. In the campaign which followed, Mr. Cooke displayed his ability as an organizer in the memorable victory scored in overturning the Republican majority of two years before and in securing a Democratic majority of three thousand, three hundred thirty-two. These victories were to no small extent due to the clear judgment, untiring energy and shrewd management of Mr. Cooke. Thus, it will be seen, that in addition to his conscientious attention to his professional work, he has been a leader and hard worker for the Democratic party. He was chairman of the Guilford County Board of Elections from 1896 to 1910. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fifth Congressional District from 1910 to 1912; and was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Guilford County from 1912 to 1914. He was also a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1908 to 1910.

In 1911 when Judge J. Crawford Biggs resigned his position as Judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Cooke was strongly and widely recommended and urged as the logical and eminently fit man for the vacancy.

Mr. Cooke is fond of outdoor sports, enjoys fishing and hunting and is a member of the Greensboro Country Club, where he frequently finds pleasure in the game of golf. He also enjoys the honor of being a member of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

He is now one of the directors of Oak Ridge Institute, one of the leading educational institutions of the State.

Like his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather, he is a deacon in the Baptist Church and is now serving as chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church of Greensboro, North Carolina, and in addition to this, he has for many years taught a large and interesting class in the Sunday School of this church.

The most interesting event of his life remains to be told. He was married in Augusta, Georgia, October 12, 1904, to Miss

Annie Maria Owen, of Providence, Rhode Island, who is of well-known ancestry on both sides. Her mother is of the Green family of Warwick, Rhode Island, descendant of Richard Green and a direct descendant of Roger Williams, the first settler of Rhode Island. Her father was William H. Owen, son of George Owen and Fallie Palmer, who are of prominent and well-known families of that State. Two children have been born to them, Floyd Elmore Cooke, who was born June 11, 1910, and died January 27, 1915; and Arthur Owen Cooke, who was born April 13, 1916, and now fills with joy and sunshine a happy home.

On the maternal side, Mr. Cooke is of French origin. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Maddrey, came to this country directly from France, and settled in Northampton County. His son, William, married Sallie Monger. Their children were Thomas, Henry White, Nathaniel, Anderson, Mary, Rebecca and Sallie. Henry White, his second son, married Theresa Elizabeth Lisles, daughter of Dr. Jacob Lisles, who were the parents of Mr. Cooke's mother. Dr. Lisles married Martha Boone, who was of a family prominent in Northampton County.

It would be difficult for Mr. Cooke to disguise the marks of his warm French blood. Impetuous, impulsive, fearless, warm-hearted and generous, like his maternal sires, he never courts nor evades an issue in peace or war. In public life he bears a record without a stain. As a lawyer he stands for the ethics of his profession and proudly and bravely upholds its highest ideals. As a citizen he stands for civic righteousness and espouses with heart, hand and purse all movements inspired by civic pride. His most marked characteristics are his industry and tenacity of purpose; his scrupulous regard for his obligations; his fine sense of honor in all things; his public spirit; his love of neighbor and his unstinted devotion to those most near and dear to him. Perhaps the most beautiful thing in the record of his life is the tender and unselfish consideration shown always for his mother and those under her care. With her and with them he has shared the fruit of his toil and the bounty of his affections.

This in brief is the merest outline of the life of the fatherless boy, who unaided and unafraid during these forty years has steadily climbed by dint of his own brain and brawn to a position of leadership in his profession, his Church and State, and who now stands in the zenith of his matured powers, facing a future, bright with promise for higher honors.

CHARLES WHITLOCK BANNER

AT Mount Airy, North Carolina, April 29, 1867, was born Charles Whitlock Banner, a prominent physician of Greensboro. His father was William Martin Banner, a prosperous tobacco manufacturer, and his mother before her marriage, was Miss Kate Whitlock.

The name Banner is a derivative of Bann, a word taken from the root of a verb common to many Teutonic languages and meaning originally "to proclaim," "to announce." The "er" added means one who, and the earliest members of the English family, were proclaimers or announcers of the royal decrees. Among the nobles who rode out to announce the decree, it was customary to blow a bugle, calling the people together before making known the royal wishes, and from the bugle hung a small banneret.

A close examination of the Banner coat-of-arms will show that the banneret, though not dependent from a bugle, is held in a mailed fist with a fleur-de-lis on the banneret.

The family of Whitlock was founded in England in 1500, and at that time the name was Whitlocke. Richard Whitlocke was a London merchant; his son, Sir James, was an eminent English Judge, and his grandson, Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, a friend and advisor of Cromwell, was a man of international reputation. Sir Bulstrode married three times and of his many descendants some emigrated to this country.

Under the Virginia Land Company the Bermudas or Somers Islands belonged to the province of Virginia, and on the records of the Somers Island Company appears the name of Richard Banner, secretary to the company in 1684.

When George Somers came from the Bermudas with families to settle in Virginia, many of them located on what is now Carolina soil, as all the land lying along the same parallels, even part of Georgia, had been named Virginia in honor of Elizabeth the Virgin Queen.

The earliest known Banner to settle in North Carolina was Henry, who located at Buffalo Creek two miles southeast of the present Germantown in 1754. This Henry, born about 1710, might have been a son of the Richard from Somers Island, and probably was, judging by years and general conditions. The name of Richard's wife is not given. Henry married Eliza, and their son Joseph, born on Christmas day 1749, married Sarah



Very Sincerely
O. C. Banner



McAnally May 16, 1771. Charles, son of Joseph and Sarah, was born in 1773.

When Stokes was formed into a separate County from Surry in 1789, Mr. Gray Bynum was appointed to select the location for the capital of the new County. He bought twenty acres of land and gave the work of surveying the property and arranging it into town lots to Charles Banner, who drew the original plan in 1790. The town was called Germantown, though just why this name was selected is not known. It may have been because the Freys, from whom the site was purchased were natives of Germany. Doctor L. H. Hill of Germantown has in his possession a plat of the land he owns. This plat was made in 1825 and at the bottom is the signature of Charles Banner the surveyor of Germantown.

Charles Banner was a member of the House of Commons for six terms and was also Senator for one term. He married Rebecca Evans in 1798, and their son John was born in 1801.

Rebecca died while sitting in her chair reading the Bible. The book was opened at the thirty-ninth Psalm which reads: "With expectation I have waited for the Lord, and he was attentive to me." What a beautiful death for this dear old gentlewoman whose waiting was so well rewarded.

The old home of Charles Banner still stands, one of the three buildings of his day which solely remain as reminders of the past. It is occupied by a descendant of the original owner. "Another building recalling the days of the Revolution is that occupied by Mr. John Banner. It is an original log house presenting excellent workmanship for those days of crude implements. It retains its rock chimney, with the picturesque old-fashioned fire place of wide dimensions. Mr. Banner is also a member of the first family of that name residing in the section, first known as Town Fork."

The excellence of the early Germantown schools was recognized even beyond the limits of the State, and students from many of the Southern States attended them. One of the teachers was the late Doctor Everhart, whose son, Captain Lay H. Everhart of the United States Navy, now retired, is a cousin of Doctor Banner of this sketch. Captain Everhart, during the Spanish War, served under Admiral Dewey in the memorable battle of Manila Bay. The sword he wore was borne by an uncle, Henry Banner of the Forty-eighth regiment, North Carolina State troops in the Civil War, and by a great-great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War.

John Banner, son of Charles and Rebecca, married Virginia Moore. Their son, William Martin married Kate Whitlock and they were the parents of Doctor Charles Whitlock Banner of Greensboro.

In the "Patriot," a periodical of 1845, is an announcement of a sale of slaves by John Banner, Doctor Banner's grandfather.

Charles Whitlock Banner, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, acquired his early education in the graded schools of Mount Airy. At the age of twelve years he became a druggist's clerk, and from that time until his twenty-first year his attention was divided between his duties in this capacity and his school work. He then engaged in the study of dentistry, and graduated with honor from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1890.

He practiced dentistry for eight years during which time he was Secretary and then President of the North Carolina Dental Society.

Not satisfied with his success in this field Doctor Banner took a course in medicine, graduating from the University of Maryland in 1899. After securing his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he made a special study of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, both in this country and in Europe and has been specializing in this branch ever since.

It would not be true to say that Doctor Banner has completed his medical education. Men of his caliber never cease to be students. They strive, by constant effort to acquire a larger knowledge and a more thorough understanding of their particular life work, and thus make of themselves successful men, helpers of their brethren and leaders in science, whose able guidance others may follow with safety and profit.

In 1915, Doctor Banner was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the North Carolina Medical Society, the Guilford County Medical Society and the American Association for the advancement of Science, and is President of the Eighth District Medical Society of North Carolina.

Besides being Chairman of the Committee on Conservation of Vision for North Carolina, the Doctor is expert examiner for the District for the Pension Bureau, and a Lieutenant of the Reserve Corps of the United States army. He was one of the organizers, and is an enthusiastic member of the Greensboro Country Club, and has been a member of its executive board since its organization.

Doctor Banner occupies a handsome suite of offices on the second floor of the Banner Building. This up-to-date structure was erected by him in 1912 and is a wonderfully complete office building, being one of the handsomest in the South. It is built on the latest plan by modern methods and is furnished with every convenience. Besides elevator service, cooling apparatus and drinking fountains, it is equipped with a vacuum cleaning device which makes it possible to keep the building in a clean and perfectly sanitary condition. During its construction all the work

possible was performed by local enterprise, as Doctor Banner believes in patronizing home industries.

He is a prominent and devoted member of the West Market Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a member of its board of Stewards since 1901.

On March 28, 1900, Doctor Banner was married to Miss Josephine Fawcett, whose parents, Thomas and Mary Lyons Fawcett were residents of London, Ontario, Canada. Their son, Charles Whitlock, Junior, is now eight years old.

WILLIAM T. CAPERS BATES

BATES is an Anglo-Saxon name, and is derived from Bartholomew, whence also come: Bates, Batty, Batson, Battis, Bittison, Betts and Batts. The name has been for centuries and is still well known in England. Sir Ralph Bates was of a family which enjoyed the highest respectability, and was established in the County of Northumberland for hundreds of years.

In 1666, Sir Ralph of Hallowell transmitted to the Herald's College a pedigree of his family, tracing his descent from Edward III, King of England, who died June, 1377.

Thirteenth in line of descent from Edward III is one Margaret, daughter of Thomas Chatour (or Chaytor), Esq. She married Ralph Bates, Esq., of Hallowell in Northumberland, who died in 1691. On a list of his descendants is the name of another Ralph Bates, Esq., of Melbourne Hall, who died December 13, 1791. The second Ralph is the eighteenth in line of descent from King Edward III of England.

Five men of this name were among the immigrants to New England, between the years 1630 and 1640. All of these settled in and around Boston and the personal names of some of them were: George; William, who married in Clarkstown and came over in the "Freelove" from London in 1635 at the age of seventeen; Clement, with his wife Ann and their children; James, Clement, Rachel, Joseph, Benjamin and Edward.

Edward came from Boston, Lincolnshire, one hundred fifty miles from Lynn, and was the direct ancestor of the Edward Bates who was educated at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, graduating in 1812. He was anxious to become a midshipman, but gave up this idea owing to the opposition of his mother, and in 1814 went to St. Louis to practice law. He was offered the Secretaryship of War by President Fillmore, but declined the honor. In 1859 his name was proposed as Republican candidate for the Presidency, and he received forty-eight votes on the first ballot. He was a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, occupying the office of Attorney-General, but resigned in 1864. The first Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, Frederick Bates, was his brother.

In Virginia the family name was represented as far back as 1676. On the death records of the Old Benton Church, Virginia, are the following: George Bates, died 1676; John, son of John, 1686; Joice, wife of John, and Elizabeth, his daughter,



Yours Sincerely
J. T. C. Baker



1692. On the baptism record of 1682 is the name of a slave of one James Bates.

John Coulter Bates, probably a son of Frederick or Edward Bates, was formerly Chief-of-Staff of the Army. He was born in 1842, was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and was made First Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry, Missouri, in 1861, serving with marked credit in the Civil War. He also served in the Spanish-American War and was made Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers. After brilliant service in the Philippines he advanced to the grade of Lieutenant-General and Chief-of-Staff of the Army. He was retired in 1906.

Samuel Penniman Bates, Educator, received the LL.D. degree from Westminster College in 1862, and from Allegheny College in 1877. He was a contributor to volume twelve of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

In the early days when the younger members of the English families came to this country, it was usually in order to make or replenish their fortunes, as it was customary for the oldest sons to inherit the family estates. Having become members of the colonies they felt constrained to cast their lot with the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Many of the Bates fought bravely for the cause. On the rolls of the New England colonies, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina and Missouri the name often occurs. Some were wounded at Yorktown; some were killed at Brandywine. Among the troops in the Revolution were: John Bates, 1778; Phillip, 1779; George, 1778; Henry, 1777. In North Carolina, Frederick, Luke, Edgar and James Bates. The name is recorded also on church and army rolls.

William Bates, who lived south of Dublin, Ireland, came to this country in 1681, and finding Newton Creek, West Jersey, an inviting place, purchased five hundred acres of land there. In 1683 he was one of the Representatives from the Irish Tenth in the Legislature of the Province. His descendants have spread through nearly every State in the Union.

Barnabas Bates, born in England, came to America when very young and was made Collector of the Port at Bristol, Rhode Island, under President John Quincy Adams. He was also acting Postmaster under Jackson, and was instrumental in having the land postage reduced. He died in 1853.

Thus the name has been represented in all parts of our country—North, South, East, and West in times of war as in times of peace.

In 1815 a colony from Rhode Island journeyed into South Carolina on a tour of inspection, searching for good water-sites, on which to erect cotton mills. Some of the company settled in Spartanburg County where they found ample water-power for

industrial purposes. One William, who was traveling with the company pushed on into Rutherford County, where he erected a building and at once began the spinning of cotton yarn. Before this, however, when the first census was taken in the year 1790, the following were in South Carolina: John Bates, Andrew, Fleming, Henry, Henry, Humphrey, Isaac, Isaac James, John, John, Joseph, Michael, Richard, Richard, Richard's sons and daughters.

Captain Thomas Bates, of Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1782, was a man of great wealth and prominence, and his home was near the beautiful town of Batesburg, named after the family. Thomas married a daughter of Wade Holstein. One son was born to them: Norman Alonzo Bates, in 1850. In those day in South Carolina, the acquiring of a good primary education was most difficult, so Norman was sent to the Ben Neeley Institute in Augusta, Georgia. In 1867, he became an active cotton planter and amassed considerable wealth.

Joshua Bates, son of Joshua Bates, a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, was born in 1788. His family was among the first immigrants to New England in 1833. They came to Plymouth County. Joshua Bates was a man of wonderful ability. He went to London as Agent of the William Gray Company, of Boston, and some time after, established a banking house with a son of Sir Thomas Baring of London. In the points of issue between Great Britain and the United States, which grew out of the War of 1812, he was chosen umpire and his decisions were readily accepted by both parties. He donated fifty thousand dollars to the Public Library of Boston, and one of the reading rooms was called Bates Hall in his honor. He later added thirty thousand volumes to his gift of money. He died in London in 1864.

The ancestors of Doctor William T. Capers Bates, went to South Carolina from Virginia or directly from England. Jacob Bates, his grandfather, lived in Newberry County, South Carolina. It is supposed that the original progenitor in this country, who was an Englishman, first settled in one of these colonies. Jacob was a respected and prominent man in his County of Newberry, where he was at one time a civil magistrate. He was also Captain of a company of militia. He married Sarah Wooley, whose people were of Maryland. Their son, Rezin Wesley Bates, studied medicine and, after receiving his degree of M.D., became a practicing physician. He rose to prominence in his profession and his popularity caused him to be elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He was chairman of the committee on roads, bridges and ferries. He is described as having been a man of great energy and determination and high moral principles. He married Elizabeth Evans, of Welsh descent, and they were the parents of Doctor Bates of St. Mathews, Calhoun County, South Carolina, who was born at McCantsville, Orangeburg County, July 16, 1848.

The Welsh family of Evans was founded by Ethelystan Globdrydd, Prince of Finlys, head of the fourth Royal Tribe of Wales. His lands were within the boundaries of the Severn and the Wye, and it is said that he was descended from one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table. The arms of this old and princely family indicate that its members were lovers of the chase and show their ancient lineage.

The seat of the princes of the line of Ethelystan was in the County of Flint, at "Northorpe," and they later acquired lands in Pembrokeshire, Cærmarthanshire and Shropshire.

When Penn established his Province, it was intended primarily for settlement by members of the Society of Friends, of which he was a leading light. But both Baptists and Presbyterians sought homes in this colony where all sects were welcome.

In Welsh tract were Merion, Haverford, and Radnor. The first of these settlements was made entirely by Friends or, as commonly called, Quakers, but Welsh Baptists came to Radnor or Pencador Hundred, as early as 1683. In 1736, quite a company of this sect removed to South Carolina, taking up the land and establishing a church organization on the banks of the Pedee River, the location being called "Welsh Neck." Among others was David Evans, son or grandson of one of the three original proprietors of Radnor.

The will in New Castle of John Evans who died in Pencador Hundred, in 1717, named a brother Thomas, as his executor and mentions four sons, one of them being Nathaniel. Thomas, settled in Welsh Neck as a deacon in 1736.

Nathaniel Evans settled in Cat Fish, in the lower part of Welsh Neck tract. His son, David, was a man well known in that section, and a soldier in the Revolution. Three other founders, James, Lucas and Baker settled near Evans, and the families intermarried, one of the Baker girls becoming an Evans.

"Nathan was the grandfather of the late Thomas Evans, and General William Evans of Marion, South Carolina. The father of General Evans was also named Nathan, and was a man of upright character throughout life."

It is more than likely that the Evans men participated in that historic feast of sweet potatoes and swamp water, offered to the British officer who visited General Marion in the hope of arriving at terms of peace. This officer was so impressed with the spirit of the men who were enduring all manner of hardships for the cause of liberty, that he resigned his commission on returning to his command.

Nathaniel Evans married three times, first Miss Edith Godbold, second Miss Fore and third, Miss Elizabeth Ann Rogers. He had eight children and their descendants are now scattered all through the State.

Thomas Evans (third generation) was born in 1790. He was a member of the South Carolina State Senate from 1832 to 1840. It is said that he so closely resembled John C. Calhoun as to be frequently mistaken for him. The old Evans homestead, where Thomas was born is located near the town of Marion. His residence is now known as the Moody place in Marion. Thomas's wife is reputed to have been a woman of great beauty of character and unbounded hospitality, and her character has been prized by each generation and handed down as a precious example to be imitated by her descendants.

Fitz Lee gave a glowing account of how "Shanks" Evans, his comrade, with a small body of seven hundred men kept a force of eighteen hundred Union troops in check until help arrived in the persons of Jackson and Hampton, leading reinforcements.

Not only soldiers and statesmen adorn the roll of the Evans family, but there are to be found doctors, lawyers and merchants of the highest type.

As a boy, Doctor Bates was rather frail and he attributes the good health he has had in later life to the fact that his early years were spent in the country, running and racing, assisting in the work of the farm, living in the sunlight and drinking in with the free pure air a love of nature and of nature's handiwork. In helping to tend the farm animals, he developed an instinct of kindness towards these dumb brutes; in doing his share of the cultivation of the fields, he learned to look with interest on all growing things and to handle them with gentle, loving fingers, flowers especially, having a great charm for him. In the necessary practice of self-denial, economy and energy, he received many lessons which were to be of inestimable value to him in later life. Fortunate, indeed, is the boy who early learns self-control through self-denial, charity for his fellow man through love of plants and flowers, animals and song birds, the wisdom of energy through personal effort and the value of money through economy. Developing in so wholesome an atmosphere, country scenes and sports became a source of constant delight to this sensitive boy, and also of profit to his physical well-being.

Like all truly great men, Doctor Bates attributes most of his success to the strong influence of his mother's teaching and example. He characterizes his father as "a man of strong will-power, uncompromising and determined in his stand for principles of righteousness and justice, and untiring energy." Only the self-sufficient man of small mind withholds from his parents the honor and gratitude that every true man should feel.

As is often the case with boys who are not physically strong, Doctor Bates, in his youth, was devoted to reading and found most pleasure and profit in the perusal of the Bible and in the plays of Shakespeare.

In 1864, though only sixteen years of age, he added his small portion of service to the yet unconquered forces of the Confederates. Having inherited a natural love of medical studies and an aptitude and intelligent ability from his father, and, as it was the desire of his parents that he should become a physician, he went, after attending Pine Grove Academy, to the University of South Carolina where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. In 1868-69, he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College. In order to make himself even more efficient, Doctor Bates, in 1883, worked in the New York hospitals, rendering valuable service. While in active practice, he kept in touch with the discoveries and new practices of his profession and never ceased to be a student and a reader. His first wife, whom he married in 1872, was Mary B. Wannamaker, and they had no children.

After practicing medicine in St. Matthews till 1881, Doctor Bates located in Columbia, South Carolina, where he made a specialty of mental and nervous diseases, and so well was his ability recognized, that he was elected President of the Richland County Medical Society.

On account of failing health, never having been a strong man, he returned in 1886 to his old home. In 1887, he was made President of the Bank of St. Matthews. For three terms, he was State Treasurer of South Carolina, holding this office from November, 1890, to February, 1897. At this time, his position was a most difficult one, as the financial condition in South Carolina was critical. For twenty years he has been a trustee of the South Carolina College, and has served three times as intendant of St. Matthews.

Doctor Bates' second wife, Lilian Rigby Dally, of New York, is daughter of John Richard Dally, Captain of Engineers, United States Coast Guard, and Hattie Sophia Sullivan, of Canada. By this union he had two sons, John William, born in 1914, who died the same year, and William Wesley, born May 28, 1916, who is a fine, promising boy.

Doctor Bates is a Democrat and was a member of the County Executive Committee in 1876, and township chairman. He has always worked for the general improvement of his town, both from a business and a moral standpoint.

In appearance Doctor Bates is an aristocratic gentleman of the old Southern school. Quiet and dignified in bearing, his native gentleness and kindly manner elicit the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM PRESTON BISHOP

THE Bishop family is an ancient and honorable one. Mention is made as early as the year 647 of one Benedict Bescopius, a Saxon and a man of noble race, who in his youth was a soldier and was granted sixty hides of land for military services by Oswy, King of Northumberland. Two monasteries, one in honor of St. Peter and one dedicated to St. Paul were founded by him. An ancient manuscript is in existence which states that Walter Bisshopp, who came from Gascony with King Henry II, was descended from Sibille (Sybilla), sister of this Benedict Bescopius. Walter married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Pocklington, who was descended from a race existing before the Norman Conquest, and by this alliance he acquired the lordship of Pocklington. His grandson, Theo, is said to have been Abbott of Beverly, and there is also mentioned one John, who was Prior of Braxley.

Thomas, about fourteenth in descent from Walter, served in Parliament for Gatton; was Sheriff of County Surrey in 1585 and again in 1602. He was created a baronet in July 1620. His son, Sir Edward, was knighted by Charles I at Hampton Court, December 18, 1625. For his loyalty to his king, Sir Edward suffered imprisonment and was heavily fined. He married Lady Mary Tufton, daughter of Nicholas, Earl of Thanet. The present representative of this branch of the Bisshoff family in England is Sir Cecil Augustus Bisshopp of Parham Park, County Sussex, Ninth Baronet.

Colonel William Preston Bishop, with whom this sketch has principally to deal, was born near Spartanburg, South Carolina, August 25, 1828. He was the son of Barney and Sarah (Evans) Bishop. His father was a planter whose residence was situated on the shores of Lawson's Fork, and who was a man highly esteemed and respected in his community. Coloney Bishop also, as was natural, was a farmer, and was considered one of the leaders in the progressive and successful agricultural development of his County.

However much doubt there may be of the descent of the Bishops from Sybilla, it must be admitted at least that the military spirit of old Benedict seems to have been transmitted, for among their number are found many who have fought bravely and well in defense of their country. "Captain Buck," as Colonel Bishop was familiarly called, was descended from a Revolution-



Wm. A. Bishop



ary soldier and had two brothers who fought in the Mexican War. In 1847 these brothers, Simpson and Jack, enlisted and served with Colonel Pierce Butler's command, the Palmetto Sharp Shooters, in Mexico. When, the war over, Simpson was returning home ill of wounds and disease contracted in the service, he died in Mobile, Alabama, and was buried in that city.

Before the outbreak of the Civil War, that fearful four years' struggle which broke so many hearts and ruined so many homes, Colonel Bishop received his commission of Captain of the Lawson Fork Vounteers, "Red Legs." He was later elected Major of the Upper Battalion, Thirty-sixth Regiment S. C. M. After South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession he was raised to the rank of Colonel of his regiment. This was before the real fighting began. Under orders from the Governor he assembled his command on December 24, 1861, on Bomar's Old Field, which was their usual place of rendezvous, and called earnestly for volunteers to defend the State. Four companies were formed at this time and Colonel Bishop was given command of one of these with the title of Captain. They were mustered into the service in January, 1862. In the following year, after his company "had been transferred to Virginia and had been into Maryland and back to Virginia," he resigned and went home, but later returned to the front in Virginia. At the siege of Petersburg he was wounded twice; the first wound was slight, but the other was of so severe a nature that there was grave danger of its proving fatal, a large minie ball having completely penetrated his right arm and body. After treatment for some time in the Richmond hospital, however, he was able to be taken home. He was returning to the front after his recovery when he received the news of Lee's surrender.

When a young man Colonel Bishop joined the Baptist Church and was later made a deacon. He was a conscientious Christian, an honored and respected member of his community, and an affectionate father to his large family of children. His wife, Miss Polly Brannon, born February 5, 1830, daughter of William and Judith (Seay) Brannon, and also of Revolutionary descent, was a most charming woman. She was a granddaughter of Reuben Seay, who fought in the War for Independence. He was shot at the Siege of Yorktown, the wound resulting in his loss of sight.

The children of Colonel and Mrs. Bishop are: Sarah A., Nancy A., Lou R., Cassia A., Dudley H., James A., Emma, Judith, Thomas, Peter S., Rosa, Mary, Hattie and Barney. One child died in infancy.

Colonel Bishop's grandfather was William Bishop, who with his brother Edward, tried to effect a settlement near Lincolnton, North Carolina, but being discouraged by the hostile attitude of the Indians, they moved farther south and finally settled on oppo-

site sides of Standing Stone Creek, a short distance west of Spartanburg. The part where Edward settled was later known as the Mabry Place, near New Pisgah Church. Both brothers lived and died in their homes by the Creek; both raised large families and both fought as Revolutionary soldiers. Among the children of William was Barney, father of Colonel Bishop. The father and mother of William and Edward, whose names have unfortunately been lost sight of, came from Ireland with the early settlers. The Bishops are numbered among the modern Irish Gentry who went into Ireland with the Cromwellian Settlement, or about that time. It is from this branch, no doubt, that Colonel Bishop's great-grandfather came. There were other children of these Irish emigrants, but the details are not on record. History tells of a Nicholas Bishop who was taken prisoner with a number of others when Tarleton raided South Carolina. This man was eighty years old and deaf, and his only crime was that he had eight or nine sons fighting for freedom in the American Army. How, in spite of his misery, must the old man's heart have swelled with pride of these sons, and how truly might their mother have said: "Here are my jewels."

In the records of the "Old Stone Church," Oconee County, South Carolina, in a list of dead in the cemetery is the entry, "Nicholas Bishop and wife." It seems probable that Nicholas the prisoner and this Nicholas were the same person, and that he was the father not only of William and Edward who fought in the Revolution, but of others.

In the first census of the United States for Spartanburg County, South Carolina, which was taken in 1790, there appears the following: "William Bishop—2 free white males of 16 years and upward including heads of families. 5 free white males under 16 years. 5 free white females including heads of families." It would seem that this William was the grandfather of Colonel Bishop. There is also mention of other Bishops, some of whom were doubtless brothers of William and Edward. Landrum's History of Upper South Carolina gives an account of the murder by Indians of a Mr. Bishop. His wife escaped, but the children were captured, later, however, being rescued. These probably belonged to the same family.

Surnames were not anciently used, each having its origin in some occupation, location, disposition or characteristic of the individual who first bore it, or even from something merely associated with that person's life, and sometimes the logical fitness of the "nickname" was rather obscure. There existed in England a custom of electing a boy bishop on St. Nicholas' Day. This play was very popular and the sobriquet would naturally cling to the boy who had been singled out from the others and chosen bishop. Some authorities think that the patronymic "Bishop" originated



MRS. WILLIAM P. BISHOP



in this way. Another origin might have been in the custom of giving this title to a person of sedate or ecclesiastical appearance.

However this may be, the name has been and still is represented in the various professions in different sections of the United States as well as in Europe. There were many of the name prominent in the early settlements, many were grantees of land in the different colonies whose standing was high in their communities, and many fought as officers and privates in the Revolution. In England, too, the name leads in the various ranks and occupations, and it is found no less than eight times in the admissions to Gray's Inn between the years 1584 and 1724, showing that those who bore it, have been men of education seeking to enter the ranks of the legal professions.

Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, an eminent English musician and composer of operas, was born in London, November 18, 1786, and died in that city, April 30, 1855. Among his many works are: "The Miller and his Men," "The Slave," "Maid Marion," and "Clari." This last contains the beautiful melody so familiar to us all which accompanies John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home."

In Salem, Massachusetts, Edward Bishop and Sarah his wife were imprisoned for witchcraft in 1692. They managed to make their escape, but their property was seized; it was, however, redeemed by their son Samuel.

In a sketch of the History of Attleborough, by John Daggett, occurs the following:

"Among the families who came to this town early was that of Bishop, several members of it coming from Salem, Massachusetts, in 1703. Members of this family were prominent in town affairs during the Revolution, and a number were in active service. At least six were volunteers from the town. On the Bishop farm many guns were forged which acted their part in the War for Independence."

Timothy Bishop, son of Daniel and Louisa (Hotchkiss) Bishop, of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in 1775 and died at the age of ninety-seven, being at that time Major of the Second Foot Guards. He was the oldest graduate of Yale and the last graduate of the eighteenth century. There were seven Bishops graduated from Yale in 1833.

Hon. James Bishop, New Haven, Connecticut, was Secretary of the Colony in 1651, and Deputy Governor from 1683 until his death in 1691.

Among writers of note the name of C. E. Bishop, M.A., Ph.D., stands out conspicuously. A Greek scholar, he is the author of important philological monographs on Greek verbals.

Prominent also, is the name of Joseph Bucklin Bishop, an American journalist, author and public official. He was born at

Seabrook, Massachusetts, and after his graduation he started newspaper editorial work on the New York Tribune. Later he wrote for the New York Evening Post, and in 1900 was Chief of the editorial staff of the New York Globe. In 1915 he was appointed Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, having charge of construction and publicity plans, and edited "The Canal Record," a weekly paper. His writings are extensive.

Another author of note is William Henry Bishop, American novelist. He was graduated from Yale in 1867. Some of his works are: "The House of a Merchant Prince," "The Golden Justice," "The Brownstone Boy and Other Queer People." He was appointed United States Consul at Genoa in 1903 and Consul at Palermo in 1905.

An American physician who has attained distinction is Doctor Seth Scott Bishop. He was graduated in 1876 from Northwestern University and was afterwards Professor of Otol-ogy at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He was also Professor of diseases of the nose, throat and ear at the Illinois Medical College. He published several medical books.

Many pages could be filled with the names of prominent men who have been members of this illustrious family, but space does not permit. The Bishops in America have a right to a feeling of pride in the name, and no doubt this old and honorable family will continue to give its sons freely and generously for the defense of the country and for the general good and improvement of the people.





Geo B Bridgeforth

GEORGE BASKERVILLE BRIDGFORTH

GEORGE BASKERVILLE BRIDGFORTH, born in Essex County, Virginia, November 15, 1823, was the son of Thomas Bridgforth, a planter. He owned a plantation and cultivated tobacco like many other successful gentlemen whose homes were located in Virginia, the mother of all other States, in that it was the first to be settled by the English when colonization of America began.

The name of Bridgforth is found first in 1004 when it was borne in the form of Byrhtfirth, by a monk. It next appears as Brigford in 1635. The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland shows that two men by the names of John and Thomas Brigford of Stonehaven, in the County of Kirkardine, were brought before the court charged with malicious damage to property. Another mention of these same two men tells that they were Scotch yeomen "right brave and merry."

In the register of the Great Seal of Scotland, April 4, 1662, is a Charter dated at Whitehall, granting to George, Marquis of Huntlie, son of George, Marquis of Huntlie, for some "eminent services" certain lands, among them Bridgfoord in Banffshire, Scotland. Another Charter written at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1662, granted lands to George O'Gilrie of Barras, Knight Baronet, among them a piece of land adjacent to Bridgfuir in Kincardineshire. Two years later in 1665 another Charter granted lands to "Robert Douglas, only lawful son of Robert Douglas, Senior, of Brigfurd and his heirs male by Margaret Gray," etc. Later on in the Charter, the grant is referred to as "barony of Brigfoord, sherifffdom of Kincardine."

At present the name is still represented in Scotland and is also to be found in England in the form of Bridgford. It is the surname of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Robert Bridgford of the second volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment, also Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Hereford and Lancaster and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Hereford. He was born in 1836 and was the son of J. R. Bridgford of Manchester.

The yeoman family of Brigdgforth or Bridgforth continued to flourish in Scotland, and in the earlier part of the eighteenth century the name begins to appear in the records of Virginia. As early as 1719 record is found of one James Bridgforth who received a grant of four hundred acres in King and Queen

County, Virginia. Later, in 1725, this same James Bridgforth of St. Stephen's Parish, King and Queen County sold to Garvin Corbin of Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen County, for forty pounds currency, four hundred acres of land in Saint George Parish, Spotsylvania County, formerly in Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen County. This land had been granted by patent to said Bridgforth, February 20, 1719. Also on August 1725 James Bridgforth gave to Colonel Garvin Corbin a Bill of Sale of Cattle on the plantation transferred in the foregoing deed. The whole was recorded September 7, 1725. There is some confusion as to Counties, but it must be remembered that the Virginia legislature created Spotsylvania County in 1720, out of parts of Essex, King William and King and Queen Counties.

In 1786 the marriage of William Bridgford and Lucy Long took place, and was recorded in the Caroline County marriage bonds on October 12. This William Bridgford was probably the grandson of James Bridgeforth to whom the plantation was granted.

No record can be found of any of the family having served in the Revolutionary War, but those representing the name may have been either too old or too young to render military help to their country at that time.

In 1790, however, four years after the marriage of William Bridgford there came to America three brothers, Thomas, Robert and Benjamin Bridgforth. They came from the County of Kincardine and settled in Virginia somewhere in Essex County. The record of the first census taken in 1790 shows Benjamin Bridgforth residing in Amelia and being the head of a family of seven, as well as owning four dwellings and seven other buildings. In the same census mention is also made of Thomas Bridgford, who was head of a family consisting of three whites and two blacks. This family resided in Lancaster County, Virginia. No mention is made of Robert and it is probable that he went to the great northwest, as one bearing the name of Bridgford enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil War, though no trace can be obtained of his family.

Many of the parish registers and public documents were burned during the Civil War and after 1790 no further record of the family of Bridgforth can be found until 1828, when the will of John Bridgforth, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was made. This will was made in Brunswick County, Virginia. and Benjamin J. R. Bridgforth qualified as Administrator of his estate. One of his sons, Thomas, was a Virginia planter and the father of George Baskerville Bridgeforth.

Through marriage the family has become connected with many prominent families of Virginia, among them the Baskervilles. This family originally spelled the name Bakerville or Baskervylle

and is of good old Scotch ancestry and well represented in Virginia. One George Baskerville served on the county committee for Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1775. Another John B. Baskerville of Pulaski County was County clerk for three years from 1864 to 1867 and W. Baskerville of Mecklenburg County was County clerk from 1795 to 1814. A pencil note on the old register says: "He gave general satisfaction and kept the records neatly and legibly." As early as 1676 John Baskervyle, in behalf of York County, sent a petition to William Berkeley to admit William Booth, Edward Mosse and Robert Cobb into a commission. Norwell Baskerville is mentioned as security on a marriage bond in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1735.

Thomas Bridgforth married Lucy Rivers Collier, who was descended from an ancient family. The name Collier originated in Scotland from the occupation of dealing in coal. "Colliers borrow that appellation from an ancestor, having, when pursued by enemies, concealed himself in a coal-pit." This name has been in the British Peerage for many years. The Collyer's of Hackford Hall of Norfolk, England, are known to have a very illustrious ancestry. The name frequently appears in America, both in New England and in other States. The earliest mention of it is in New England when, on November 3, 1637, Constant Southworth married Elizabeth, daughter of William Collier. His son Thomas married Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Frances Clark Reyner and founded the Southworth family in America. William Collier had come over with the "Merchant Adventurers," as they were called, a little later than the Mayflower. His name is subscribed to an agreement made in Plymouth Colony, November 25, 1626. He seems to have stood high in Colonial affairs, for it is noted that he served on a committee with Captain Miles Standish, for the purpose of devising a means of defending the colony against the treacherous and frequent attacks of Indians. Later on, William Collier was licensed to sell liquor in the colony of Plymouth. This shows him to have been respected and esteemed, for in those days no one but a thoroughly upright and conscientious man was entrusted with such a license. John Collier and Charles Collier are mentioned in 1739 as being vestrymen in the Parish of King and Queen and King William Counties, Virginia, established in 1664 and 1665.

The Virginia family from which Lucy Rives Collier descended came early to this country. Mention is made of John Collier in 1745. His name was used in connection with some tobacco that had been drowned in Gray's Creek warehouse. Thomas Collier was also mentioned in the same act. Later, in 1752, John Collier was again mentioned in a Virginia act as receiving, with other Virginians, payment for several hundred pounds of choice leaf tobacco which had been destroyed by dampness in a warehouse.

Mention is also made in another record, of Robert Collier, great-grandfather of John. He brought suit against one Remnant and others on October 25, 1645. Another branch of the family, also living in Virginia, spelled the name Collyer. They resided in Worcester County and record is found of the marriage of Henry Fairfax of St. Nicholas and Rachel Collyer of Saint Martins, May 5, 1697.

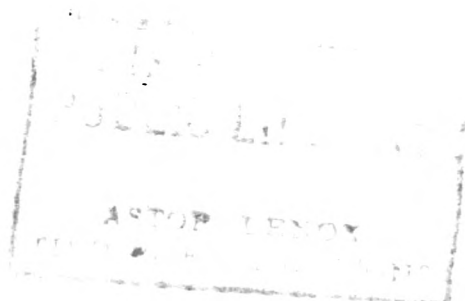
Mr. Bridgforth married, November 26, 1850, Sallie Ann Seay of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and died October 20, 1869. She came of good old Scotch stock, her father being descended from the ancient Scotch family of Seys, or Sais, as the name was first spelled. Later it was changed to Saies, Seyes and finally became Seay. The founder of the family of that name was Howell Sais of Boverton, first known in the time of Edward III. The coat of arms of one of the earliest members of the Sais is described as follows: "Sable a chevron between three fluer-de-lys argent." The family was very numerous and the Seys of Gaer are descended from them. Roger Seys, mentioned as vicar of Llangevelach, is the ancestor of a long line of stalwart warriors, statesmen and politicians. The family possesses a connected genealogy to 1767.

It is said that the Seys of Boverton originated from Eneas Seys who was given as a hostage to William the Conqueror for the good conduct of Glamorganshire in Scotland. Some of the members of this family were among the early settlers of Virginia and, like their ancestors in Scotland, proved themselves honest and industrious.

The Bridgforth family is spread all through Virginia and one branch, descended from Benjamin, lives in Mississippi.

George Baskerville Bridgforth received his education in the public schools of Wilkinson County, Mississippi, after which, in 1846, he returned to his father's plantation "Woodlawn" in Virginia. Having finished his education he began to assist his father in the management of his estate. Later on he engaged in the iron foundry business as well as in the lumber trade, being president and general manager of the iron foundry, near Blacks and Whites, Nottaway County, Virginia. In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Bridgforth served as magistrate and justice of the peace for a number of years. He also bore his part in the Civil War, that great fratricidal struggle that convulsed the Union for four long years and brought forth in the end a new Union, stronger and greater than before. He held the rank of Captain, Commissary General.

Mr. Bridgforth was a Steward in Fletchers Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church of Lunenburg County, Virginia. Of his marriage to Sallie Ann Seay were born seven children: George Thomas, Mary Collier, Ann Jane, Sallie Lee, Louis William, Austin Seay and Baskerville. Austin Seay Bridgforth married Sallie Sidney Manson and they have six children.





Yours truly
R. S. Caldwell

ROBERT DAVID CALDWELL

ROBERT DAVID CALDWELL of Lumberton, North Carolina, controlling head of local cotton manufacturies operating with a capital of approximately half a million dollars, initiated his career in the mercantile world as a bookkeeper for his uncle in his native town of Lumberton. Ambitious for a wider range in which to exercise his trained capabilities, after seven years of this routine work he and Mr. W. W. Carlyle, brother of Mrs. Caldwell, entered into a co-partnership with a modest capital. When this mercantile business was established, the senior member of the new firm of Caldwell and Carlyle, was but twenty-six years of age. In 1912 he bought out his partner's share and reorganized the business. Under the corporate name of R. D. Caldwell and Son, Inc., the house now carries on an extensive business. Mr. Caldwell is President of the Lumberton Cotton Mill Company, and of the Dresden Cotton Mill Company. He is also director of the Jennings Cotton Milling Company and Vice-President of the National Bank of Lumberton. As a member of the State Board of Internal Improvements and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners he was a forceful unit in both County and State affairs.

A useful and enterprising citizen, he is a deacon in the Baptist Church, a Master Mason and, in politics, a Democrat.

Robert David Caldwell was born February 11, 1859, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann Caldwell. He has lived all his life in the town of his birth and Lumberton is proud to claim him as her son and citizen, and points with appreciation to his ever-growing usefulness to the community. No doubt Mr. Caldwell entertains some feeling of gratification that his success has been largely due to his own early and persistent efforts, and certainly credit is due him for clear foresight, good judgment and determined perseverance.

Mr. Caldwell married Miss Sarah Davis Carlyle at Lumberton May 26, 1884. She was a daughter of Simeon C. and Sarah Carlyle. In compliment to her father the name of Simeon was given to their first son.

Mr. Caldwell is a friend of education and has given his children the benefits of the most advanced institutions of learning in his native State. He was himself a graduate of the Lumberton Grammar School and of Ansonville Academy before entering the business world at the age of nineteen. He is trustee of the Lum-

berton Graded Schools, and, also, of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, which is the Alma Mater of his son and business partner, Simeon Foster Caldwell.

In 1915 Simeon Foster married Miss Ruth Keister, of Pulaski, Virginia, who is a graduate of Elizabeth College, another North Carolina institution, located at Charlotte. At the present time Master Robert Caldwell and Master William Caldwell, younger sons of Mr. Caldwell, are pupils of the Lumberton Graded School. Their sister, Annie Ruth Caldwell, exhibits strong musical talents. As a student at the New England Conservatory she is receiving the encouragement of the best training obtainable in the American school of harmony. Miss Caldwell is a graduate of Meredith College, Raleigh.

The Caldwells are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Three men of this name—John, Spencer, and Henry—emigrated to America about the year 1775. John and Henry are reputed to have settled in North Carolina, and Spencer in South Carolina. In the first Federal census, taken in 1790, Henry Caldwell appears as a resident of Charleston District, South Carolina. Among the taxpayers of Granville County, North Carolina, the same year, is found John Caldwell assessed for thirty-five acres of land in St. Thomas' District. A John Caldwell also appears in Judge O'Neill's Annals of Newberry District as a member of the Bush River Baptist colony, and as a Captain in the war of 1812. It is family tradition that John and Henry died in 1820. The subsequent history of Spencer has not been traced. Inadequate records in this part of the country are the despair of the genealogist.

Lumberton is the seat of Robeson County. As this county—formed from Bladen in 1786—borders on South Carolina, it is not unlikely that during the century and a half which has elapsed since the arrival of the pioneers, the transmigrations of North and South Carolina Caldwells across the nearby Carolina boundary have resulted in an intermingling, if not a confusion, of the descendants of Henry and Spencer with those of John. In this connection it is notable that the same personal names occur in the Caldwell lineage of both Carolinas. Eminent men of this name have appeared in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, but probably North Carolina may claim the greatest number who have attained prominence in politics and education, and in the fields of divinity, medicine and jurisprudence.

Doctor Charles Caldwell, a native of North Carolina, removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he held a professorship at Transylvania College. He was a popular writer on many subjects, and published some valuable pamphlets on medical studies. He was one of the founders of the School of Medicine in Louisville, and at the time of his death, which occurred in that city in 1853, at the age of ninety years, was probably one of the oldest practicing physicians in the United States.

Doctor David Franklin Caldwell and Honorable Joseph Pearson Caldwell were brothers, and distinguished North Carolinians. The former born in 1790, resided in Iredell County. He was educated at Chapel Hill, the seat of the State University, and after graduating, studied law in the office of Honorable Archibald Henderson, of Salisbury. He was a member of the House of Commons from Iredell in 1816-17-18-19, and represented Rowan in the Senate in 1829-30-31. Of the latter body he was chosen speaker. As Judge of the Superior Court his name is luminous in the legal annals of North Carolina. Joseph Pearson Caldwell, was also a man of marked ability. Born in 1808, he grew to manhood in the interesting political period of 1825-30, and chose the excitement of political life. He was elected to the legislature in 1833-34, member of the House of Commons 1838-40-42, and member of the thirty-first and thirty-second Congresses. Such brief chronological summary of his career, however, is inadequate to describe the fullness of those brilliant years of public life. His death took place June 30th, 1853.

In France the earliest record of the Caldwells relates to John, Alexander and Oliver, who early in the sixteenth century were members of a Mediterranean corsair crew dominated by the Barbarossas. After the power of the latter declined the brothers returned to their native Toulon and settled nearby at Mount Arid. Incurring the enmity of Francis I, they were forced to flee from Normandy into Scotland. With the consent of James I they acquired Douglas's bishopric near Solway Firth. One of the conditions of purchase was that the lands should thereafter be known as the "Cold Wells" (or Caldwells). Another was that on demand, each should send his son with twenty sound men to aid in fighting the King's wars. A silver cup or jorum is an ancient heirloom in the family, and shows that the estate took its name from a watering post. The cup represents a chieftain and twenty mounted men, armed and caparisoned. Below a fire burning on a hill are the words, "Mount Arid," and the representation of a vessel surrounded by high waves.

Joseph, John, Alexander, Daniel, David, and Andrew, of Caldwell, went into Ireland with Cromwell. (History records that the Protector's grandmother was a Caldwell.) There they remained till the Restoration, when John, David and Andrew fled to America. Joseph and Daniel continued in Ireland, but several of their children emigrated to America, settling on the James River in Virginia, and elsewhere. From thence the honorable family of Caldwell has spread along the Atlantic seaboard and into various States of the Union.

The so-called Caldwell settlement on Cub Creek was the birthplace of the mother of John C. Calhoun. Her grandfather, John Caldwell, whose name she gave to her illustrious son, had

emigrated from County Antrim, with his wife and children and four sisters. They landed at Newcastle in the State of Delaware, on the 10th of December, 1727; going from there to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and later removing to Cub Creek, in what was then Lunenburg, now Charlotte County, Virginia. Here they were joined by relatives, forming what was long known as the Caldwell Settlement. John Caldwell was the first Justice of the Peace, and his son, William was the first militia officer commissioned by George II for that section. John died in 1750 and was interred beside the faithful mother of his seven children—William, Thomas, David, Margaret, John, Robert and James. Each of these brothers contributed something to early American history.

The youngest, the Reverend James Caldwell, a great-uncle of Calhoun, was born in the Cub Creek wilderness in April, 1734. He studied for the ministry under the direction of the Reverend John Todd Caldwell. Graduating at Newark, New Jersey, in September, 1759, he was ordained the following year, and in 1761 became pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, New Jersey. His wife was a native of Newark. He was one of the founders of Princeton College, a man of learning, tact and piety. The dominie was a patriot also, preaching during the stirring times of the Revolution with a pistol at either side of his open Bible. In 1776 he was chaplain of Colonel Drayton's regiment, as popular with the rank and file as with his brother officers. From 1777 to 1779 he served as assistant Commissary-General. Greatly beloved by his own people, he was equally hated by the English and Tories; his patriotic zeal in the pulpit and field incurred their bitter enmity, and they sought his life. He was killed by an assassin in 1781. Among his congregation were such patriots as William Livingston, Governor of the State, and Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Another Charlotte County Caldwell, was General Samuel Caldwell. Born in the Old Dominion, he emigrated with his father's family to Kentucky during the great exodus of Virginians to the "new country" in 1783, and settled at Russellville. He fought against the Wabash Indians under General James Wilkinson of Burr conspiracy fame, and, in 1813, in the State military force under command of Governor Isaac Shelby, was commissioned a Brigadier-General of mounted troops. He was buried with military honors at Russellville.

One branch of the family which emigrated to America was represented by John and Mary Caldwell, who came from the north of Ireland about 1766-67, settling in what is now Spartanburg County and forming a part of the Scotch-Irish settlement on the Tygers. The membership of the Old Waxhaw Church, just

south of the southern boundary of North Carolina, embraced the Caldwells, the Calhouns, the Craigheads and the Jacksons—the latter the forebears of General Andrew Jackson. This small circle of earnest-minded patriots is said to have moulded the spirit and sentiments of the whole “upper country” of that day.

John and Patrick Calhoun Caldwell were sons of William Caldwell. They were both educated at South Carolina College, were both lawyers and members of the legislature. Patrick was also a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Many of the name of Caldwell have participated with honor in the affairs of these United States since early colonial days and their record has been meritorious and distinctive.

WHITFIELD SPENCER CLARY

BLENDING of good blood is like unto the mingling of good wines—it promotes the excellence of both. Intermingling of the life strain of the Celt with that of the Norman-Saxon or the Gaul has ever produced a sturdy patriotic race. From the French Flournoys, English Spencers and Irish Clarys of America has sprung an honorable line, of which the principal of this brief sketch is a worthy representative in the second generation.

Of the Irish lineage, Artgall of the chiefs of Cineal Aodha in Galway was the ancestor of O'Cleirigh and MacClerigh, which Anglicised, is O'Cleary, Cleary, McCleary, etc. Congalach, who first assumed the surname of O'Clery, died in A. D. 1025. From Shane, called "John and Elegant," and his brother Donall, descended the O'Clerys of Mayo; from Thomas and Cormack, also brothers of Shane, the O'Clery's of Kilkenny descend. About 1620, Loy and Shane O'Cleary were co-tenants with the Ballochs, O'Boyles and Farrells, of a tract embracing nearly a thousand acres in the barony of Glenawley, in Fermanagh. Fermanagh was one of the six counties confiscated to create the Ulster Plantation. Among the Irishmen who went into the Spanish Netherlands with the Duke of York in 1622, serving in the Duke's own regiment, were Florence and Thaddeus, who appear on the rolls as "Don Florencio" and "Don Thadeo" Clery.

The present generation of Clarys of Charlotte County, Virginia, have the tradition that their paternal ancestor, who was born in Ireland, landed in the State of Connecticut, was a tutor at old Yale College, and perhaps lived for a time in New Jersey.

The catalogue of Yale records a Henry Clary as receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1818, Master of Arts in 1829. Joseph Eldridge, later D.D., took his first degree at Yale the same year, 1829.

Henry Eldridge Clary was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, about 1823. At that period Benjamin, John and Herod Clary were residents of Brunswick, and William H. Eldridge was a neighbor. The wills of Herod and Benjamin, probated in that County, were dated in 1829 and 1831, respectively. If leisure should permit an examination of old Brunswick church and court records, more light might be thrown on the earlier home of this Irish family.

Mr. Clary's mother was descended from a long line of



Yours Truly,
W. F. Clary



Spencers and Flournoy's of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Both families were prominent in Old Briery Presbyterian Church which was organized in that County between 1755 and 1760, by the Reverend Robert Henry. There, Thomas Coles Spencer was ruling elder in 1804 and Samuel Flurnoy Spencer in 1807. From its organization until 1829 there were thirty-six members of Old Briery who bore the name of Spencer, and doubtless others of their blood whose patronymic had been changed by marriage. A sister of Thomas Coles Spencer, Frances A., married a Wilfley (or Whitfield?).

The name Spencer is of Norman origin, and relates to the occupation of steward. It was founded in the time of William the Conqueror. The most prominent of the earlier Spencers in Virginia was Colonel Nicholas Spencer, a cousin of Lord Culpeper. In 1684 he was acting Governor pending the arrival of Lord Effingham, and later, until his death in 1689, was one of the Governor's counsellors. He emigrated to Virginia in 1659 and settled in Westmoreland County, where the parish of Cople was named in honor of his English home. His father was Nicholas Spencer, Esquire, of Cople, Bedfordshire; his mother, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Gostwick. Colonel Nicholas left several children who have descendants in Virginia. Among his sons were Nicholas Junior, John "of Nominy" and Francis "of Cople." His wife was Miss Frances Mottrom of Northumberland County, Virginia. He had a brother in the Colony, Captain Robert Spencer, who was justice of Surry and died late in the seventeenth century.

Platt Rogers Spencer, born November 7, 1800, in Dutchess County, New York, founder of the Spencerian style and system of penmanship, was a descendant in the fifth generation of the first John Spencer of Rhode Island, reputed to be of noble lineage. His sons Robert C., Lyman P., Harvey A., Henry C., and Platt R., Junior, have done much to promote and popularize the method introduced by their father, whose achievement has been classed with those of Hoe, Morse, and other pioneers of recording and transmitting processes. Mr. Spencer made of chirography an art and a science.

The motto of the Spencer family as used by Sir Robert Spencer, knight, of Northamptonshire, is a brave one: "I Dare If I Die."

The probable connection of the Rhode Island Spencer with Lord Robert is now being traced.

Of the daughters of John James (Jean Jacques) Flurnoy the emigrant, Elizabeth Julia, born December 5, 1721, married "Thomas Spencer of Virginia." On the twentieth of March, 1745, one Thomas Spencer came into possession of four hundred acres of land on Briery river, which lay in what was then Amelia

County, from which Prince Edward County was formed in 1753. Obediah Spencer was a Revolutionary soldier from Amelia. Thomas Spencer was a Revolutionary officer who marched from Prince Edward; he was Lieutenant of Captain William Morton's company, fourth Virginia regiment, Continental Line, and doubtless a kinsman of Morton. Thomas and Elizabeth J. (Flournoy) Spencer were the parents of at least eight children, all born before September, 1757: Mary, born 1742, Sion, 1744, John, 1745, Elizabeth Julia, 1747, Ann, 1749, Thomas, Martha, Owen and one child, name not recorded.

Thomas Flournoy Spencer, born in Charlotte County in 1794, was the grandfather of Whitfield Spencer Clary. He married several times; Mrs. Bouldin Spencer was the mother of his children, who were, Ephraim B.; William G.; Catherine, who married Joseph B. Friend; Margarette E., who married Henry Eldridge Clary; Thomas F., Robert S.; Whitfield S., and Mary Virginia, wife of Elbert M. Williamson of Danville, whose parents were William B. and Pamela Williamson. Captain Thomas Flournoy Spencer died in 1865. His widow and fourth wife, Mrs. Emma Spencer, never married again. Whitfield Clary's own grandmother having died, Mrs. Spencer became foster parent to the tiny orphan, and he made his home with her until he was fifteen years old; spending a part of the time with his uncle, Robert S. Spencer, a farmer of Roanoke township. Robert's widow, Mrs. Mattie Spencer, is living at Aspen, Charlotte County, Virginia. "Roanoke" is famous as the home of John Randolph, and Patrick Henry lived (and died) at "Red Hill," in this County, within six miles of which place, Whitfield Spencer Clary was born.

When the Civil conflict came to disrupt peaceful pursuits and separate families, Henry Eldridge Clary was the head of a happy home at Aspenwall in Charlotte County and conducted a successful institution of learning, a flourishing male school, where he prepared students for college. He was also a modest farmer. School affairs, however, taking most of his time, farm matters were placed in the hands of a young overseer, Wyatt Harvey, enabling the master to devote himself more exclusively to the classroom. At that period Mr. Clary's family consisted of his wife, Mrs. Margarette E. Clary, and their children: Thomas H., born June 1854; Paul, January 1856; William Eldridge, born December 1857; Sallie A., 1859; Ephraim, 1860; Whitfield S. and Robert S., twins, were born November 17, 1861, during the war. Thrilled by the same impulses which summoned noble patriots by the thousands to annihilation in the great struggle for their homes, their fortunes and their beloved Southland, he identified himself with a command then known as "Bruce's Artillery Company," which was sent South. Leaving Mrs. Clary and his children in the midst of her friends and kinsfolk in her native

County of Charlotte, the devoted husband and father resolutely marched forth to do his duty as a citizen and a Southerner. Alas! his career was not long; but he escaped the after horrors of the war. The gallant teacher-patriot succumbed to fever, dying in the service at Savannah, Georgia, in May, 1862. (A Louisiana battery commanded by Captain Rufus J. Bruce was present at the bombardment and capture of Fort Jackson, Louisiana, by the Federals on April 24, 1862. Captain Bruce's assistance to the water battery received honorable mention in Confederate reports.) Mr. Clary's widow, burdened with five children, the eldest less than ten years of age and the youngest an infant in arms, did not long survive the husband and father, dying during the same month of an attack of measles. There were no Clary relatives in the County, and after Mrs. Clary's death the orphaned children were taken and raised by the Spencers. The oldest boy, Tom, went to live with the uncle for whom he was named. The next, Paul, was fostered by his uncle William and aunt Nannie. Sallie was mothered by her aunt "Jennie" (Mrs. Mary Virginia Williamson), and the baby, Whitfield, was, as already stated, cared for by his step-grandmother. His twin brother Robert S. survived his mother only three months. Thus the children were absorbed into, and surrounded by, the family life and influence of their kinfolk, the Spencers, a family of much worth and standing in two Counties. Whitfield S. Spencer, for whom the infant was named, was killed in May 1863 at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was born about 1840. Thus brother, father and husband of Mrs. Clary were sacrificed during the dark days of the 'sixties. The marital union so sadly and prematurely shattered by the circumstances of war had been entered into at Old Roanoke Church or vicinity, the girlhood home of Mrs. Clary. The ceremony which took place probably in 1852 or '53, was performed by Alexander Martin, D.D., father of Miles M. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Richmond. W. S. Clary was baptized in infancy by Doctor Alexander Martin, who was also his pastor when a young man in Danville. The Spencer family Bible was at one time in the possession of Robert S., son of Thomas Flournoy Spencer. None of the children of Thomas are now living, and no written history of their generation or the one preceding it is extant, but Mr. Clary will have in permanent form in this sketch at least a fragmentary record of his family.

His mother's full name was Margarette Elizabeth Spencer. She was a daughter of Thomas Flournoy Spencer and the wife, who was Miss Bouldin. Margarette was born in Charlotte County, which was set off from old Lunenburg in 1794. As nearly as can be learned, her birth occurred about 1827.

Mr. Clary's maternal grandmother was a member of a distinguished family; of whom Major Wood Bouldin of Revolution-

ary fame, married the sister of President Tyler. Major and Mrs. Joanna (Tyler) Bouldin were the parents of Thomas Tyler Bouldin who was born in 1772, and represented his district in Congress from 1829 until his death in 1834. He died while delivering a eulogy upon his predecessor, John Randolph of Roanoke. Thomas married Ann Lewis. Their son Wood Bouldin, born at "Golden Hills" January 20, 1811, was Judge of the Virginia Supreme Court. Another son of Major Bouldin was James Wood, born in Charlotte County in 1772, who succeeded his brother in Congress, and died at "Forest Hill" on March 30, 1854. James' wife was Almeria Read, daughter of Reverend Clement Read, Joanna Tyler Bouldin was a pensioner on the Revolutionary roll and was living in Charlotte County as late as 1840, at the age of eighty-eight years. One John A. Bouldin joined an ill-fated military company mustered at Shepherdstown, which was largely made up of Irishmen. The name has been variously spelled. It even appears in the form of Boulling, Bowling and Bolling.

The Flournoys, "a prolific and short-lived family," are of noble origin. Jean Jacques Flournoy, a French Huguenot, was born November 17, 1686, and emigrated to Virginia from Geneva, Switzerland (where his great-great-grandfather, Laurent, had fled from Champagne). He was married, in Virginia, on June 23, 1720, to Elizabeth (Williams) Jones, the widow of Orlando Jones, whose father, Reverend Roland Jones was the first pastor of Bruton parish, Williamsburg. Mrs. Flournoy was a daughter of James Williams, a Welsh lawyer, and was born on Christmas Day, 1695. Her mother was Elizabeth Buckner, also a native of the Old Dominion. Jean Jacques, the emigrant, was son of Jacques Flournoy and Julia Eyraud, son of Jacques Flournoy and Judith Pueray, son of Jean Flournoy and Frances ———, son of Laurent Flournoy. All of these Christian names born by the Geneva heads of family have been reproduced among their Virginian descendants. By an Adams intermarriage there is quite a large connection with the Washington, Lewis, Lee and Warner families of Virginia. Robert W. Flournoy was a son-in-law of Mildred Lewis, who married John Cobbs. John James Flournoy, grandson of the emigrant, whose family seat was at "Union Grove," Prince Edward County, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived to be nearly eighty years old. He was received into Briery Church in 1822. His father was Thomas Flournoy, born in 1738; who was under-sheriff of Prince Edward in 1757, member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1780; County Lieutenant from 1783, and high-sheriff in 1786 and '87. He was also a member of Briery Church. Thomas died late in 1800 or early in the following year. He was one of the ten children of the emigrant, and a brother-in-law of Thomas Spencer. In King William County records there is a judgment recorded in 1721 by John

James Flournoy, and wife Eliza, against Francis Martin for "730 lbs. of Sweet Scented tobacco in Cask Convenient." A letter from the debtor complains that "This has been a sorry year for crops, and I have no tobacco left" (with which to pay the judgment, tobacco being then recognized as a form of currency).

The French estates abandoned by Laurent when he fled to Switzerland were located, each about a league apart, in the jurisdictions of Attancourt, Magneux, Brousseval and Flornoy. The Flournos were a race of watchmakers, lapidaries, goldsmiths and jewelers; Laurent was a lapidary. The name appears variously as Fleurnoy, Flournois, Flornoy, and Flournoy, the latter being the accepted form in America.

Regarding the American branch of Professor Clary's dispersed family, Whitfield S. and an only sister, Miss Sallie A. Clary, are living. The former is a resident of Greensboro, North Carolina, and his sister now resides in the city of Washington.

Mr. Clary might well be called a tobacco expert, having devoted some thirty-five years to a study of its culture and manufacture. At the age of seventeen he went to Danville to learn the business, but after reaching that age of self-confidence when he might be supposed to "know it all," he was still sufficiently modest to sense the existence of so-called trade secrets among growers and manufacturers, which he determined to master. After five years of close observation and toil, in the fall of 1884 he removed to Henderson, North Carolina, where for seven years he engaged in the leaf tobacco business. On April 29, 1891, while living in Henderson, he was married to Miss Corinne S. Scales, at Village Springs, twenty miles from Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Clary is a daughter of Major Nathaniel Eldridge Scales. Her mother's maiden name was Minnie Lord, between whom and the family of Lord in Wilmington, North Carolina, there exists a close kinship. Mrs. Clary is a native North Carolinian; her parents are residents of Salisbury, formerly of Morganton, where she was born April 26, 1869. After his marriage Mr. Clary was temporarily attracted to the agricultural and commercial possibilities of Winston-Salem, where he continued in the same line, also engaging, while there, in the manufacturing end of the business. From Winston-Salem he went to Rocky Mount, where he remained eleven years in the leaf tobacco trade. In 1907 he settled in Greensboro where he is well known as a tobacco man and President of the Tobacco Board of Trade. Mr. Clary is not a member of any fraternity, save that of church-club and Sunday-school—the "brotherhood of Christian work," and the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was director and President while in Winston-Salem. He was for several terms superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school in Rocky Mount, and assistant superintendent in Winston and Greensboro. He was elected elder

of the church at Henderson, and later filled a like appointment in the church at Winston and at Rocky Mount. Mr. Clary comes of pious, God-fearing stock. He is a member in good standing of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, one of the largest of its denomination in the South; also a member of the Sunday-school. In politics Mr. Clary is a Democrat; in fact it might be said that Mr. Clary has come to look for bumper yields of "leaf" only during a Democratic administration, or when "the sun shines on" his party and the tobacco evil is not in evidence. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Greensboro, which was consolidated with the American Exchange, and was a prime factor in their consolidation. He was also prominently concerned in the successful movement to convert the amalgamated institution into the American Exchange National Bank. He was made a director of the Institution at the time of consolidation and is still a member of its directorate. Mr. Clary is also Vice-President of the Greensboro firm of Ricks-Donnell-Medearis Company, Haberdashers, in addition to managing his interests in leaf tobacco and a real estate and insurance business.

While the son and grandson of educators and scholars, through the misfortunes attending the year of his birth, Mr. Clary failed to receive the advantages of the higher education to which he was entitled. Although Henry Eldridge Clary left to each of his boys a scholarship at Hampden Sidney College, young Whitfield had the benefit of only a common school education. He has, however, become a successful business man, a useful citizen, and an honor to the field of his endeavor; demonstrating thereby that in his case his early loss did not hold back the evolution of his character. The children of Whitfield S. and Corinne Clary are: Whitfield Spencer, Junior; Robert Scales; Henry Eldridge; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, and William Thomas. Whitfield, Junior's Alma Mater is Davidson College. Robert was also educated at Davidson, and Washington and Lee University. Miss Elizabeth and Masters Henry and William are attending the Greensboro High School. Whitfield S. Clary, Jr., is now associated with the Export Tobacco Company of Richmond, Virginia. Robert S. Clary is with the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Wood, New York Harbor in 1916, and now serving in San Diego, California.





Yours Truly
Wm G Cresshaw

WILLIAM GRAVES CRENSHAW

A WORTHY descendant of a distinguished Welsh and English ancestry was Captain William Graves Crenshaw of Hawfield, Orange County, Virginia. He was the son of Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw by his wife Winifred (née) Graves, and born July 7, 1824, in the historic city of Richmond. Captain Crenshaw lived to accomplish great things. The record of his achievements causes his name to stand out pre-eminently in the history of the South with a fourfold claim to imperishable remembrance; as an unselfish patriot and benefactor; as a valiant soldier; as a trusted and distinguished diplomat and as a business executive of rare initiative and sound judgment.

Naturally studious, he had, at an age earlier than usual, acquired the essential elements of a liberal education. Advanced for his years, in his studies and being impatient to engage in active business in which he was, later, to prove so successful, his parents reluctantly consented to the omission of a college course.

On May 25, 1847, Captain Crenshaw, then aged twenty-two, married, at Pleasant View, Orange County, Virginia, his cousin, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Long) Graves, and to the influence on his life of this happy event much of his success in later years was, doubtless, due.

Such was the remarkable business acumen and ability displayed by him that, before reaching thirty-five years of age, he had attained the senior membership of the important firm of Crenshaw and Company, Richmond, Virginia, a firm widely and favorably known and doing business over a large portion of the habitable globe. The fleet of vessels which carried the produce imported and exported by his firm was owned and operated by himself and his brothers.

While thus actively engaged in these successful and profitable business pursuits, war was declared between the States; and, in 1861, on the secession of the State of Virginia from the Union, he immediately discontinued business and entered the Army. The sacrifices which he voluntarily and willingly made for his beloved Southland were signal and extensive. A large sum in gold, then to his credit in England, was promptly advanced by him to the Confederate Government, the whole of which was, of course, eventually lost. In addition, he equipped, at his own expense, a battery of six guns, he also supplying handsome uniforms, overcoats, blankets, shoes, underclothing and everything neces-

sary for its comfort. Not content with this, however, he still further advanced money for the purchase of guns and horses, and for other necessary purposes, so as to expedite his active participation in the war. Of this "Crenshaw Battery"—so named in his honor—he was the first captain, and so effective was the work performed by it that it became famous during the war and its achievements are matters of permanent national record. Captain Crenshaw participated, with marked credit, in all the battles of the arduous campaign of 1863, from Mechanicsville to Sharpsburg; and General Hill, in his official reports of the battles in which he commanded, repeatedly accords special mention to the Captain for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

Following these engagements, and after rendering this valiant service, Captain Crenshaw had the signal honor of being chosen to serve the Confederate Government as its business representative in Europe, his duty being to secure munitions of war, clothing and other needed supplies for the Southern Army, and to arrange to get as great an amount of these ammunitions as possible. This post of honor, difficulty and responsibility he filled for some months with marked success, while still retaining his commission and command in the Crenshaw Battery. Despite innumerable difficulties he succeeded in passing large quantities of ordnance, clothing, provisions and other supplies into the Confederacy, through its blockaded ports, for his government; he built steamers for the purpose of transporting and landing them in blockaded ports, and even constructed and equipped several privateers for use by the Confederacy. Having, too, always in mind the welfare of his own battery, he remembered the perils and hardships which he had shared and from which, to his personal regret, he was now separated, he repeatedly sent over, through the blockade, at his own expense complete uniforms, boots and other needed supplies for the particular use of his own command. On one occasion, indeed, when advised that a shipment made, had never reached his men, he at once duplicated the consignment.

As an illustration of Captain Crenshaw's foresight and business sagacity, and as an indication of the value of his services to the Southern cause, it should be stated that, in the early days of the war, he submitted to the Confederate Cabinet a plan he had devised for buying all of the cotton and tobacco in the South, paying for it in Confederate bonds, and shipping it to Europe to be used as a basis of credit. At the time he was urging the adoption of this plan cotton could have been bought at about fifty dollars per bale in Confederate money. A complete justification of the wisdom and expediency of his plan lies in the fact, that shortly afterwards, the blockades were more firmly established and cotton advanced to five hundred dollars gold, per bale, delivered in Liverpool.

About the beginning of the war when the need of supplies in the South was great and demands insistent, Captain Crenshaw, anxious to be of the greatest possible service to his Government, became one of the founders of the Crenshaw Woolen Mills of Richmond. He assisted its operations in practical fashion and caused it to manufacture much of the cloth used to make uniforms for Confederate soldiers, large quantities of blankets for the use of the Southern troops, and similar articles for which there was such desperate need. It was too important to the Confederacy to be allowed to continue its work long, and was destroyed by fire at night, believed to have been incendiary work, and often surmised to have been done by those in sympathy with the Federal Government.

Such was the activity of Captain Crenshaw, and so great the extent of his operations in Europe, that, although the war came to an end in 1865, he was unable to return to the United States until 1868, his presence being imperatively needed to close up the business of the position he held. Again an opportunity arose for the exercise of his liberality and self-sacrifice, which he cheerfully embraced. Certain consignments of cotton made to him from the South failed of delivery, falling, presumably, into the enemy's hands. Being unable, in consequence, to turn these lost cargoes into money, he was without funds from his Government to take care of maturing obligations incurred by him for the purchase of vessels. He, thereupon, voluntarily, assumed personally the liabilities of the Government he represented, thus suffering considerably further financial loss. On his return to America, his mission well and honorably fulfilled, he, like many others—victims of their patriotism and devotion, was compelled to begin life anew. With undaunted courage he again engaged in active business; this time in New York, and became President of several industrial corporations including the Sulphur Mines Company.

One of Captain Crenshaw's predominating characteristics was his love of agricultural pursuits. Always an enthusiastic and successful farmer and raiser of good stock, he never missed an opportunity of spending as much time as possible on his family estate of Hawfield, where he settled permanently for the ten years immediately preceding his death. The estate, originally five hundred acres in extent, with its house dating from the seventeenth century, was purchased in 1847 by Jonathan Graves for his daughter Fanny Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Crenshaw. It was extensively added to by him until it is now a fine property of more than three thousand acres and is still in possession of the Crenshaw family. The house and grounds were much used by the Southern army during the Civil War, especially as winter headquarters, and many notable manoeuvres and reviews took place there.

On May 24, 1897, Captain Crenshaw terminated his career, so notable for its achievements, self-sacrifice and devotion. His wife predeceased him by only six months and both are fittingly laid to rest in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond—that city to which their eyes were so constantly turned during the enactment of the drama of 1861-65 in which so prominent and praiseworthy a part was taken by William Graves Crenshaw.

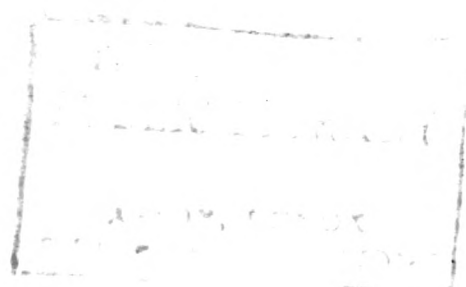
The children of William Graves and Fanny Elizabeth Crenshaw are: William Graves, Jr., Fanny Holladay, Mary Lewis, Spotswood Dabney, Margaret Winifred and Anne Grant.

William Graves Crenshaw, Jr., married May Virginia Petty and had issue William Petty, May Virginia, Jr., John Lewis and Lewis Dabney.

William Petty Crenshaw married Louise McMillan of New Orleans, Louisiana, and has issue Calvert McMillan and Dorothy.

Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw, who married Anne Clay, daughter of Cassius Clay of Lexington, Kentucky, had issue Mary Warfield, Fanny Graves, Spotswood Dabney and Clay.

Anne Grant Crenshaw married Byrd Charles Willis, son of George Willis of Orange County, Virginia.





Cordially yours,
W. W. Wilcox

WILLIAM WILSON FINLEY

THAT a man lived and planned and worked unselfishly for fellow man and State and Nation as did William Wilson Finley, is a subject for his country's thanksgiving, as well as for her deepest grief that such an one should pass away in the prime of his usefulness. Among the *Makers of America*, William W. Finley stands pre-eminent.

Born September 2, 1853, and reared through the years when his section was crushed and bleeding, he was a Joshua raised to stanch her wounds and lead her back to prosperity.

He was the sixth of nine children of Lewis Augustus Finley and Lydia Rebecca (Matthews) Finley, and their summer home was in Pass Christian, Mississippi, where he was born. In this old city by the sea William W. Finley received his early education in the private schools, and grew to manhood, through the years of the Civil War, and the period after, which was worse than during the time of organized strife. It was no doubt the suffering then endured and his sympathy with the people of the "conquered banner," that bound him ever after, so closely, to his beloved Southland.

He was but twenty when he entered the service of the old New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroads. He spent three years in the Vice-President's office as stenographer, and was successively Secretary to the Receiver and Secretary to the Agent for the Trustees. Four years he was Chief Clerk of the general freight department and three years, Assistant General Freight Agent. From 1883 until 1908, Mr. Finley was rising ever higher among railway officials until 1908, when upon the death of the late Samuel Spencer, he was elected to succeed him as President of the Southern Railway Company. He was also President of the Southern Railway Company in Mississippi, the Mobile and Ohio Railway Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway Company, the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company, and the Northern Alabama Railway Company.

Mr. Finley was a director of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, the old Dominion Steamship Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Society, and other companies, and a trustee of the John F. Slater Educational Fund.

On March 3, 1910, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Finley by the Tulane University of New Orleans, and on June 2, 1910, the same degree was given him by the University of Kentucky.

Mr. Finley married Miss Lillie Vidal Davis, daughter of Alfred V. and Sarah (Surget) Davis of Natchez, Mississippi. Five children were born to them: Lottie Vidal, Lillie Davis, William Wilson, Jr., Leonora Matthews, and Celestine Page. A daughter, Dorothy Surget, died in infancy. Mr. Finley's only son married Miss Vera de R. Downing of the City of Washington.

William Wilson Finley died suddenly on November 25, 1913, at his residence in Washington.

Mr. Finley's sisters surviving him are Mrs. John W. Chester, residing at Detroit, Michigan, and the Misses Jane Matthews and Isabel Bowman Finley, residing at Pass Christian. His brothers, Lewis Augustus, Leonard Matthews, and Ridgely, and his sisters, Leonora and Lydia Rebecca are deceased.

Pass Christian on the Gulf of Mexico is unique in its characteristics; its illimitable outlook over the gulf to the ocean expanded the boy's soul, the interminable rushing of the waves in their rhythmic beating upon the shore taught him perseverance. As the years brought him near his young manhood, his heart was rent with the sufferings and indignities to which his people found themselves subjected. The war fought for the preservation of their political rights was ended, but a more crucial struggle with carpetbag and negro domination, during the re-construction period, was waged for their freedom and their very lives.

Words fail to depict the character of the man evolved through all these environments, intellectually so broad, so wide, so deep; his heart teeming with love of country and of kind, never failing to recognize the imprint of divinity calling for respect to even the lowliest toiler in the tangled scheme of civilization.

From a few of the notices of the press the excerpts below are chosen, as helping to portray the scope of an eminently useful and most beautiful life.

"W. W. Finley was a great man. The South has not yet realized his real worth, but the realization will come in the fullness of time.

In his passing the good roads movement has suffered a loss that is almost irreparable, and the South has lost one of her mightiest sons."—The Lexington, North Carolina, *Southern Good Roads*, December, 1913.

"President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, stood at the head of the progressive forces in the South. Born in Mississippi; true to the higher aspirations of his people; broadened in his vision by long and intimate association with the larger life

of wider communities; gifted with the genius of statesmanship, yet never a politician, and meeting with courage and constancy every duty required of him, his death is deplored by all men who value high character and great achievements, and particularly by his own people, in whose interest his life was literally worn out."

* * * * * * * * *

"Mr. Finley had an idea that the railroad is really something more than an affair of tracks and stations and cars and locomotives; that it should be also an educational enterprise, and it was in this spirit that he instituted and encouraged the educational trains which were sent every year over his lines to demonstrate the practical advantages of intelligent and advanced methods in marketing agriculture, of cattle raising, of dairy farming, of public roads, of co-operative methods and marketing, and in the same spirit and for the same purpose, the necessity of bringing back natives of the South."—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *Public Ledger*, November 27, 1913.

"The death of President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railroad, came as a bolt from the clear skies to all those who knew him.

"The shock probably came greater to the employees of the Southern Railroad than anything since the sudden demise of President Samuel Spencer, whom President Finley succeeded.

"The trackmen and their helpers laid down their picks and shovels; the trainman, the depot agent, the fireman and the engineer, all were deeply affected, and there seemed to throb over the entire system a sigh.

"President Finley had during his seven years at the head of this great Railroad System fused a breadth of thought, a freshness of spirit, and a conservativeness in handling questions affecting the vast army of workers under him, in such a manner as to draw them to him in a close fellowship. A keener understanding between a railroad president and his employees was never had in the railroad history of the South.

"President Finley in an address not long ago in the City of New York, stated clearly his ideas as to the relation a railroad held toward the public, when he said: 'A railroad's last thought should be politics, and its first and ever present thought, of its duty to the public, thus—it will move prosperously forward sustained by its own worth, and justified before the people.'

"He had the same broad views as to the relation which a railroad should hold toward its employees in every department. Not a man in the railroad service, from the highest official under him to the day laborer, but whom harbored in his breast a firm admiration for the splendid man at their head.

"Not only the rank and file of the employees lost a friend

and a benefactor; but the public at large, especially throughout the South, have lost truly a leader of prosperity; inasmuch as he had started great plans toward the building up of the territory along the Southern Railroad lines in the encouragement of truck farming, agricultural exhibits and schools. He had entered into a sphere of enlightenment along many lines of which the people were just commencing to feel the good. In these things alone he has builded a monument to his name in the South which can never be erased from Southern history.

"Next to the love and protection of his family came the Southern Road, its employees and the public it served. Loyal and lovable, a man moulded in the school of experience, he knew and felt for those employed under him. The day laborer received his courtesy, the same as did his fellow officials."

* * * * *

—Atlanta, Georgia, *Journal of Labor*, November 28, 1913.

"William W. Finley was a great and beneficent factor in the progress of his country, which he served with marked originality, daring initiative, tireless industry and surprising ability. He was a builder and a developer as well as an architect and a designer. Putting off old things and adopting new methods, he was no mere empiricist, but a clear visioned creator of conditions which he afterward manipulated so magnificently. * * * * *

Disposing of enormous tasks himself, he gave intelligent and concentrated direction to the efforts of others, and by removing frictions, inharmonies and antagonisms, led his forces along the lines of least resistance to the goal of greatest efficiency. * * * * *

It is the good fortune of few times and few sections of country to produce such a man, and, once arrived, he can never be lost because his works remain behind him."—Memphis, Tennessee, *Commercial Appeal*, November 26, 1913.

The family of Finlay (the Scottish way of spelling) is descended from Findlay Mor, who migrated to the Lowlands in the sixteenth century. They are of the clan Farquharson, many of whom went over into Ireland.

Michael Finley, the first of the name in America, came with his family in 1734, from County Armagh, Ireland, to Philadelphia. It is probable that quite a number of Ulster Scots came at the same time. His brother Archibald was with him. Samuel, his son, became a distinguished Divine. His monument is in the cemetery at Princeton, and bears the following inscription, copied from the historical collections of New Jersey:

PRINCETON MONUMENT IN GRAVEYARD.

Memorial sacrum reverendi Samuelis Finley, S. T. D. collegii Neo-Cæsariensis praesidis, Armachæ in Hibernia natus, A. D.,

1715. In Americam migravit, anno 1734. Sacris ordinibus iniatus est anno 1743, apud Novrum Brunsvicum Neo-Cæsariensium. Ecclesiæ Nottinghami Pennsylvaniensium, munus pastorale suscepit. 14 Kal Jul. 1774; ibique, academix celeberrimæ diu prae-fuit. Designatus praeses collegii Neo-Cæsariensis officium inivit id. Jul. 1761. Tandem dilectus, veneratus, omnibus fiendus, morti accubuit Philadelphiæ, 15 kal. Sextilis, A. D. 1766. Artibus literisque excultus prae cæteris præcipue innitui rerum divinarum scientia. Studio divinæ gloriæ flagrans, summis opibus ad veram religionem promovendam, et in concionibus, et in sermone familiari operam semper navabat. Patientia, modestia, mansuetudo miranda animo moribusque enituerunt. Oh charitatem, observantiani, vigilantiam, erga juvenes fidei suae mandatos fuit insignissimus; moribus ingenuas, pietate sincera vixit omnibus dilectus moriens triumphavit.

The Finleys of New Jersey gave many soldiers to the army during the Revolutionary War, among them Corporal James Finley and Corporal John Finley, both of whom were wounded on March 21, 1778. William Finley was a Lieutenant. The Finleys removed to Maryland, where Michael Lewis Finley was born. He married Anne Griffith, whose mother was a Ridgely of that State. Their only son, Lewis Augustus, was born in Baltimore in 1815, and was taken while young by his parents to Louisiana. He was educated and lived in New Orleans, where he was well known and esteemed in banking and social circles. He married Lydia Rebecca, daughter of Leonard Matthews and Jane (Levering) Matthews, both of whom were of old Maryland families, who had removed to Louisiana. As stated above, William Wilson Finley was one of their sons.

The Leverings were a Huguenot family, who fled to Holland or Germany. There Rosier Levering married Elizabeth Van de Wulle, and came to America bringing two sons, Wygard and Gerhard. Jean Levering was descended from Wygard, and her mother or grandmother was the daughter of William Wilson, the senior in the largest shipping company of Baltimore.

As shown in the references made to the forebears of Mr. Finley, they were of an old and distinguished family, and were ever ready to respond to their country's call when she needed men to uphold her rights and defend her homes. It is wise and instructive to collect and study the salient points in the career of a man who has stood strong for the manly things of life and who has shed new lustre on family and nation. Such an account affords a healthy stimulus to the ambition of the youth of our land, that they may learn that success such as that crowning the work of William Wilson Finley is to be attained only by right living and earnest endeavor toward the goal in view; together with faith in the country and in its high ideals.

SAMUEL LEE DAVIS

SAMUEL LEE DAVIS of High Point, North Carolina, is the son of Daugan Oslow Davis and his wife, Lucinda Hill. For many years his people have engaged in agricultural pursuits, wresting from the soil their daily bread, enjoying the charms of nature and living the "life simple" as only the farmer can.

In ante bellum days the South was primarily an agricultural country, the great majority of its better class of people possessing large estates and raising enormous crops, especially of cotton. In Virginia and the Carolinas many planters also raised large fields of tobacco. Since the Civil War this section of the country has grown into more of a manufacturing center and large factories have arisen furnished with up-to-date machinery for the manipulating and manufacturing of cotton and other local products.

Oslow Davis was a farmer of Randolph County, North Carolina, and there, near Skein Mill, was born his son, Samuel Lee, May 24, 1868.

Despite the trying times, Samuel received all the educational advantages possible after attending school at the Oak Ridge Institute. He entered the University of North Carolina, in the class of 1892.

Not inheriting a taste for agriculture, and using his acquirements to the best advantage, Mr. Davis taught school at Ingram, Virginia, from 1893 to 1894, and at Oak Ridge Institute from 1895 to 1896. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a furniture house and was on the road for two years.

At present, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Chair Company of High Point, North Carolina, he is rendering competent service and, believing that ignorance is the greatest drawback to any business, he is endeavoring to bring the best and most intelligent talent to safeguard the interests of the institutions with which he is connected. Mr. Davis is a director of the Bank of Commerce of High Point.

The mother of Mr. Davis is descended from Cyrus Hill of Scotland, who married a Miss Stearage there, and brought her to this country. His grandmother on his mother's side was a Miss Peacock, descended from a family whose name was early associated with the colonies as shown by the various State Records.



Yours Truly
S. L. Davis-



In O'Hart's "Modern Irish Gentry," is record of one Don Jorge Peacock, Cadet, from Ireland, who served in the Spanish War, in 1768. Previous to that, among the surnames of the "Adventurers for Lands in Ireland," between the years 1642 and 1646, is found the name Peacock, which shows that the family was originally English, and some member more venturesome than the rest, took up land in Ireland.

Mr. Davis' grandfather, Greenberry Davis, married a Miss Spurgeon. Of this marriage there were five children; two girls and three boys: Dagan Oslow, Norman and Wesley. Of these boys, Dagan Oslow was Mr. Davis' father, Norman is still living, and Wesley, a valiant soldier, was killed in the Civil War.

Of the marriage of Dagan Oslow Davis and Lucinda Hill, besides Samuel Lee, there were James C., Sarah, Harvey L., Mary, Gertrude, Jessie, and Hurley. Dagan died October 24, 1877.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat, a member of the City Council and a trustee of the City Schools. He is also a Shriner of the Masonic Order, a Modern Woodman of the World, Travelers' Protective Association, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

His religious convictions are with the Methodists, and if not an ardent member, he is at least a consistent supporter of that congregation.

In December, 1899, Mr. Davis married Miss Claudia H. Halliday, of Marion, South Carolina, daughter of Joseph Halliday. They have one child, a son, Samuel Davis, Jr., who is now fourteen years old and attending the school in his native town.

Mrs. Davis is most probably descended from either Thomas or Samuel Halliday, the former of whom was serving in the Edenton Court, on a jury in 1728. The latter was in possession of two hundred acres which had been granted by his late Excellency Governor Johnston to a certain Jacob Crosby on November 22, 1783. Samuel lived in Dobbs County, North Carolina.

The "s" in Davis means "son of," this name having been contracted from Davieson. Davie is the diminutive for David which comes from the Hebrew and signifies "beloved." The family was represented in Scotland by Mac Dabhaighe, anglicized Davie and modernized Davies and Davis.

The Davis family in Galway County, Ireland, of Fahy. Longhrea, shows the following: William Davis of Aughrim, died 1721; son Geoffrey Davis died 1757; son Robert Davis born 1737, died 1813; son John Davis of Fahy, who married Jasper Kelly of the Kelly family of Turrick, Castle Park, near Mr. Talbot. The patrimony of the Mac David Mor family lay about Glas-carrig, County Stafford, and is now known as the Macnamores. Redmond Mac David Mor was the chief of this sept in 1611, and the descendants in the last two centuries, particularly those who emigrated to America, became Davis instead of Mac David.

"The Davies of Gwysany (Mold, Flintshire, England) have ranked for centuries among the first families of North Wales. They derived an unbroken descent from the famed Cymric Efell, Lord of Eylwys Eyle, who lived A. D. 1200, son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys Fadoc, sixth in descent from and heir of Merwyn, King of Powys, third son of Rodic Maur."

"The family was first known as Davies in 1581 when Robert ap David of Gwysany assumed it, and obtained from the heralds of England confirmation of the family arms and grant of crest and motto as they now appear."

"Gwysany, which had been the seat of the family from the earliest known period, stands upon high ground nearly six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles from the town of Mold, which was anciently called by the Romans 'Mons Albus,' and by the Britons 'Yr Wydd grug,' meaning a lofty and conspicuous hill."

The English seat of the Davis family is in Kent. One early ancestor, for the families were numerous along the Plymouth coast, came from Roxbury in 1642, to New England, and the old Davis homestead is well worth visiting, containing, as it does, solid mahogany hand carved staircases, imported from England, and spacious kitchen fireplaces seven and a half feet high.

George Davis of Boston left there, in 1644 and went to North Carolina. In his will he provided for sons, Benjamin and Joseph, and five daughters.

It is thought that Mr. Davis' grandfather, Greenberry Davis, came direct from Ireland, but the names, Davis and Ouslow as well as that of Hill occur throughout the Colonial records of Mr. Davis' native State, showing that these families have been located there for many years.

In Virginia, in the year 1755, among the freeholders in Fairfax County were the following: David Davis, Edward Davis, Thomas Davis, Isaac Davis and Joseph Davis.

Judging from all accounts, genealogical and historical, the members of the Davis family have always been the first to rally to the standard, and the last to leave, whether vanquished or victorious.

Colonel Jesse Davis, prominent in the early days, is a worthy example of the strong, energetic intelligent farmer. His decision of character and high moral courage distinguished him among his fellow men in the community where he lived. The chief means of transporting market produce, in those days was by means of the flat-boats plying up and down the rivers. The Colonel's self-reliance and perseverance are well illustrated by an incident which occurred during his years of farming. He started with a load of produce up the Kanawha River, hoping to exchange it to advantage at the Virginia salt works. Finding the market

already overcrowded he pushed his craft up into the rich grazing region of the White River where he knew salt would be in demand. Receiving in exchange a boatload of valuable cattle, he sailed down to New Orleans, realized a goodly sum of money and returned home having been gone a year and a half.

One son of the Davy family of Sandford in 1500 was Major of Exeter three times. He was noted for his charity and a monument has been erected to his memory in the church of St. Mary Arches, Exeter.

JESSE FRANKLIN HAYDEN

JESSE FRANKLIN HAYDEN of High Point, North Carolina, comes of worthy ancestors. Other branches of this family in America and in the old countries spell the name variously Haden, Heyden, Haydn. In Mr. Hayden's particular line the name has been spelled Haden until recent years, the form Hayden not having been adopted until about 1890. Hay or Haw, the hedge or enclosure, and don or donne, the hill, taken together form Haydon, the hedge, or enclosure, at the slope of the hill. This is found to be the origin of the name. Others of a similar derivation are Hayward, the keeper of the enclosure, and Haycroft, who resides within the enclosure.

There is record of one Richard de Hayden, County York, as early as 1273. There were nobles named Hay, possessing lands in Normandy and one of the followers of William the Conqueror was Le Sieur de la Hay.

The whole world knows of the Austrian Franz Joseph Haydn of 1732-1809, whose music will live through all ages; all have heard of Benjamin Robert Hayden of 1786-1846, the English painter and writer; and who is unfamiliar with the name of Ferdinand Vandever Hayden of Massachusetts, the celebrated geologist. In every age there have been Haydens of fame and distinction.

There were Haydens who, generations ago, came from England to the New England colony, and there were others of the name who settled farther down the Atlantic Coast, some of them having been recorded previously to 1650. Those in New England have kept records carefully, and have held in their possession the same lands through all the changes of years. In the Southern States family data has not been so carefully treasured, and of the records kept many have been destroyed, so that missing links are the result.

The direct ancestors of Jesse Franklin Hayden settled in either Virginia or New Jersey. There is some uncertainty regarding the location of their first home in America and the exact time of their emigration, and the personal names of the first comers are not known.

Authentic information begins with one William Haden who came to North Carolina previous to the Revolutionary War. He established a home and owned extensive lands along the South Yadkin River, north of Salisbury, North Carolina. He also



Yours truly
J. F. Maydon



operated a mill on Swan Creek, which after his death passed into the possession of his son, Douglas. He died at an old age in 1790 and was survived by his wife, Unity (or Eunice); a son, Douglas Haden; and daughters, Geny (or Jenny), who in 1783 married Joseph Haden and had children: Ritta, Joseph, Judith Hughes and Ann Wyatt; Elizabeth, who in 1804 married Charles Burrows; Mollie, who in 1790 married John Marshall and had children; Benjamin, Daniel and Ruth; Sallie, who married Mr. Merrell and had a son, Timothy.

Douglas Haden in 1780 obtained by grant an extensive tract of land on the north side of South Yadkin River and lying on both sides of the main Yadkin River. He died in 1801 leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and sons: Billy Douglas and Jesse.

Jesse Haden in 1798 received half of the above tract and in 1801 bought four hundred acres of his mother's land. In 1797 he married Rosanna, daughter of John and Agnes Sloan who lived at Trading Ford. Jesse received from John Sloan a large tract of land lying along Potts Creek out of a tract which Mr. Sloan had received by grant from the Earl of Granville. It was on this tract that Jesse established his home, erecting a mill and followed the occupation of farming and milling. A portion of the tract is still known as the "Haden Mill Place" and is in possession of the family. Jesse Haden (1776-1836) and his wife, Rosanna Sloan (1778-1831), had five daughters and one son: Elizabeth, 1798-1853, who married William Pinkstone, 1836-1841; Nancy, 1799-1860, who married in 1816 Colonel John P. Hodgins, 1794-1825, and later married Ira Fitzgerald, 1803-1847; Jane, 1801-1840, who married Colonel Casper Smith, (1795-1840); Rosanna, 1824, who married Meshack Pinkstone; Lucinda, who married Charles T. Lippard; and Franklin W. Haden, (1811-1856), who married Arena Miller, (1816-1872), in 1835 and continued his residence at the homestead of his father, following the same calling—that of farming and milling. His wife was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Griswold) Miller. Shortly after the marriage her parents moved to Petersburg, Indiana. The children of Franklin and Arena, born at the old homestead, were: five sons, J. Hamilton, (1837-1868); Albert L., (1847-1892); Charles A., (1840-1897); Jesse Thomas, (1838-1892), who married Mandy Fowler of Indiana; Burgess F. Hayden, who married Mary Levina Cauble; and one daughter, Ellen, who married C. G. Harris.

The eldest son, Burgess Franklin Hayden, born in 1836, was a farmer and miller and resided a short distance from the homestead. He was educated at Trinity College, North Carolina, and at Bryant and Strattons Business College, Philadelphia. During the Civil War, desirous of being of service to his State in her hour of need, he went to the Charleston Navy Yards and served

in the capacity of shipbuilder. In 1860 he married Mary Levina, 1837-1916, daughter of Peter and Polly Cauble (sometimes spelled Coble). The Caubles were of Rowan County and were descended from immigrants of Southwestern Germany. In this county were many who came from the Palatinate, and from Hesse Cassel, along the upper and middle Rhine. History speaks of them as a people of sterling qualities and valuable to any community.

To Burgess F. Hayden and Levina, his wife, were born four children: two daughters and two sons, Manco, who died in early childhood; Laura, who married Reverend William H. Townsend; Ada, who married Doctor Isaac H. Lutterloh; and Jesse F. Hayden of this sketch. Burgess F. died in 1906.

Jesse F. Hayden was born near Linwood, North Carolina, February 14, 1875. After a childhood spent on the farm he was, when of suitable age, sent to Tyro Academy, Lexington Seminary and Thompson School, all in North Carolina. Following this preliminary schooling with a college course, he graduated in 1896 from Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.

Two years after leaving college he embarked on a business career, which has met with steadily increasing success. Very much credit is due Mr. Hayden, for, although handicapped by the lack of capital at the start, he has built up a business which is a testimonial of his industry and good judgment. Without money he established an Independent Telephone Exchange at Thomasville, North Carolina. By securing a franchise and selling stock he gathered funds sufficient for the purchase of building material, and most of the work of erecting and running the plant was done by himself. Taking payment in stock, he, in this way, secured a two-third interest in the company. This company, now in its nineteenth year, operates five hundred and fifty telephone stations and has in addition a successful long distance business.

In less than two years the plant in Thomasville was so firmly established and thriving so well that Mr. Hayden sought other opportunities for venture. Following his method of applying his earnings as payment of his investments, he, again without money but by giving his note, bought a half interest in a small telephone exchange being operated in High Point, North Carolina. At that time the company had only sixty telephones, but had attained great prosperity. In 1905 it was incorporated as the North State Telephone Company. From sixty telephones the business has grown until now the company operates sixteen hundred and fifty stations besides long-distance toll lines which run into Greensboro, Winston-Salem and numerous other points. Needless to say Mr. Hayden's note was soon paid. The figures show this company to have grown wonderfully in the few years since its incorporation.

Mr. Hayden has further invested in the Lexington Telephone

Company, and in the Randleman Telephone Company. These enterprises also are meeting with success, and by the four companies three thousand telephone stations are now operated. These companies are independent and have no connection with the lines of the Bell Telephone Company. They connect, however, with those of the Postal Telegraph Company and have extensive toll connections with other independent lines.

The success of these companies is attributed by Mr. Hayden to popular rates, courteousness and, in general, to the high grade of efficiency in their service. His opinions on the telephone differ materially from those of many others in that field of operation and his success goes far to prove that his views have the right trend. He says that under his methods telephone users especially have been benefited.

In each of the aforementioned companies and in one other, Mr. Hayden holds official positions of importance. He is President of the Randleman Telephone Company; President of the Salisbury Independent Telephone Company; Secretary and Treasurer of the Thomasville Company, and Manager of the North State and the Lexington Telephone Companies.

Mr. Hayden has been keenly alive to the needs of the telephone service and his brain is ever busy with schemes for its improvement. Developing some latent inventive faculty he has perfected an improved automatic cord circuit for manual telephone switchboards. In addition to the usual automatic features which recently have been applied to manual switchboards, his design includes a simple and practical automatic "Busy Signal." The use of this device will materially simplify the work of the operator. It has been assigned to the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company of Chicago and is expected to be put to practical use in the near future.

Mr. Hayden has attempted to prove the complete success of an independent telephone system and up to the present time his efforts have been amply rewarded.

As an American citizen Mr. Hayden exercises his right to full and free opinions on all governmental questions and adds the weight of his influence according to his convictions by voting for the Democratic party.

Further than that, he is not a politician; he has not held political offices, nor has he had desire to do so. Neither has he cared to affiliate with clubs or societies of any kind. He is a member of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On March 12, 1902, he was married at Thomasville to Miss Velva Green. She was born on June 17, 1885, at Thomasville, and is the daughter of John Alpheus and Almeda (Hoover) Green. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are the proud parents of four children: Nellie Lee, Elizabeth Mae, Velva, and Margaret.

JAMES ALEXANDER CARROLL

THE branch of the Carroll family to which James Alexander Carroll of Gaffney, Cherokee County, South Carolina, belongs, was in Halifax County, Virginia, where they did good service during the Revolution, in which war William Carroll, his grandfather made a good record for himself.

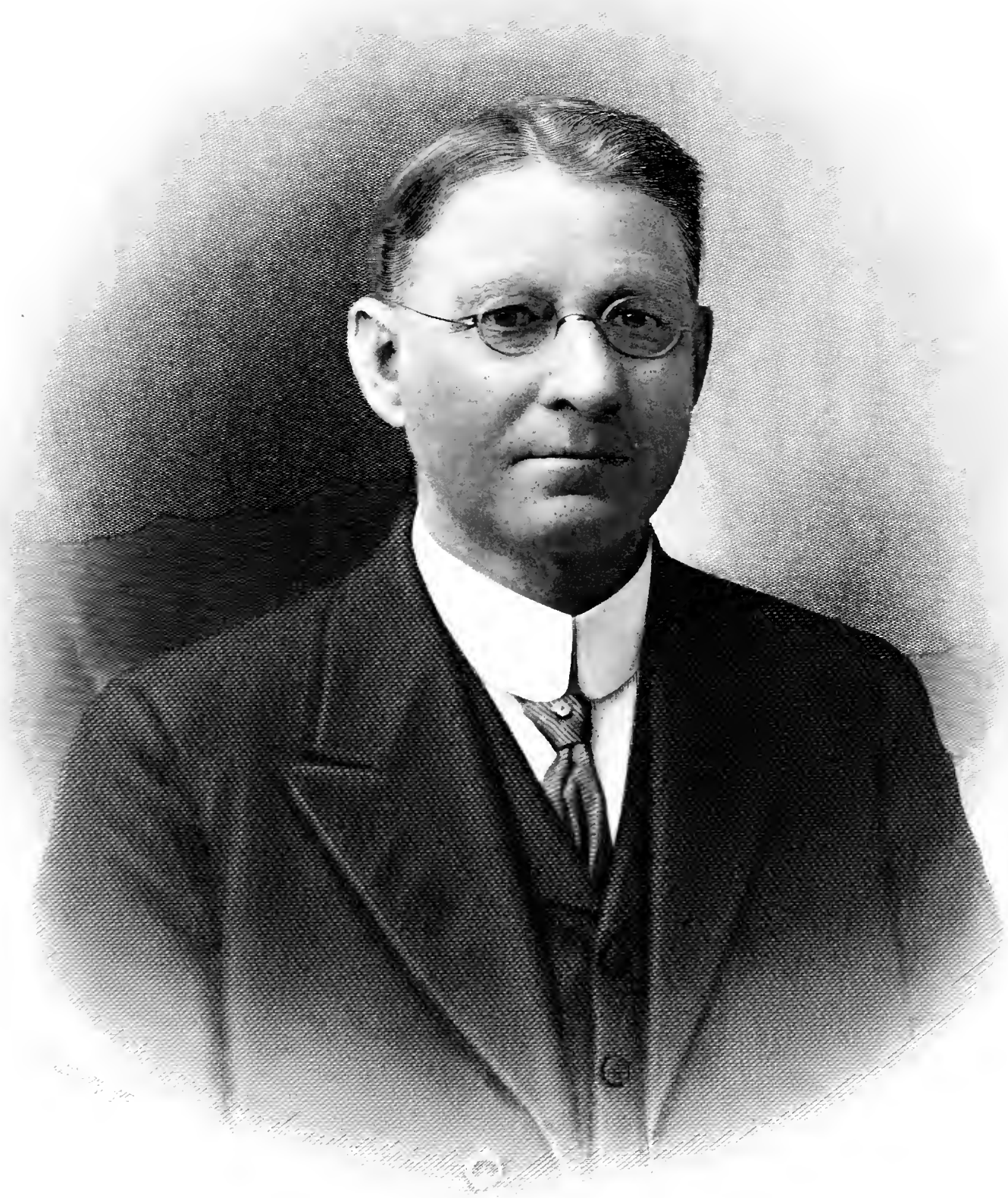
At a later date Thomas, his son, with his wife, Lucinda Hullender, settled in York County, South Carolina, where James Alexander was born in 1852. He lost both his parents during his childhood, his father having been killed in battle near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864, and he was early confronted with the fact that his living and his future depended upon his own exertions. Cheerfully, he quit the country school which he had attended and at the age of sixteen became a storekeeper's clerk. Three years later when but nineteen he established a business for himself. In 1872, he married Mary C. Humphreys, of Gaffney, a daughter of Caroline and Thompson Humphreys.

Two daughters were born to them. One of these, Minnie Augustus, married George G. Byers, and they now have two children. The other daughter, Virginia, married Doctor A. C. Cree, and to them have been born four children.

James Alexander Carroll is now (1916) sixty-four years of age. These years have been spent in doing things, and he seems not to have grown weary in the management of his various enterprises. His mental grasp of financial affairs has ever been keen and he holds the reins of many successful ventures.

He is Vice-President of the First National Bank, President of the Carroll Grocery Company, President of Limestone Cotton Mills, President of the J. A. Carroll Cotton Company, Director of five other cotton mills, Treasurer in the Limestone Lime Company and senior member of the firm of Carroll and Byers Company, President Limestone Land Company, Treasurer and trustee of Limestone College (female college, Gaffney, South Carolina), trustee of Furman University (male college, Greenville, South Carolina), to both of these colleges he has given large sums of money.

For forty years he has been steadily engaged in mercantile business particularly in developing cotton interests, besides assuming the direction of other weighty affairs. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served his party as Mayor of Gaffney,



James Truly
Jas. A. Parrall



besides having been an Alderman for a long term of years. He is identified with the Order of Masons, and holds the office of Deacon in the Providence Baptist Church.

Surely his life has been a full one. He has proven himself a true Carroll by his success and he stands linked by a great invisible chain to others of his kind, who are the Makers of America in this era.

It is interesting to turn back a few centuries and glance at the lines of those who first bore the name.

In Ireland there has always been "class" and a great love of family. Many of them have been possessed of good brains and kindly heart. There exist to-day wonderful chronicles in the Irish language, many of them written in verse. We should say poetry, for the Irish have possessed the soul of poetry. The lineage of their patrician families is clear and authentic, but as with all ancient lore there is much of fable intermingled.

One of the most reliable genealogists of modern times says that the house of O'Carroll was firmly established in the third century, coming from Kean or Cian, son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster. Kean was called a Prince of Ely. The name O'Carroll came from Clabhat and down the years it has had many variations such as, O'Cearbhaill (Cearball), Karwell, Gervill, Kerle, Kerlie, McCarloe, McCarlie, McKerrell and others. The original name meant slaughter.

Keating in his stories about Ireland goes far afield in his claims for heritage. He allows 4052 years between the first Adam and Christ, and in his family tracings takes the Carrolls with assurance back to the days of Noah.

As a clan of lords and princes, the Carrolls were distinguished and from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century, they were especially dominating, mingling and intermarrying with noble families all over the British Isles. The territory of Ely was situated at what is now the Barony of Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, with the Barony of Clonlisk, and a part of Ballybrit in King's County, extending to the Sheve Bloom mountains bordering Queens County.

Coming after King Olioll Olum and the son of Kean, Prince of Ely, we are told of a long line of princes, with stories of their deeds—some very good, and some rather cloudy. King Olioll Olum, was, on the whole, quite to be admired for achievements great and generous, though a missing ear and teeth as black as ink were the consequences of some early misdeed.

Daniel Carroll founded the Abbey of Newry in the year 1148, and also Cnocksingan Abbey in 1182. He is spoken of as "a pious prince with a glorious character."

Another prince of the line founded the Convent of Roscrea for the Franciscans, in the year 1490.

Another Daniel is said to have had thirty sons whom he formed into a troop of horses with full accouterments for war, and presented the sons and the outfit to the Earl of Ormond for the service of Charles the First. Daniel believed in preparedness.

The Maryland Carrolls are descended from Daniel O'Carroll of Litterluna, Ireland. Through all the vicissitudes of the Reformation period, and the upheaval of later days, these Carrolls were loyal in their adhesion to the faith of their forefathers, and their descendants are still fervent Catholics.

Charles O'Carroll, Daniel's son, was born in Litterluna, and emigrated to Maryland, U. S. A., in the year 1688. He was a learned man and a lawyer of Middle Temple of London, and possessed great wealth. It is said that he was a favorite of the English King, from whom he obtained large grants of land, besides which he purchased extensively until he possessed more than 60,000 acres. This land he divided into estates of differing extent, to each of which he gave a name, suggestive of the land of his birth. Litterluna, after his own birthplace, Clenenalra, Doughregan, and others, recalled to him, traditions and memories.

Doughregan Manor was an estate of 10,000 acres, and is still in the possession of the present head of the family. The Manor house is one of the finest of the old colonial mansions, with wings extending three hundred feet.

Among those in this family of special note, Charles Carroll, known as the Barrister, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, otherwise designated as "The Signer" and John Carroll, the great Archbishop of Baltimore, the first Catholic See in the United States.

Charles Carroll the lawyer was born in Annapolis in 1723. To obtain the education suited to their station in life, the Carrolls were sent to Europe, to Lisbon, Portugal, to Eton, and the University of Cambridge, and the Middle Temple in London. He was the embodiment of the wisdom and judicial knowledge in the Colonies. The Declaration of Rights and the first Constitution of Maryland were from his pen. He was of the famous "Council of Safety," and member of the first Senate of Maryland. His mansion in Annapolis is still standing and is now the House of Studies of the Redemptorist Order of the Catholic Church.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the immortal band of those who proclaimed the independence of the States, was born in 1737. Educated abroad at the famous colleges of Europe ending with his course at Middle Temple, without which no Englishman is fully equipped for bar or bench, he came back to the land of his adoption, ready to throw himself into the struggle for right and justice. He was one of the Committee sent to Canada to solicit the sympathy and co-operation of the Canadians in the struggles of the States. Unfortunately, the memory of the treatment received in New England by their co-religionists made them

deaf to any such overtures. Representing Maryland in the Congress, Carroll was upon the board of war and when he signed the Declaration of Independence, that no doubt of his identity might arise he wrote both name and address: "Charles Carroll of Carrollton." He was the last survivor of the band living to see the nation he had helped to make take its place full grown and powerful among the other nations of the earth. He died in 1832, and was buried in his private chapel on his own place. In the later years of his life, he took great pleasure in the success of a college for the education of priests, near his home, having given two hundred fifty-three acres of land and a large sum of money towards its establishment.

The Reverend John Carroll was born in 1735. He was educated for the priesthood at the College of St. Omer, in France and Liege in Belgium. He spent a while tutoring, later residing with the Earl of Arundel. The persecution in Maryland, by those who had first profited by the religious freedom established by the Catholic Lord Baltimore, upon political changes which brought the Anglican element in power, became persecutors of the earlier colonists and the troubles brought about in Maryland were only halted by the rumblings of war with the Mother Country. Mr. Carroll returned and took his position with his people. His claim to leadership was recognized and he was one of the committee sent to Canada to endeavor to enlist the Canadians in the Revolution. With all his heart and soul he set about his duties as a priest. The old landmarks all over Maryland could tell tales of his journeyings and labors.

Immediately after the close of the war, he was made Vicar General of the Catholic Church in the United States. In 1790, he was created Bishop and the See of Baltimore established, and in 1803, he became Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate in the United States. He founded Georgetown College—and laid the cornerstone of the Cathedral in Baltimore. Continuing his work for God and country, he lived to the age of 80 years and died in 1815.

The earliest mention of the name in connection with Virginia is that of John Carroll, who was one of the Charter members of the Virginia Company of London, under the second Charter of 1609. "Adventurers" they were called, not in the modern acceptance of the meaning of the word, but individuals both men and women who were putting their means into a venture, more or less uncertain in its outcome, but from which they had reason to expect great results. Of course to own stock in such an enterprise argued the possession of considerable wealth. The Company was composed of the nobility and rich merchants of London, as also the corporations of the liveried companies.

Some members of the Virginia Company visited Virginia to

view the land, some came to remain and make new homes while exploiting the country. Many only sent their younger sons.

These earlier colonists were of the oldest families and the best blood of Great Britain, and so well did they lay the foundations of government in the new land, that the position now occupied by the United States among the nations of the world is due to them. It behooves their posterity, in whose veins their blood still flows, to continue to follow their lead.

This patronymic was spelled variously, at least in England, though it is possible that it is of the same lineage as Carroll of Ireland. In the County of Essex in England, we find Sir Edward, Sir Thomas and Sir John Carrell. In London Richard Caryll, son of John Caryll, of Warnham, County Sussex, was Sergeant at Law to King Henry VIII. The London visitation of 1633 gives Richard, John, Blase and Charles, Ellen Burnell and Elizabeth Caryll. In another visitation in 1635, the name is also written Carrell and records the marriage of Alice, the daughter of Blase, above mentioned, to Francis West, Esquire, of London, gentleman, and as he or his son Francis was also of the Virginia Company, it would seem that John the brother of Alice was identical with the first named John *Caril* of the Virginia Company of 1609.

Another relative of these Carrells was the Baron Morley, another of the adventurers, and still another Sir Nicholas Lupton.

Among the soldiers of the Revolution were Luke Carrol of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, Bartholomew, Samuel, Thomas, Samuel, Batt, Benjamin, Barker, Edward, George, James, John of the Sixth Virginia as was also William, who was the grandfather of James Alexander Carroll.

The presumption is that the Carils, Carylls or Carrells of Sussex, Essex and London are descendants of the Ely family of O'Carrolls of Ireland.





Yours Truly
D. B. Adams

BLAKE BRADDEY ADAMS

THE name of Adams may be found in American records through Revolutionary and Colonial days and as far back as 1645. It is a fine old English name and transplanted to the soil of the new world has borne fruit an hundred-fold. Two men bearing it have attained to the highest office within the gift of the American people. John Adams and John Quincy Adams, father and son, stand like sentinels between the old world and the new, occupying the very crest of eminence, and have builded for themselves a record that will endure so long as the annals of this great nation shall find a place in history. With giant intellectual attainments and nobility of character they honored the country that honored them, and they have left a noble inheritance for their descendants. The name stands for distinction of birth; and probity, uprightness and intellectuality seem to have been linked with it, wherever found.

Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, was a distinguished diplomat, and his two sons, John Quincy and Charles Francis both attained prominence, one as a legislator, the other as a politician, lawyer and writer. By inheritance they gained position, wealth, brains, and through exertion they widened their influence and stood shoulder to shoulder with their foremost contemporaries. Circumstance and blood were ruling factors in their development.

Blake Braddy Adams of Four Oaks, North Carolina, traces his lineage through the Virginia branch; his people having come from Virginia, settling first in Wake County and later removing to Johnston County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, John Adams, settled in Chowan County. His grandfather was Sidney Adams, and his parents were William Gaston and Sabra Ann (Parker) Adams. They were well regarded in their community, living upright lives of pious integrity. Unfortunately, their immediate progenitors were careless about the preserving of family history, and much data of great interest has been lost.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," says: "As we grow older we think more and more of old persons and of old things and places. As to old persons, it seemed as if we never knew how much they had to tell until we are old ourselves and they have gone twenty or thirty years—Among the lesser regrets that mingle with graver sorrow, for the friends of an earlier generation we have lost, are our omissions to

ask them so many questions they could have answered so easily and would have been pleased to have been asked." The truth of this statement is especially recognized by historians and genealogists, and is pertinent to the case under consideration.

In the Virginia branch is found Ebenezer Adams of Saint Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia. This gentleman came to Virginia before 1714 and received a grant of three thousand nine hundred eighty-three acres of land in New Kent and Henrico Counties. He was a member of the Established Church and is on record as a vestryman for Saint Peter's the 13th of June, 1735. He married about 1718, Tabitha, daughter of Thomas Bowler, Esquire, of Rappahannock County, member of the Council. The last will and testament of Richard Cocke of Bremo, Henrico County, was presented in court October 1720, by Ebenezer Adams, John Bolling and William Randolph, securities. The children of Ebenezer Adams were: Richard, Bowling, William, Richard (the second of the name), Tabitha and Thomas.

Colonel Richard Adams was born in New Kent County, May 12, 1726. He died in Richmond, Virginia, August 2, 1800. One of many estimable men born and reared on Virginia soil, he was a man of good mind and noble heart, a breadth of culture gained by the perusal of the ancient classics, and a political sagacity that marked him a true statesman. He well served his day and country, and patriotism was ever his watchword. From 1752 to 1775 he sat in the House of Burgesses, representing New Kent and Henrico Counties, from 1776 to 1778 he was a conspicuous member of the "House of Delegates," and he served his State in the Senate from 1779 to 1782. Virginia was proud of her offspring and delighted to do him honor. At his death he was the largest property owner in Richmond, Virginia, and considered one of the most enterprising, public spirited and influential men in the city. His handsome home on Church Hill is now known as the Convent of Monte Maria. Colonel Richard Adams was an ardent patriot throughout the Revolutionary War, and gave aid to the cause of liberty to the extent of his ability. Adams street was so named in his honor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Leroy and Mary Ann Griffin of Richmond County, Virginia, a sister of Judge Cyrus Griffin of Williamsburg. He lies buried by the side of his wife in the Richmond County cemetery, and his descendants have migrated to many States of the Union.

Thomas Adams, a brother of Colonel Richard Adams, was born in New Kent County, Virginia, about 1730. His will is dated October 12, 1784. In the year of 1788 he was a clerk of Henrico County and a vestryman of Henrico Parish from 1757 to 1764; he also served as church warden. In 1762 he sailed for England to look after property interests of himself and family, and in 1763 his family sent him papers giving him power of attor-

ney to transact all business matters for them in New Kingston, in England. It is interesting to note that he used a seal which seems to be identical with the arms ascribed by authorities on Coat Armour to the Adams of London. A pedigree of eleven generations of this family is in the Visitation of Shropshire for 1623.

Continuing the history of the Virginia branch of the family, it is recorded that Abnegro Adams of Fairfax County, Virginia, was born in 1721 and died in 1809. He was a successful planter and had three sons. The father of Abnegro was Francis of Charles County, Maryland, who was born about 1690, and lived on a plantation in Maryland called "Troopers Rendezvous." In his will dated May 26, 1766, he mentions six children, all sons: Josias, George, Ignatius, Abnegro, Samuel and Francis.

Josias Peak Adams, son of Abnegro, born in 1748, lived in Loudon County, Virginia. He had great business ability, was a successful merchant and owned a vast landed estate. His son Francis was a merchant and a vestryman in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1815, and had served in the war of 1812.

On the Virginia records we find this curious and interesting history: "A true and Perfect list of all ye names of ye inhabitants in ye Parish of Christ Church with an exact account of all ye lands with Servants and Negroes within ye said Parish. Taken this 22nd December 1679." Then follows among other names that of John Adams who has one hundred ninety-two acres of land, three white servants and sixty-three negroes. Then again among abstracts of wills for Chowan County, North Carolina, in 1745 is this: "Peter Adams, Brother, John Adams and his child, sister Mary Mounie of Crediton in Devonshire, Great Britain, wife Sarah, son John, brother John Wrentham and John Lewis etc., Test Wm. Luton, Wm. Lewis." The name is repeated many times on lists of Abstracts of Wills in North Carolina, and on the list of the Revolutionary soldiers in the "Old North State." Among a number of Englishmen banished to America for participation in the Monmouth rebellion is John Adams. Another John Adams was born in France, of English parents. Fired with a spirit of adventure he came with Lafayette's soldiers to America while a boy of some sixteen years of age. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and when Lafayette's men were returning to France he hid himself in a flour barrel in Philadelphia, as he was desirous of making his home in a land of liberty. He thus escaped detection, and hiring himself to a captain of a whaling vessel he roved the seas for two years. After this he served an apprenticeship to a cabinetmaker for seven years. It being rumored that the French were going to search the city, John left Philadelphia and proceeded southward and settled on or near the head of the Yodkin River in North Carolina. Here he mar-

ried Esther Hawkins. Thus we see them along the line—men of resources and courage, men of intellect, soldiers and Christian gentlemen.

Blake Braddy Adams was born near Duke, Harnett County, North Carolina, October 22, 1862. He is a steward in the Methodist Church and has for twenty-five years been a superintendent in its Sunday School.

While devoted to the cause of religion and active in Church work he is broad-minded and tolerant of the opinions of others. He believes that by increasing the usefulness of the Church and developing the industrial life of the community, the individual standard will be raised; this resulting in a better administration of public affairs, a greater observance of the laws, and the general uplift of the nation, for no country is greater than its people.

After receiving his preliminary education at Little Rivers Academy he taught in the public school in his county. Like so many Southern boys he found his father's means greatly reduced, and the proceeds from his teaching were used to defray his expenses at Trinity College, which institution he later attended. This small money obtained when only fifteen years of age meant much more to the boy than the many thousands he has since acquired, and Mr. Adams points with pardonable pride to this period of his life.

As a clerk in a mercantile firm he began his real business career. He has climbed the ladder step by step, and broadened his business until the old house in which he started as a mere clerk is now the "Adams Company," doing a large and increasing business. Success seems to claim him as her own; his business has multiplied until he now finds himself a planter, a cotton dealer with a ginning system, cotton manufacturer and merchant. He is also a Director of the Jefferson Standard Insurance Company, Greensboro, North Carolina, President of the Bank of Four Oaks, President of the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company of Smithfield, Director in the Selma Cotton Mill, the Lizzie Cotton Mill, and the Ethel Cotton Mill of Selma, North Carolina. He is Director of the State Hospital in Raleigh, North Carolina, a Trustee of Louisburg College, Louisburg, North Carolina, and Carolina College, Maxton, North Carolina, and of the Methodist Orphanage in Raleigh, North Carolina. He has proved himself a capable man indeed. Busy with the affairs of life, he has yet found time for reading; history, current events and religious literature claiming his preference. The societies also have a share in his busy life, for Mr. Adams is an Odd Fellow and a non-resident member of the Raleigh Capital Club. He is a staunch Democrat and a believer in patronizing home institutions and industries.

The surname of Adams is formed from a personal one, the

Anglo-Saxon and French forms being Adam, and the Flemish, Adams. Many branches of the family claim royal descent and they are included in the landed gentry of Great Britain. In County Devon, June 13, 1660, one of this name, Sir Thomas Adams, was knighted. He was sheriff of the city of London and later Lord Mayor. He was imprisoned in the town for his loyalty to the King during the time of the Cromwellian protectorate and further evinced his devotion to the exiled sovereign by remitting to him, in his hour of need, ten thousand pounds, an enormous sum in those days. It was after the restoration that he was ennobled. Sir Thomas Adams of the Royal Navy, his descendant, died on the Virginia Station April 12, 1770 and the baronetcy became extinct.

The cross, the emblem of salvation, seems to be the distinguishing feature of the coats of arms of most of the families.

In Scotland the name is of great antiquity. In the reign of Robert Bruce there lived Duncan Adams, son of Alexander Adams. He had four sons who are the ancestors of all the Adams, Adamsons and Andres in Scotland. The name itself was originally Hebrew; meaning man, earthly. In Wales the form Adams is simply the genitive, son being understood—hence Adams, son of Adam.

Numerous families of this name are to be found in Normandy. This is true, particularly of Brix and Stottevast, the reason being that many of the lords bore the name of Adam and it was adopted by their vassals as a tribe or clan name.

Mr. Adams is descended through his mother from the Parkers, an old and distinguished family, and he has derived from them many admirable traits which together with his inheritance from his father's people has produced a happy combination.

The Parkers drifted into North Carolina from Virginia and are easily traced back to England, where the name is honored and has produced numerous distinguished men. Bishop Meade in writing of old families of Virginia makes mention of seven of the name of Parker. Josias was in Congress from 1789 to 1801 and there were seven Parkers representing Virginia in Congress from 1819 to 1821. Some of the family moved to Westmoreland County where the Honorable Richard Elliott Parker was born in 1783. He was a brilliant lawyer and represented the State as legislator; in 1837 he served in the Senate and was afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of appeals. He died in 1840. His brilliant son Richard served Virginia as a Representative from 1849 to 1857.

Coming nearer to the present day, the name of Francis Wayland Parker stands out conspicuously as a great educator and a man who acquired a wide prominence by introducing a method of teaching which was entirely new in this country. He was the author of numerous works on educational subjects.

The oratorio, "Hora Novissima" is the work of Horatio William Parker, an American composer of note, who was born in 1863.

Alton B. Parker of New York, who was the Democratic nominee for President of the United States in 1904, has attained a national reputation. Prominent in legal circles as well as in politics, he has been Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and has held other important offices.

The Parkers trace their descent from Reginald C. Parker who accompanied Edward the First to the Holy Land and received from him a grant of land for his services.

Mr. Adams is descended in both paternal and maternal lines from families who trace their ancestry back to "Old England." Truly a goodly land and a sturdy race from which to spring.

On June 9, 1887, Mr. B. B. Adams was married to Miss Florence Bandy, who was born May 26, 1867, in Lincolnton, North Carolina. She is the daughter of Professor James Marcus Bandy and Martha Leonard Bandy. Professor Bandy was a successful teacher, and for many years held the chair of Mathematics in Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina. Mr. Adams has seven children—four sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Jesse Blake, after a course at High School and Trinity Park, studied law at the University of Virginia, and is now practicing at Four Oaks, North Carolina. The second son, Hugh Bandy, after the course in Trinity High School, was graduated from Trinity College and is now engaged in business. Ruth Adams was graduated from the Greensboro College for Women, and married W. C. Boren, Jr., of Greensboro, North Carolina. Anne was also a graduate of the Greensboro College for Women, and married Dr. Ben. F. Royal of Morehead City, North Carolina. The three younger children, James Morrison, William Gaston, and Florence Bandy are still at home.

Mr. Adams' statement that he can do things better than write plans of ideals, is amply proved by his brilliant success in his chosen fields of endeavor.





A. E. Johnson

DUNCAN EVANDER McIVER

THE progenitor of the MacIver, or MacIvor, family of Scotland was Ivor, Son of Duncan, Lord of Lechow, who lived in the time of King Malcolm IV. The name is derived from the Norse, Ivarr. The family estates were originally Lergachonzie and Asknish, and also some lands in Cowal. Although the McIvers were numerous, for some reason they never became an independent clan, but continued as septs of the Campbells of Argyle, the Robertsons of Strowan, and the McKenzies of Seaforth. The motto of the chief of the Clan Campbell was, "Do not forget." To this the MacIvers would reply with their motto, "I will never forget." That they were sturdy and independent folk is shown by the fact that during the rising of "the '45" in Scotland, when the Campbells of Argyle espoused the cause of the reigning sovereign, the branch of the McIvers affiliated with them declined to follow, and went out in a body in favor of Prince Charles, following the standard of the MacDonnells of Keppoch. At the Battle of Culloden, by their own desire, they were drawn up in a body and occupied such a position that they would not be in opposition to the Argyle men, who wore the same badges and tartans as their own.

That branch of the MacIvers who became affiliated with the McKenzies of Seaforth was found in Wester-Ross as early as the thirteenth century. In one district of Scotland, ten hundred and seventy-two persons of this name were found in a census of 1861.

Some time between 1575 and 1585, a MacIver colony settled in Caithness. Here they lived near the Gunns, between whom and the MacIvers feuds existed for generations.

Although Scotch, Scotch-Irish and Irish emigration to America took place from the date of the first settlement of the colonies down to recent times, it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Scotch and Irish names became frequent in records, and their descendants numerous in certain sections. After the battle of Culloden many Scotch families emigrated to America. It was in 1756 that the names of M'Iver and M'Intosh first appeared among the early records of Old Cheraws, South Carolina, when one Sarah M'Iver received a grant of land on Lynch's Creek. It was about this period that Roderick M'Iver, who may have been related to the above mentioned Sarah, came to Cheraws. He came directly from Scotland, where he had mar-

ried his first wife, Anne Rogerson. Soon after his arrival in South Carolina he married Rachel, daughter of the Reverend Joshua Edwards, by whom he had three children, Evander, John E., and Catharine. Evander married Sarah Kolb, and they have left many descendants. Evander was for many years a prominent member of the Welch Neck Church. His brother, John E., married Mary Anne Williams, and their children were: John E., who died when just entering manhood; Ann Eliza, who married John W. Davis; Catharine, who died in infancy; David Rogerson Williams, who married, first, Caroline Wilds, and later Martha E. Grant; Thomas E., who married Eliza M'Intosh, and afterwards Sarah Bacot; and Alexander, who married Mary Hanford. Catharine M'Iver, sister of John E. and Evander, and daughter of Roderick, married first Josiah Evans, and later the Reverend Edmund Botsford, a Baptist preacher. Her father, Roderick M'Iver, died March, 1768.

In 1772, three McIver brothers, whose names were Donald, John and Evander, came to North Carolina. They traced their descent back to the McIvers from the Isle of Skye, off the west coast of Scotland, which indicates that they belonged to that branch of the family identified with the McKenzie clan. The fact that there was some similarity in names between this group of brothers and the M'Ivers of Cheraws, South Carolina, would seem to indicate a relationship between the two families. Three years after their advent into North Carolina, the McIver brothers allied themselves with the colonists, and rendered brave service during the Revolution.

There were frequent references to persons of this family name in North Carolina records during and after the Revolutionary period. One Alexander McIver, of Wilmington, was a signer of a petition which was sent to the legislature, and favorably considered. In Cumberland, North Carolina, lived some individuals of this name. In the year 1790, in or near Fayetteville, lived Alexander McIver, whose family included, besides himself, a son over sixteen, three boys under sixteen, his wife, or daughter, and six slaves. In Fayette District, Moore County, lived Rorey McIver, whose family included "five males over 16," and "two females." In the same district and county lived five other McIver families, these being: the family of John, which included, beside himself, one boy, and (apparently) a wife and six daughters; Duncan's family, including (apparently) three sons, a wife and daughter; the family of Angus, which included, beside himself, one woman relative, probably wife, and two small boys; Alexander's family, including "two males over 16," two under 16, and "two females," and the family of Daniel B. Smith McIver, which included himself and a woman relative, doubtless his wife. In Richmond County, Fayette District, Margaret Mc-

Iver was the head of a family, including one young man, four small boys, and a woman or girl besides herself.

Evander McIver, one of the three brothers before-mentioned, who was a son of Kenneth McIver, was the ancestor of the late Duncan Evander McIver of Sanford, who was born about one-half mile from Buffalo Church, on February 15, 1861. He was the son of Wesley and Jane McIver. Wesley McIver was a son of John Bann McIver, who was son of John Bann McIver, who was son of Evander, above-mentioned.

Duncan Evander McIver attended the Union Home School in Moore County, and later studied under Professor John E. Kelley, after which he went to the Bingham School at Mebane, and thence to the University of North Carolina, which he entered in 1879, and where he remained two years. Among his classmates in the university were many who have later become distinguished in various walks of life in North Carolina, and with some of them, such as Craig, Winston and Daniels, he formed friendships which lasted throughout life. He was regarded as a brilliant student, and his popularity with the student body was such that he was elected Ball Manager of the Commencement of 1880, a much coveted honor.

Leaving the University he became a farmer on the old homestead near Sanford. In 1886, then just twenty-five years old, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for the State senate for the district, composed of Moore and Randolph Counties. He was then only of the minimum age permitted under the law for a member of the State senate. His republican opponent, Colonel Richardson, was a veteran campaigner. The young man conducted a most brilliant campaign against the veteran and beat him. Notwithstanding his youth, he made a notable record in the senate and became one of the leaders of that body. For the remainder of his life he was a prominent figure in North Carolina politics, always in demand as a political speaker, and in the campaigns of 1898 and 1900 he was not only one of the effective speakers but wielded a great influence, and contributed largely to the victory for white supremacy and the suffrage amendment.

At the time of his death he was County Chairman of his party, and a member of the State Executive Committee. One of the most notable incidents of his life occurred in 1902. At the Congressional Convention held in Monroe, he was a candidate for the nomination with a strong following. It was a battle royal. After an all-night session, during which two thousand ballots had been taken, Mr. McIver made a speech which no one who heard it ever forgot. In that speech he frankly admitted that the nomination to Congress would satisfy the dearest wish of his heart, but realizing that personal ambitions should not come in the way

of what he conceived to be the public welfare, he withdrew from the contest in the interest of harmony.

After farming for a time he spent a few years in the mercantile business at Sanford, but this was not his true calling. He re-entered the University in its law department, was graduated in due course, and admitted to the Bar in 1897. He was thirty-six years of age when, in the prime of his mentality, with experience gathered during fifteen years of activity, and with a generous outlook on life, he stepped into what proved to be a good practice from the start. During the remainder of his life he steadily increased that practice, leading, in connection with it, a life of intense activity in business and politics. An able lawyer, he was associated in most of the celebrated cases of his section between 1897 and 1912. He served as County Attorney of Moore County and, after Lee County was organized, occupied the same position in the new County.

In the business life of the town his activities were limited only by his physical endurance. He stood a tower of strength in favor of every movement for the up-building of the community, both in a moral and material way, and was a steadfast opponent of every form of vice. The local paper in speaking of him after his death said that the graded schools of Sanford, the water works, street improvements, and many like public interests stand as monuments to his memory, and to those who were associated with him in this work. He easily became the foremost citizen of his town. He was a leader in the movement that resulted in the formation of the new County of Lee, and contributed liberally of his means, his time and his ability. His associates fully acknowledged that a large part of the glory of the victory was his, and his friends rejoiced that he had lived to see the fruition of his hope.

He was a true Scotchman. The Scotch blood dominates that section of North Carolina. The religious atmosphere was tinged strongly with Scotch Presbyterianism. Those familiar with that form of religious faith know of its simplicity and its robust character. The men who grow up with that environment are, as a rule, forceful, aggressive, simple in habit and direct in action. These Scotch Presbyterians are a reticent folk when it comes to a display of their feelings.

Duncan McIver would have ranked anywhere as an orator of more than usual power. He possessed a commanding presence, was original in expression, widely informed, had great personal magnetism, and was one of the effective speakers of his day. On occasions where the subject for discussion was left to his discretion he almost invariably chose such matters as would tend to the up-building of character, inspire in the young a noble ambition and spur them on to a proper performance of the grave

duties of life. He evidently believed in the responsibility of parents, as is evidenced by one of his sentences, which sank deep in the minds of his hearers, and which is as follows: "No one has the right to take from Almighty God the unformed elements of greatness, to call into being a living soul, and leave it without the opportunity of training and development."

His faith was of the unquestioning sort. An elder in the Presbyterian Church, a teacher in the Bible class, he was a profound believer in the truths of Christianity, and his constant aim was to contribute to a forward movement of humanity to the extent of his opportunity. The old hymn sung at his funeral:

"How firm a foundation,
Ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith,
In His excellent word."

expresses briefly the type of that militant Christianity which Duncan McIver so well represented. He believed in that foundation and built on it.

He was married on January 25, 1893, to Kate Scott, daughter of Major John W. Scott, and of his marriage there are five sons and two daughters, Wesley, Duncan, Julian, Winslow, Margery, James and Jean. In the prime of life, attacked by disease, he went to Rochester, Minnesota, to have an operation performed by the celebrated Mayo Brothers, and though at first the operation appeared successful, a turn for the worse came and he died in Rochester on September 5, 1913, being in his fifty-third year. The account in the local paper, which gave the greater part of its issue to a record of his life and an account of the funeral, illustrates very forcibly the esteem in which he was held by the people among whom his life had been spent. Perhaps the most affecting incident connected with that sad hour was the resolutions of respect passed by the pastors of all the colored churches, and the leading people of that race, which testified, not only to his high character, but to the great loss which had befallen them as a race by reason of his death. No stronger evidence of the justness of this man's character could have been given than those simply phrased resolutions of the humbler element of the community.

The McIver family of the Carolinas has made a most honorable record as to citizenship. While a great many of those who bear the name have been unassuming citizens, content to do their duty in the ordinary walks of life, a few have risen to great heights of public usefulness. Alexander McIver did a great work in the educational line in North Carolina, filling many important positions in the schools and colleges of the State, and for four years was State superintendent of public instruction.

Charles Duncan McIver, a first cousin of Duncan E. McIver and one of his contemporaries, was one of the most eminent educators the State has ever produced, and the vast work done by him in the interest of education has made his memory a precious one to the people of North Carolina. Over the line in South Carolina Henry McIver, of another branch of the family, was one of the strong men of that State, serving it in many capacities, and rising to the position of chief justice.

One of the leading papers of the State in an editorial written at that time used as its concluding paragraph the following words:

“North Carolina has need of men of the type of Duncan McIver. He stood ever for the right, his voice raised against the wrong. He served his town and County and State well and these will miss him sorely. And to those who had the honor of his friendship his death comes as a personal loss. He was a man among men and North Carolina is a poorer State because he has been called to the beyond.”





Mr. W. Scott

JOHN WINSLOW SCOTT

IN speaking of Scotland and the Scottish clans one always thinks of the Highlands, overlooking the fact that the South of Scotland had a few great families which, while not conforming to the clan governments as the Highlanders did, yet were in effect clans. The greatest of these, in point of numbers, were the Scotts. Then came the Kennedys, the Johnstons, the Elliotts and one or two others less known. The Scots and Kennedys were the two great lowland clans, the Scotts centrally located and the Kennedys on the southwest coast. For centuries the headship of the Kennedy family has been held by the Earls of Cassilis, whose later title is Marquessa of Ailsa. The head of the Scotts is the present premier nobleman of Scotland, the Duke of Buccleuch. This great Scotch family sent numerous offshoots to America in the early days, and these offshoots have developed into many families which have furnished a great number of men to our public service as well as a much larger number to the ranks of good citizens, who do not aspire to high place or position. The Virginia family has been specially notable and the Carolinians have been hardly less so than the Virginians.

The late Major John Winslow Scott, of Sanford, was from every standpoint a splendid illustration of this sturdy stock. Possessed of a superb physique, with good health until the very close of his long life, of strong intellect, abstemious habits and scrupulous integrity, no man was more highly esteemed and no man contributed more effectively to the upbuilding of the section in which he lived. He was born in Wake County on December 14, 1823, and died on the train while returning home from a health resort in 1907, being then in his eighty-fourth year.

He was educated at the Lovejoy Academy in Raleigh, and one of the best schools in the State, and at the time of his death the only one of his schoolmates living was the venerable Doctor Kemp P. Battle, of Chapel Hill. Major Scott literally outlived his generation. He elected to enter upon a business career, which he followed in Raleigh, Fayetteville and Baltimore for some years, and then located at Haywood, in Chatham County. His great business ability combined with industry and prudent economy brought him a large measure of success in his chosen field.

While living at Haywood, on March 24, 1858, he married Kate McLean, who survived him with four of their ten children. The four surviving children were Mrs. T. M. Cross, Mrs. D. E.

McIver, S. Vance Scott, of Scotland, and Doctor Charles L. Scott, of Greensboro. Twenty-five years before his death he moved to Moore County, and for the last fifteen years of his life was a resident of Sanford. He did more for Sanford than any other one man. He found a little besotted village of three hundred people, and left it a flourishing town of between three and four thousand. He was the first man to invest money in manufacturing interests at that place, and from the first investment he was always ready to take hold of anything that had behind it sound business principles and offered any advantage to the town.

He never lost touch with Raleigh, in which city he had first engaged in business, and up to the day of his death served as a director of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of that city. He was one of the early Prohibitionists of North Carolina, and put into that fight the same qualities which he carried into his business. A few weeks before his death, in talking with a reporter of the Charlotte "News and Observer," to which he had been a lifetime subscriber, he made a statement about Sanford that tells in a few words so plainly the good effects of doing away with the liquor traffic that it is here reproduced verbatim. Major Scott said:

"When I came to Sanford, I found that a large part of the people here then were drinking people. Whiskey had the place, and had it bad, so I began to work for temperance and prohibition, as I believe in prohibition, practically never having tasted liquor.

"By continually keeping at it the town of Sanford was finally made a dry town, for in 1894 prohibition went into effect here. I went before the Legislature in 1893 and it finally passed an act which shut whiskey out of Sanford, and then it began to grow. Not alone was Sanford made a dry town, but the act provided that for three miles from the crossing of the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railroad tracks there should be no sale of whiskey. This territory was obtained for prohibition because of the school interests and in the fight for it I was backed up by the patrons of the school and we won. It was a victory worth winning, for I believe that with whiskey being sold in it, Sanford was crippled, without it that Sanford would wake up and make progress.

"And what I believed has proved to be the truth. When there was whiskey-selling going on, Sanford had bars and no manufactures. Now we have many manufactures and no bar-rooms. Shutting out whiskey gave Sanford an increase of population, for in twenty-three years with whiskey being sold there were only 300 people here. From 1894 to 1900 over 700 people

had come and in 1900 our population was 1,045. Since that time we have jumped ahead and we have now from 3,500 to 4,000."

Keen business man as he was, he did not subordinate the moral to the material, and everything that was contributory to the moral upbuilding of the State commanded his active support. At his funeral the Rev. N. D. Mc Neil made a concise statement, which in very few words describes most fitly his life as a churchman. Mr. Mc Neil said:

"Though he was a man of more than ordinary wealth and influence, he was modest, unassuming, humble, carrying to a ripe old age the manners and graces of the old-time gentleman. He disliked idleness, wastefulness and intemperance, but encouraged, helped and believed in those who tried. Above all and better than all, he was an humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. Nearly fifty years ago he became a member of the Haywood Presbyterian Church. He was an honored, exemplary and efficient elder in Haywood, White Hill and Sanford churches, as his lot was cast among them. He was a charter member of this church and our senior elder and clerk of the session. He was faithful to his work even unto death. Truly a great man has fallen in Israel. He was the last of his generation."

In the July preceding his death, Major Scott was asked to give a word of advice to young men starting in life. His reply was:

"Don't spend all you make, but lay up something, no matter how small the beginning. That is the whole secret of the thing. No matter what may be your occupation, don't spend all your income, but save, if it is only a few cents a month. When you accumulate then invest at interest. Be prudent in all things and above all, be temperate. That is the best route to success of which I know."

It is apparent from this advice that Major Scott was a strong believer in the virtues of economy, prudence and temperance. Having practiced these virtues for a life which extended over more than four-fifths of a century, he had learned their value. He was one of the old school of business men, who did not believe in get-rich-quick policies. He knew by his own experience, and by his acute observation, that the business edifice not based upon the sound foundation of integrity and economy could not endure. Some day the American people as a whole will learn this lesson, but it is going to be learned only at great cost.

Major Scott was a man of profound convictions. In politics he was a Democrat of the straitest sect. In fraternal circles he was a Mason, and in religion a Presbyterian. He abhorred waste, and took great pleasure in seeing his neighbors practice economy, but when it came to cases of need and to the support of beneficial organizations he was always ready to make liberal response. He

was a Democrat in more than the party sense, in habit and in life, and was himself unassuming, accessible, long suffering and patient with the shortcomings of people around him.

In newspaper notices of his death some things were cited that are worth remembering. Notwithstanding the strength of his convictions, we are told that he was tolerant of those who differed with him. That is a very strong quality. One of the papers speaking of him said that he left an example well worthy of emulation. Another paper in concluding a press article upon his record said: "Eighty-four years is a long time to live, but at every point and in every circumstance of life Major John W. Scott played the part of a man and walked worthily." Can more than that be said of any man? For the last few years of his life he was not in active business, but he retained the same keen interest in the community life, in State and in general affairs which had characterized him through life. His opinions on all matters of a public character were always clear-cut and pronounced, for being a man of no concealments he was always outspoken. The esteem in which he was held in the community in which he lived was evidenced at his funeral. He died on the train while returning home from a short stay at White Sulphur Springs, and when the train reached Sanford several hundred people had assembled at the station to pay their respects and assist in any way that might be possible. When the funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church, hundreds attended, and the church could not begin to hold the people who desired to be present. He was the oldest citizen of the town in years, its largest property owner, and he had so conducted himself that when in the ripeness of years he was called away the community felt indeed that a leader had fallen.





JOHN C. CORRIHER

FANNIE E. CORRIHER

NO regiment in the Confederate army saw harder service or acquitted itself more gallantly than the 57th North Carolina Infantry, in which Philip William Carpenter, of Lincoln County, distinguished himself during the Civil War, serving respectively as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and then Captain of Company "G." Captain Carpenter's daughter, Mrs. Fannie E. Corriher of China Grove, North Carolina, and her family, take a just pride in her father's record, and, emulating his example, she has, in her own sphere, been devoted to the welfare of her native State.

Captain Carpenter was in temporary command of the regiment for a time at Petersburg, Virginia, in February 1865, while awaiting the arrival of Colonel Hamilton Jones. Colonel Jones in speaking of Captain Carpenter, said: "He was a most gallant and efficient officer who had borne a part in nearly every struggle in which the regiment had been engaged." During the conflict between the Union and the Confederate forces, on the morning of March 25, 1865, when the boys in gray stormed and captured Fort Steadman, Captain Carpenter was a conspicuous figure. Inspired by their victory, the Confederates, at daybreak, made an attack on some heavily armed Union earthworks nearby. Colonel Jones of the 57th was wounded and command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Carpenter. Orders were finally given to retreat, and "in spite of the murderous crossfire to which they were subjected," the young commander brought his regiment off the field in good order.

When the war was over and families were once more united, little Fannie and her sisters never tired of the stories told by her soldier father as she sat upon his knee, and learned again to know and love him. For this little maiden was born in Lincoln County, January 15, 1860, when the clouds of war were darkening, and her early childhood was shadowed by the fearful four years' struggle. They were not alone tales of the brave deeds of his comrades in arms and recitals of his own adventures that she heard from her father's lips; there were also stories of the brave pioneers who had left the Fatherland and settled in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, for Captain Carpenter belonged to the German branch of the Carpenter family. They are descended from the Zimmermans, dwellers in the Palatinate in the seventeenth century.

The Germans have been conspicuous as a great emigrating race since the authentic history of man began. Wherever they have gone they have taken with them habits of thrift and industry and sincere religious conviction. Those who emigrated to America in the early years of its history, put a strength into the foundations of its national life, that their contemporaries were glad to recognize, and their descendants to honor. Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania said of them, "I believe it may with truth be said that the present flourishing condition of it (Pennsylvania) is in a great measure owing to the industry of these people; it is not altogether the goodness of the soil but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing country."

The ancestors of Mrs. Corriher and her father are numbered with these builders of Pennsylvania. Among the first settlers of Germantown was Philip Christian Zimmerman in 1683; Heinrich, Emanuel, and Gabriel Zimmerman were in Lancaster County, in 1710; and Hans, Christian, and Bastian, youths under sixteen years of age, arrived at the "Port of Philadelphia" in the ship "Pink Plaisance" in 1732.

For some years after their arrival, their unobtrusive character, their devotion to agriculture, and the difference in their language, kept those early emigrants somewhat aloof from their neighbors. Later on, however, as they mastered the tongue of their new country, their intelligence won recognition from those concerned in the affairs of the State and they became more prominent. With the gaining of a new language, the old family names were often translated into English form, and thus many of the Zimmermans became Carpenters. York County, Pennsylvania, was the home of the ancestor of Philip Carpenter. In the census of 1790, in Newberry Township, are the names, Jacob, John, Samuel, and William Carpenter, heads of families. In Warwick Township, Lancaster County, John Yount lived, the probable ancestor of Mrs. Corriher's mother, Camilla Yount.

Enticed by the milder climate, and natural beauties of North Carolina, many of these settlers later located in that State. It is said that between 1785 and 1800 there were no less than fifteen thousand Germans in North Carolina who had gone there from Pennsylvania. Among these were some of the York County Carpenters who had moved into Lincoln County, North Carolina, where they made their permanent home, as did also the Younts.

Both sides of Mrs. Corriher's family have always been connected with the Lutheran Church, while her husband's family are members of the Dutch Reformed. In the early days these two Churches were closely associated (there being no essential conflict in their creeds), their congregations often worshiping in the same building.

The Carpenters are mentioned as among the prominent members of Matthews Church, six miles northeast of Lincolnton, organized in 1837 by Rev. J. G. Fritchey. They were people of means, as is attested by an old account which reads, "Due to the liberality of the Carpenters (once Zimmermans) a new church has been established at Maiden, a thriving village on the Narrow Gauge Railroad between Newton and Lincolnton."

Reverend William Carpenter, born near Madison Court House, Virginia May 20, 1762, was a prominent Lutheran clergyman. At the close of the Revolutionary War, throughout which he saw hard service as a soldier, Mr. Carpenter was licensed at the age of twenty-five, by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and became at once the pastor of Hebron Church in Culpeper County, in which charge he remained for twenty-six years. In 1813 he moved to Boone County, Kentucky, where he labored for twenty years more, until his death in 1833.

The many years of political and religious struggle in the Palatinate had implanted a great longing for peace in the hearts of these pioneer Germans and they had little desire to enter the conflict between America and England in 1776. Love for their new home country, however, overcame their disinclination, and their names, and those of their sons, are found in large numbers on the rosters of Pennsylvania and North Carolina Revolutionary forces. Reverend Nicholas Kurtz, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, in York County, Pennsylvania, preached impassioned sermons in the German tongue, on patriotism and loyalty to the struggling colonies. Among his hearers was young Jacob Carpenter, who, at the close of the war, was admitted to the bar in 1792.

Research in the old Lincoln County newspapers shows that the Carpenters and Younts were well-known families, owning goodly farms and a considerable number of slaves. There is record of the marriage of Mr. Samuel Carpenter to Miss Elizabeth Carpenter on March 23, 1841, by John F. Leonhardt, Esq., and of the death of John Carpenter, a "good citizen" on July 18, 1846. David Carpenter, "an aged and respectable citizen" died on February 28, 1849, leaving a large circle of relatives."

John Yount, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Corriher, was the second member of the committee of ten, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln and Caldwell, on the 18th of September, 1841, at Springville. The duty of this committee was to draw up resolutions to be presented to the State Legislature at its next session, petitioning that a new county, to be called Catawba, be constructed out of portions of Lincoln and Caldwell Counties. This division was made in 1842, and after that date some members of the Carpenter and Yount families became, by

the location of their homes, residents of Catawba County. John Yount was one of the most prominent of these citizens of the new county, being one of the largest land owners and the master of many slaves. John Yount was a politician as well as a business man. He was a member of the State Legislature and of the State Senate. He engaged in various lines of business and died in the prime of life.

In 1849 Jonathan Carpenter was a member of the school committee from the third district of Catawba County, Michael Carpenter from the fourth district and Jacob Carpenter from the nineteenth district. In speaking of her family's politics, Mrs. Corriher says: "Our people have been members of the Democratic party as far back as I know, and my husband's people also." The early records show Daniel, Jonas, and Michael Carpenter to have been members of a Democratic committee in Lincoln County in June 1847, while Michael Christopher and Jonas Carpenter were among the Lincoln County delegates to the Democratic District Convention, in April 1848.

This was the period when the United States was at war with Mexico, and North Carolina sent many brave volunteers to the front. After peace was declared, great was the rejoicing, that the hand of Mars, laid so heavily on the colonies since their beginning, had relaxed its hold for a time. Little did the mothers dream as they led their small boys by the hand, that these, their sons, ere they had attained their majority, would be fighting their brothers from the North, in the bitterest of conflicts, a civil war. So, all unconscious, feeling that permanent peace had come at last, mothers, fathers, sons, brothers, sisters and lovers moved happily in the midst of the varied festivities. So high did enthusiasm run that one public barbecue was held at Shady Grove School House, October 7, 1848, in honor of "all surviving Revolutionary veterans, soldiers of 1812, and particularly all the brave Americans just returned from Mexico." Citizens of Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba and Cleveland Counties joined in this celebration, over two thousand being present, and Jonas Carpenter was one of the committee of three who issued the invitations. Among the returned Mexican volunteers, was Jacob Carpenter, while William, Christopher, and Nicholas Carpenter received honor for their services in the War of 1812.

Lincoln and Catawba Counties gave a heavy toll of their sons to the Civil War and many Carpenters and Younts are found numbered in a recent publication entitled "The Catawba Soldier of the Civil War." Lieutenant Joshua Yount, Company "F," Thirty-eighth regiment, served the entire four years of the war. His company was known as the "Catawba Wild Cats." About 1870 Reverend Adolphus Yount and Reverend J. M. Smith taught

school "in a little dwelling still to be seen on the Oxford Ford road, near Poplar Springs, close by the Conover." This school was the foundation and inspiration of "Concordia College" erected in 1877 under the Tennessee Synod of the Lutheran Church. M. H. Yount, formerly a member of the North Carolina State Legislature, and Dr. Eugene Yount of Statesville, grandsons of John Yount, are graduates of this college. J. P. Yount of Newton, North Carolina, and Horace Yount of Statesville, North Carolina, are also members of this family.

Mrs. Corriher's husband, John C. Corriher, was descended from the Corriher family of Rowan County, members of the old Savitz Church. This church built of logs some time prior to 1802, (at which time an ordination was held within its walls) was a union Lutheran and Reformed, and was located ten miles south of Salisbury near China Grove Station. In 1845, its membership, having outgrown it, the old log church was abandoned, and two new edifices were erected, of brick, one for each congregation. Some years later the Reformed Church built, what was at that time, the finest country house of worship in western North Carolina. The Corrihers were among the leading members of this parish. Just when the name took its present form is not known. John C. Corriher attended North Carolina College at Mt. Pleasant, and Catawba College at Newton. In 1874 he settled in China Grove, Rowan County, and went into partnership with I. F. Patterson, the firm being known as Patterson and Corriher, Merchants. On April 30, 1884, he married Fannie E. Carpenter of Lincoln County. In 1893 Mr. Corriher and his partner established "The Patterson Cotton Mills," but the founders had little time to enjoy the fruits of their labors as both died soon afterwards. He was a member of the Reformed Church, serving as one of its officers almost continuously from the time he joined the church. He was the son of Daniel Corriher and Cinthia Sechler, the latter also of Rowan County. John C. was ever ready to help the poor and needy and lend a helping hand to the worthy young men of his acquaintance. He was the means of starting many such young men on a successful business career. Another son of this couple, Doctor C. W. Corriher was one of the organizers of the Linn Mill Company at Landis, and was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the mill. Both he and Mrs. Corriher's husband were men of education and energy, devout Christians, and both died in the prime of life. Mr. Corriher died in 1895, aged forty-five years.

Mrs. Corriher has one daughter, Zelia Clare and one son, Everet, who is now living in Mooresville, North Carolina. Zelia taught for a time at Mt. Amonica Seminary, and Elizabeth College, North Carolina, of which latter institution she is a graduate.

She was married in May 1912, to Doctor B. O. Edwards, a successful physician.

Mrs. Corriher is an energetic worker in the Lutheran Church, and a valuable member of her congregation. She belongs to the United Daughters of Confederacy, and is treasurer for that body in her home town. A woman of intelligence and ability, she is highly respected in her community and among her friends. Devotedly attached to her people, she finds her greatest delight and pride in speaking of her father, her husband, her children and her State.





Gordon Perry
Eldred Cicero, Camp

ELDAD CICERO CAMP

WHEN the full history is written of the Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky coalfields and the waterways of East Tennessee, if justice is rendered, no man in the State will receive greater credit for their development than will Honorable E. C. Camp of Knoxville. From the day that this able and enterprising gentleman arrived in Knoxville in 1865 he has taken a personal and vital interest in everything pertaining to the growth, welfare and progress of city and section. Major Camp has been president of operated coal mines in the South since 1868. He was the organizer and first president of the Coal Creek Company when it was incorporated in 1887, and now that this Company has expanded and has in operation at "Coal Creek," two mines, "Fraterville" and "Thistle"—he is still its controlling head. This fact alone speaks volumes for his sound judgment in dealing with large problems. He is also President and principal owner of the Virginia-Tennessee Coal Company with mines at Raven, Virginia, and of the Knoxville Acetylene Company, the latter engaged in the manufacture of gas generators. Thus his finger is ever on the fluctuating pulse of business as it throbs in the Southern trade. Major Camp is, however, primarily and fundamentally a lawyer. He began the practice of law a few years prior to the organization of these important business enterprises and was a well-known attorney of Knoxville long before he became one of Tennessee's leading coal operators. While he came into Knoxville under rather auspicious circumstances, in General Thomas' private car and somewhat as the protégé of Colonel Cooper, he followed up his opportunities practically alone, depending mainly upon his own efforts.

During fifteen years of his boyhood he worked on his father's farm in Ohio while engaged in study in the public schools of the county. His mentality naturally led him to adopt the profession of teacher, which he followed in Kentucky and Missouri, until there came the call to arms in 1861. He resigned his professorship to join the Union Army, and laying down books and birch, substituting therefor gun and knapsack, he entered a new and more exacting school of which he was by no means the master. Six of his ten brothers also volunteered and enlisted in the service of the Federal Government.

His second campaign was as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which

served one hundred days. In June of 'sixty-four this command rendered gallant service guarding a supply train through the wilderness to General Grant's front, near Cold Harbor. He was mustered out with his regiment with the rank of Sergeant-Major.

While traveling back to his native Buckeye State, from the war with his regiment, a most remarkable incident occurred. He met with an accident and was unconscious so long that he was believed to be dead. His parents were notified of his supposed demise and every arrangement made for his funeral. An obituary notice which a newspaper man at that time prepared for publication is, however, still unprinted.

The Major's father, Deacon Eldad Cicero Camp lived to the patriarchal age of ninety-one, and, although he himself is somewhat advanced in years and has probably led a more strenuous life than did his father, he promises to also become a nonagenarian and thereby keep up the reputation of the family for longevity. The accident referred to happened while he was returning home from participation in the grand review of troops at Washington with a Regiment of Ohio Volunteers following discharge from his second period of service. After having breakfasted at York, twenty-seven miles from Harrisburg, the train being crowded, some of the soldiers climbed on top of the cars. Young Camp remembering a low "covered" bridge near York, Pennsylvania, with the danger of which he was acquainted, went up to warn his comrades. The train approached the bridge just as he reached the top, and before he could shout a warning to his companions in the rear, he was himself struck and thrown violently to the ground. The train was stopped and his supposedly lifeless body sorrowfully carried by his companions on to Harrisburg, where for several hours he remained apparently dead. His thrilling and almost miraculous experience is worthy of a place in this brief resumé of his early career, if only to support a certain pious theory since entertained by many, that he was spared for the accomplishment of future good in his adopted city; for in everything which might benefit the community, Major Camp has shown deep interest and great activity. Not only has he endeavored to improve Knoxville from a business and sanitary standpoint, (he is President of the Marble City Improvement Company) but he has also fought hard for higher morals.

He is a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Knoxville and a liberal contributor to various charities. When it was proposed to build a Florence Crittendon Home in Knoxville it was Major Camp who gave the lot on Woodbine Avenue where this noble philanthropy is now housed; he also gave largely toward the construction cost of the building. At his own expense he maintains a shelter for unfortunate women on Jackson Avenue, known as the Camp Home. The doors of this

house are at all times open to those against whom the world at large has barred entrance, and efforts are made to obtain employment for those who seek its protection and reform. When the Young Men's Christian Association began a twenty-thousand dollar campaign for a new building, Major Camp sent a check for the first one thousand dollars donated, and also personally assisted in raising the remainder.

Since 1888, Major Camp has been a director of the Third National Bank of Knoxville and is an active factor in the Board of Commerce, being one of the earliest members of that body, and now one of its oldest, in point of service. He is deeply interested in the question of Tennessee River Improvements leading to better shipping facilities and lower freight rates. His face has always been a familiar one at meetings of the National Rivers and Harbors Association held at Washington, and a convention in Tennessee to consider river improvements might be said to lack a quorum if he were absent. Through his efforts the Southern Railway was influenced to extend branch lines out of Knoxville into the coalfields, and he has lived to see its lines touch every important point in the section. The construction of the Louisville and Nashville system from Cincinnati to Atlanta by way of Knoxville, through the coal and mineral fields and the rich agricultural section between Ohio and Georgia, has also been a source of gratification to him.

As an attorney Major Camp met with almost immediate success. His practice soon extended into the Counties of Sevier, Campbell, Jefferson, Cooke, Grainger and Claiborne, which afforded him a wide acquaintance in the State. On entering politics he aligned himself with the Republican party. His first recognition as a possible officeholder came when his name was suggested for Attorney-General *pro tem.* during the incapacity by illness of General D. E. Young. This added to his growing political prestige, and he was appointed by President Grant, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee. This important national office was filled by him with distinction during the four years from 1869 to 1873. The honor came entirely without solicitation. The first intimation of it that he received was the arrival of a telegram from ex-Attorney-General Horace Maynard (then Congressman-at-large) inquiring his full name that it might be engrossed on the certificate of appointment. This was the first time that his full name became generally known to the people of Tennessee, he having heretofore been popularly known by his initials "E. C.," and the brevet title of Major in recognition of his recent military service.

He was not the first to bear the name of Eldad Cicero Camp. It was also the name of his father, whose noble example of industry and right living he has ever held in affectionate remembrance.

Major Camp is the fifth Eldad in his family and the third Cicero. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the first day of August, 1839, and it is somewhat of a coincidence that the County which he selected for his home in Tennessee after the Civil War bears the same appellation as the Ohio County in which he first saw the light. As a boy in Milfordton, he attended the district schools, afterward supplementing his education at Chesterville and Martinsburg in Ohio. Later, from 1856 to 1861, he taught school at Richmond, Kentucky, and Platte City, Missouri. During the four years of his professorship he kept himself occupied out of class hours in diligent study of the law. A name lustrous with accomplishment is the reward of this early diligence.

He is fond of good literature and, like Franklin, has something of a penchant for maxims and proverbs, possessing a most interesting collection arranged alphabetically in a large scrap-book. Among these are several concerning temperance and wine. Major Camp is a member of the Temperance Society and Vice-President of the local Audubon Society. As President of the Ohio State Society he demonstrates his loyalty to his native State.

Major Camp's residence on Broadway is surrounded by extensive grounds, is the equivalent in area of a splendid country home, yet it is well within the corporate limits of Knoxville. Many varieties of costly wood and marble were used in its construction and many of its furnishings were purchased in foreign capitals, among them rare tapestries and draperies brought from the Paris Exposition. Tennessee marble predominates throughout, and among several handsome fireplaces, one built at the somewhat unusual cost of five thousand dollars has been particularly admired by visitors to his luxurious home. Before settling in Knoxville Major Camp was married at Southbury, Connecticut, on New Year's Day, 1868, to Miss Nettie Dunn. The following year he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. About this time his son, Edgar W., was born. George M., another son, who married Miss Nancy Young, is the father of the Major's only grandchildren, Louis Allen Camp and Elsie Charlotte Camp. George M. has for several years been associated with his father in the management of the Virginia-Tennessee Coal Company, Incorporated, holding the office of Secretary and Treasurer. He is also superintendent of mines in the Coal Creek Company.

Major Camp's father was for seventy-three years an elder and deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He died May 5, 1896, lacking but nine years of his natal centenary. He, Eldad Cicero Camp, Senior, and wife, Minerva Mallory Hinman, were the parents of ten sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters died in childhood; the third became the wife of Doctor E. Swee-

ney and died the second year of the war. Of the sons, Stanley, born January 19, 1843, died unmarried. Frederick, died April 20, 1883; Hanson, died December 20, 1903; Edgar, died June 16, 1864; John Mallory, James H., William Moses, Curtis H., Henry N., and Eldad Cicero are still living.

Of his paternal lineage, whose later lines have not been included in the comprehensive Camp genealogy, Major Camp draws his ancestral chart as follows (the earlier dates derived from Milford, Connecticut, town records): Eldad Cicero Camp, born August 1, 1839, was son of Eldad Cicero, born November 6, 1804, who was son of Abraham, born July 31, 1770; son of Moses, born August 26, 1747; son of Abraham, born April 16, 1720; son of John, born February 13, 1686; son of Edward, born July 8, 1650; son of Edward, the emigrant, who was son of William of Nazing, and London.

Nicholas Camp, Senior, was a man of wealth and distinction in the Connecticut Colony. He came to America in 1629, along with John Camp, Senior; Nicholas Camp, Junior; Edward Camp; Samuel Camp; Richard Camp and William Camp, all coming with Sir Richard Saltonstall's party. He settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, but later removing to New Milford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the founders. His son, Nicholas was one of the searchers commissioned in 1661 to seek for the regicides, Whalley and Goff. The English home of Nicholas, Senior, was in the same parish of Nazing, or Nasing, in Essex, whence came the missionary, Eliot. The Nazing records show that the Camp or Campe family was not only a large, but an influential one, of the sturdy yeomanry of Essex, and large landowners. The name of Kempe or Campe is derived from a Saxon or British word used to denote a combatant champion or man-at-arms, and is still retained in the Norfolk dialect, in which a football match is known as "camping" or "kemping." One authority holds that the name was originally given to an individual or family living near the Roman Camp. Nasang or Nazing was one of the estates (embracing an area of four square miles) granted by Harold to his college of Waltham. The arms of this family, which appear on an Essex tomb are described as "Argent, a chevron engrailed, gules, between three stars azure." The tomb, which has recently been restored, represents the recumbent forms of Judge Kempe, who died in 1609, and his wife, Eleanor, surrounded by the kneeling figures of fourteen children.

In the Puritan era the names of William, Edward and Nicholas Camp appear as tenants of the manor at Nasing. Edward was supposedly the only son of William.

Edward and Mary Camp had the following issue: Edward, born July 8, 1650; Mary, born April 21, 1652; Sarah, born November 25, 1655. Edward, Junior, married Mehitable Smith on

January 15, 1673; their children were: John, born February 13, 1686; Samuel and Sarah.

John, Senior, Nicholas, and his son, Nicholas, were born in England, the latter two years before sailing. William, Edward, Samuel and Richard appear at about the same period with Nicholas in the Connecticut Colony. Edward is found in New Haven and Milford records of 1643.

Twelve of the Camp appellation graduated at old Yale College.

Eldad Cicero Camp, Senior, father of Major Camp, was born November 6, 1804, at Lexington or Mount Morris, New York. He removed to Knox County, Ohio, in 1835, and settled at Milfordton. The Major's grandfather, Abraham or Abram, born July 31, 1770, was a member of the first town board of Lexington and justice of the peace in 1813. Lexington, located on Schoharie Creek in Greene County, is now a Catskill mountain resort. As late as 1875 it had twenty-two log houses. It was organized out of Old Windham on the twenty-fifth of January 1813; the new town was then called New Goshen, in honor of the Connecticut town of that name, from which many of its early settlers came. At the opening of the nineteenth century there were two householders in Windham, later Lexington, of the name of Samuel Camp, probably cousins. The family of one consisted of a wife and two daughters; of the other, a wife and two sons. In 1810 Isaac and his wife, with a family of six sons and four daughters, were the only householders of the name in Windham. In 1820 another appeared, Doctor Hervey Camp. The latter's family included two daughters and a son; he was a partner of, and later succeeded to the practice of old Doctor Benham, the first physician in the town, of whom many quaint stories are told.

Squire Abraham was the son of Moses Camp, born August 26, 1747, who was son of Abraham, born April 16, 1720, son of John, born February 13, 1686, son of Edward, Junior, born 1650.

Moses Camp (or Van Camp as recorded in the census of Ontario County, New York, for 1800) at that date had one son living with him, born between 1790 and 1800. Moses was then living in Jerusalem township, in the Mount Morris locality.

One Abraham Camp of Windsor, New York, enlisted April 3, 1776, in Captain Samuel Van Vechten's fated company, Colonel Cornelius Wynkoop's battalion, from which twenty-four of his comrades deserted and six died. Abraham also died in the service.

Abraham, born April 10, 1720, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. Major Camp is consequently a rightful Son of the American Revolution. Abraham's son, Eldad, born October 4, 1754, was also a soldier of that war and died in 1775. Moses Camp's fourth son was named Eldad, born May 22, 1776; another

son was called Edward Cicero—and these names have been continued in the family.

Among the wills of Ulster County is mention of land granted to Jan Kamp and company at or near Shawangunk. Possibly he could be identified with Abraham's father, John Camp, who was born 1686.

The Camp homestead in Morris, Litchfield County, Connecticut, has been in the family nearly one hundred and seventy-five years. Five or six generations are represented by graves in the Morris cemetery. Many of the name are buried at Milford, Norfolk, Durham, Middlefield and Winsted. David Nathan Camp of New Britain is the oldest living member of the Connecticut family; he was born there on October 13, 1820, and is consequently in his ninety-seventh year. Some years ago D. N. Camp and his cousin, Doctor Ellsworth of New York, visited England and examined the records at Nasing and Waltham. Mr. Camp therefore has the distinction of being the genealogist of his family, tracing his line through eight preceding generations to John of Nazing, thus: Albert B.; Reverend Joseph Eleazer; David; Eleazer; Samuel; Nicholas; Nicholas; John. Wallace H. Camp, of Waterbury, has given considerable study to the ramifications of his own line, and his cousins, A. K. and Holman H. Camp, bankers, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have published a handsome monograph in which particular attention is given to the Nazing origin. W. H. Camp is also in the ninth generation of descent from John of Nazing; his forebears were: Eleazer, born 1791; Nathan, 1763; Ozias Eleazer, 1729; Nathan, 1688; Samuel, 1654-5; Nicholas, 1627; Nicholas, 1606; John Camp, Senior, of Essex.

The maternal ancestry of Major Camp goes back to the Hinmans, of whom Secretary of State, Royal R. Hinman (1785-1868) of Connecticut (in the fifth generation from the emigrant) was the historian. Among the early Puritan settlers of Connecticut Sergeant Edward Hinman, who married Hannah Stiles of Windsor, prior to his emigration to the new world had been a member of the bodyguard of King Charles the First. He was one of the founders of Southbury, where his descendants settled, but Sergeant Edward lived and died at Stratford. Some of the family went from Connecticut to the Empire State, and a village of Oswego County is called Hinmansville.

Several of his descendants acquired enviable distinction. His great-grandson Elisha was one of the first naval Captains appointed by Congress. He succeeded John Paul Jones in command of the "Alfred." When in 1794 the navy was reorganized and President Adams offered him the first command of the frigate "Constitution," having already attained threescore years he felt constrained to decline the honorable post. The commission was accepted by an officer only three years his junior, who, a

decade later, was at the head of the United States navy. Captain Elisha was a daring privateersman during the Revolution, taking prizes of stupendous value, two of which he carried into France and sold for the benefit of the American colonies.

There were more Revolutionary officers in Connecticut of the name of Hinman than of any other surname. Southbury alone furnished thirteen, including Colonel Benjamin who commanded the American forces at Ticonderoga.

Many of the Hinmans have been men of fine intellect. Of an earlier generation Honorable Royal R. was lawyer, statesman, and author of note. Joel rose to the chief justiceship of Connecticut's Superior Court. Clark T. founded Northwestern University, and established co-education at Wesleyan Seminary during his administration there. Of the present generation George Wheeler Hinman, educator and journalist of distinction, early identified with the New York Sun and fifteen years editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, also claims Mount Morris, New York, as his native town. Mr. Hinman's serious study of civil government, political economy and international law, supplementing a thorough scholastic education at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Heidelberg, has rendered him perhaps the best informed person on matters pertaining to national and international politics, outside the corps of diplomatists. He is now President of Marietta College.

Of the sons of Sergeant Edward, only Captain Titus, Benjamin and Edward, Junior, left descendants. From its frequent occurrence it would appear that "plain John" was a popular name in the Hinman family as early as the second generation from the emigrant. Major Camp's great-grandfather, John Hinman, was born February 5, 1748; his son, John Burrows Hinman, born November 7, 1780, was the father of Minerva Mallory Hinman. She was born July 21, 1805, and married Eldad Cicero Camp, Senior, at Mount Morris, New York. She was the honored mother of ten sons and three daughters. Branches of her paternal family are located in three States: Rochester, New York; Monroeton, Pennsylvania, and Stratford, Connecticut.



Yours truly
Annie Hill Kemon.

ANNIE ELIZABETH HILL KENAN

THE daughter of Christopher Dudley Hill and Emily Caroline Howard was born January 23, 1853, in Duplin County, North Carolina. There is no heritage of blood in America or Europe richer in its strains than that which flows in the veins of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Hill Kenan of Wilmington, North Carolina.

In her uprearing and education her parents employed the best teachers and the best private schools that the country afforded, supplemented by a finishing course at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, North Carolina. She married, December 29, 1870, at Oakland, Duplin County, Captain James Graham Kenan of Kenansville, who after the war between the States, retired to private life upon his plantation.

Mrs. Kenan is a typical Southern lady; unassuming, gracious, and whatever may be her pride of blood, she fails to reflect it in her intercourse with those with whom she associates. In other words, she is a true lady.

As of right, Mrs. Kenan is a member of the Colonial Dames, and is President of the Cape Fear Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (1915). She belongs to St. James Episcopal Church in Wilmington.

Mrs. Kenan, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant through paternal and maternal lines, of the ancient and distinguished families of Dudley, Hill and Howard, and by marriage is connected with the Grahams and Kenans.

It is stated that the family of Howard, or Hereward, was in existence in the reign of King Edgar (957-973); that one Hereward was a kinsman of Duke Olsac, who was banished by William the Conqueror, and that his son, Leofric, was the father of Hereward who was banished but subsequently allowed to return. Hereward's grandson and his wife Wilburga, in the reign of Henry II, granted a caracate of land in Torrington to the Church of Lynn.

Sir William Howard (1570-1573), second son of the Duke of Norfolk, was Lord High Admiral of England. He was popular with Henry VIII, and was sent on missions to Scotland and France. In 1541 charges were preferred against him for abetting Catherine Howard, and was convicted of treason but pardoned. In 1552 he was Governor of Calais, and in 1553, Lord High Admiral. In 1554 he was created first Baron Howard of Effingham

for his defense of London on Sir Thomas Wyatt's Rebellion against Queen Mary. He befriended Queen Elizabeth, and his popularity in the navy saved him from Queen Mary's resentment. Under Queen Elizabeth he held important posts. His son, the second Baron, was created Earl of Effingham, and from a younger son the later Earls of Effingham have descended. The Barony was elevated in 1731 in favor of Francis Howard (1683-1743), but became extinct on the death of Richard, the fourth holder, in 1816. It was however, revived in 1837 in favor of Kenneth Alexander (1767-1845), another of Sir William Howard's descendants who had succeeded to the Barony of Howard of Effingham in 1816. The Barony was granted March 11, 1554; the Earldom was granted in 1837.

Arms: Gules, on a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchee, argent, an escutcheon of the field, charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth with an arrow within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory.

Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant-guardant, his tail extended, or, gorged with a ducal coronet, argent.

Supporters: Two lions, and on the shoulder of each a mullet for difference.

Motto: "Virtus mille Scuta," Virtue is worth one thousand shields.

Among the members of the Virginia Company of London were Philip, Earl of Arundel (a Howard), as was also Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Theophilus Howard, Sir George Haiward and James Haiward.

Sir Henry Howard, the Admiral, and Henry Howard, the Duke of Norfolk, were very nearly related.

Matthew Howard, according to the original lists of persons of quality who came to America prior to the Revolution, was living in 1824 at James City. Edward and Cornelius Lloyd were his close neighbors, evidently connected by marriage or by blood. In 1645, Richard Hall died in lower Norfolk County, leaving Matthew the elder, executor of his will in which he devised personal property to Ann, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Matthew and Cornelius, children of Matthew, Sr. No doubt Cornelius was named for Colonel Cornelius Lloyd. It was supposed that there were other sons of Matthew; some born in the old country who emigrated with him, of whom, perhaps, Mr. William Howard, who in 1660 was added to the Board of Commissioners for Glouster County, is one. John Howard, who died in 1661, is one of the sons of Matthew mentioned in the will of Richard Hall. Matthew's wife was Anne; her family name not known.

The name of one Philip Howard of Accomac, is mentioned in 1665. There were, so says Alexander Brown in his "First

Republic," three Howards who came to the colony in the early days whose personal name was John; viz.: Master John, Rev. John and Sir John Howard, Knight.

There is no data yet found concerning Matthew and his son Cornelius until in 1661 the latter is in evidence as an Ensign and as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland. This Cornelius, claimed as the great-grandfather of Colonel John Eager Howard of Maryland, and his brother, John "of York" as he was called, is the ancestor of the branch of the Howards now under consideration.

The difficulty of tracing a line through the Colonial period is greatly enhanced by the facts that the records were carelessly made; that of those, many were subsequently destroyed by fire, and that the craving for the old fireside often calls men, as they advance in age, to the place of their birth. This recalls to mind, that in those days, before a legal right to leave Virginia could be acquired, a permit to do so must be obtained. A Clerk's Certificate from the Surrey County Records reads thus: "I do hereby certifye that Michael Howard has sett up his name and resolution of going for England this p'sent shipping, according to law, at Lawne's Creek P'rish Church, March 1st, 1685-6.

JOHN HARRIS, Rec'd."

It is said that the names Howard and Heyward were identical in Virginia. The Register of the Parish, comprising Charles City, Hampton, York and Denbigh, gives the spelling under two heads in the index, but the entries seem to have been made indiscriminately; members of the same family being entered under either name. This Register contains births and deaths but no marriages, and includes the period between 1648 and 1789, except from 1772 until 1779, during which time no records were kept. In some cases, names have been filled in from memory. A Mss. copy of the original is in the Library of Congress, prepared by Miss Marcou.

Colonel Francis Howard, born 1700, is said to have been the first to establish an uniform spelling of the name.

Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, was appointed Governor of Virginia, April 15, 1684, in which year the acts were signed by him as Governor, and by Colonel Edward Hill as Speaker of the House of Burgesses. In November, 1686, Lord Howard wrote a letter to the people of Northumberland County deprecating "the extraordinary proceedings" of the House of Burgesses, and "Alsoe how His Majesty hath approved the measures I then took to moderate them." He signs the letter "Your affectionate ffriend, ffrancis, Lord Howard of Effingham."

The petition of Robert Berkeley begging leniency was addressed: "To His Excellency ffrancis, Lord Howard, Baron of

Effingham, His Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia and to the honorable Council of State."

Lord Howard was not in the Court after April 22, 1687, and then Nathaniel Bacon was President, but Lord Howard did not leave the country, for he signed patents until October 20, 1688. In this year there is mention again of the same or another William Howard in connection with his lands in Amherst and Albemarle Counties.

Returning to Captain John of York, son of John, son of Matthew, we find him settled in 1638 in York County, and his wife's name was Margaret. There were a number of children, of whom were Henry, born 1651, and who died 1711, and William, born 1665.

Henry married first Diana ————, secondly, Elizabeth Mays or May. Their children were: John, born 1692, died, 1770; Francis, born 1696, and others. Francis married Frances Calthorpe, and is the ancestor of Mary Howard Bruce, Overton Howard, ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

John, son of Henry, married Anne ————, and Thomas, their son, born in 1742, was the father of Henry Baylis Howard, whose daughter, Emily Caroline Howard, married Christopher Dudley Hill, whose daughter Anne Elizabeth Hill married Captain James Graham Kenan.

HILL

The original name of this family was Hull. In the time of Edward II (1307-1327), "Hugh Hull alias Hill or Hull and Wloukestone in Shropshire, Esq.," married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Wloukestone, Esq. His grandson, Humphrey Hill, was of the time of Henry VI (1422-1461).

The most distinguished scion of this House is Sir Rowland Hill, born at the family mansion in Hawkestone during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509). He was bred to trade and was free of the City of London, and became one of the most opulent of merchants, although it has not been found to which of the liveried companies he was attached. He was Lord Mayor of London in the time of Edward VI (1549-1550). His munificence and private charities are said to have been boundless. He clothed annually three hundred poor people; gave, among other charities, two hundreds pounds sterling to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (an immense gift in those days). He was descended from Ralph, the second son of Sir Humphrey. Sir Rowland Hill, Baronet. erected a pillar to his memory at Hawkestone Park in 1795

Rowland Hill of Hawkestone, a man of great wisdom, piety and charity, suffered greatly from the rebels during the reign of Charles I, when he went to the relief of his father who was kept prisoner in his castle near Hawkestone. Sir Rowland Hill, July 27, 1769, laid the cornerstone of the bridge at Alsham. The build-

ing of bridges seems to have been a favorite way of bestowing public charity. Alban Hill, a "Doctor of Physics," was "famous in foreign parts." He was known as "*Medicus nobilissimus ac optimus.*"

Honorable Richard Hill was in the time of William III Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brussels, and in Queen Mary's, to the Court of Turin, and was the recipient of many high honors. He died unmarried, but obtained for his family the dignity of Baronet in the person of Rowland Hill of Hawkestone, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1722. Sir Richard Hill was a Member of Parliament in 1795.

There is little doubt that the Virginia branch of the Hills is descended from Sir Rowland Hill, who was "bred to trade." The Virginia Company of London was composed in great part, of the merchants of London, not only individually but by companies, as may be seen in the list of Charter Members of 1620, and these were greatly interested in populating the colony; frequently sending their younger sons in care of the officials of the Virginia Company, that they might grow up with the new country. This was the case, also, with the nobility, who in great numbers were "adventurers"—that is, members of the Company formed to exploit the colony and convert the natives. An immense amount of money was invested in the enterprise; hence they were called "adventurers."

Among the members of the Company under the third Charter in 1620, the name of Robert and Gresham Hill are to be found. George Hill, Gentleman, had made a visit to the Province in 1607, coming in the "Phoenix," but whether he remained in Virginia the records fail to show.

Colonel Edward Hill was a member of the House of Burgesses (1652-1653), and was one of the Counsellors named by the Governor and appointed by the House of Delegates, 1658.

William Hill of Brunswick County, married first in 1781, Priscilla Embry, a widow; secondly, in 1796, Sarah Lanier. He died 1799, leaving sons; Joseph, Isaac, Thomas and Joseph; a daughter Priscilla, wife of Miles Williams, and his widow Sarah. His son-in-law, Miles Williams and Joseph Williams were appointed executors. His estate for that period was considered large; there being \$15,000 in personal property and large landed holdings. His will was probated 1799.

Joseph Hill was a member of the North Carolina Assembly in 1788.

Thomas Hill, born 1760, died 1830. In 1781 he married Frances, daughter of Cuthbert and Elizabeth Smith, whose maiden name was Chamberlayne. She, Elizabeth Smith, first married Sampson Lanier and secondly, Cuthbert Smith. Thomas Hill resided in North Carolina, Duplin County, and left four sons

and a large estate. His will was probably destroyed when Duplin County Court House was burned in 1835. Cuthbert Smith went to Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1743. His wife, Elizabeth Chamberlayne, was of an old aristocratic English family, also among the Adventurers. Mrs. Kenan has portraits of Thomas Hill and his wife, Frances Smith, who were her great-grandparents.

William Lanier, son of Thomas and grandson of William Hill of Brunswick County, Virginia, was born December 28, 1785, and died February 7, 1860, in Duplin County, North Carolina. In his will probated in 1860 he provides for his wife Annie E. Dudley Hill, sons Christopher D., William E., and daughter Margaret D. Pierce; also for William Lanier, son of Christopher Dudley Hill, and Edward John Hill, son of William Edward Hill.

William Lanier Hill married Anne Elizabeth Dudley of Onslow County, daughter of Colonel Christopher Dudley and sister of Edward Bishop Dudley. The inscription upon her tombstone at Faison, North Carolina, states that she was born May 11, 1795, and that she died July 5, 1860.

Christopher Dudley Hill and his wife Emily Caroline Howard were the parents of Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Hill Kenan.

Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Hill Kenan is the daughter of Christopher Dudley Hill and Emily Caroline Howard, and granddaughter of Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Dudley Hill.

DUDLEY

The Dudleys in England trace their lineage to one Dudo, an Anglo-Saxon, who in A. D. 700 built Dudley Castle in Staffordshire. The ruins of this old building are still visible.

The Duke of Northumberland is descended from Sir John Sutton, fourth Lord Dudley, whose second son assumed the name of Dudley. This ancient family runs through all the years of England's history since the Conquest, and may be found on many of its pages where its renowned scions have added lustre galore to name and to country.

The first mention of the Dudley name in America is in Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, when Dudley, Lord North, visited the colony in 1607. Lord Percy, brother to the Earl of Northumberland was one of the charter members of the Virginia Company of London in 1620. Robert Dudley, who settled in Middlesex, was the first of his name to take up his residence in Virginia. There are two branches of the family, descendants respectively of Richard Dudley and of James Dudley; but the lines do not seem to coincide with that of the ancestor of the family to which this sketch is dedicated.

Christopher Dudley, son of Edward, born in 1763, was a resident of Onslow County, North Carolina. In 1776 he was appointed by the Provincial Congress at Halifax, a member of a

Committee to manufacture arms and ammunition for the Revolutionary army. His rank was that of Colonel. He died in 1828. His only surviving son, Edward Bishop Dudley, was the first Governor elected by the people of North Carolina. His sister, Anne Elizabeth Dudley married William Lanier Hill of Duplin County, whose son, Christopher Dudley Hill married Emily Caroline Howard, and were the parents of Anne Elizabeth Hill who married Captain James Graham Kenan.

GRAHAM

The mother of Captain Kenan, Sarah Rebecca Graham Kenan, was, as her name suggests, of Scotch origin. No name in Scotch history is of higher renown. The lineage of the clan extends back through the centuries to an antiquity of fabled story. Graeme, Grahme and Grame it has been written, and at last it settled down into its present form.

The near ancestor of this branch was Sir Patrick Graham, son of Sir Patrick, Lord of Kincarden, by Eupheme, daughter of Sir John Stuart, Lord Rallstone, and brother of King Robert II.

There is no doubt that the family is descended from the Graeme, who made the breach in the Roman wall in 420, and is said to have married a lady of the Royal house of Denmark, and who is claimed to be the progenitor of all the Grahams of Scotland. The tradition of the breach of the Roman wall is very interesting. The wall is until this day known as Graeme's or Graham's Dyke. That was in the time of Fergus II.

In 1146 William of Graham had lands in Abercorn and Monteith. His grandson David was granted (before 1214) lands near Montrose, by William the Lion. His son was one of the guarantees of a treaty with Henry III in 1244. His son, Sir David of Dundaff, had three sons by his wife, the daughter of the Earl of Strathern: Sir Patrick, Sir John and Sir David. Sir John, who was called the "Richt Hand" of Wallace, fell in the Battle of Falkirk in 1298, and died in the arms of his patron. Sir Patrick fell at Dunbar. His sword upon which when dying he had his son swear to fight for Scotland while he lived, is among the heirlooms of the Duke of Montrose. His grandson, Sir David in 1630 is styled "of old Montrose." Sir Patrick Graham of Ellieston, was the ancestor of the Earls Monteith of Graham. His son, Sir William of Kincardine, obtained a charter containing an entail of old Montrose. His grandson Patrick was one of the Lords of the Regency after the murder of James I, and was created Lord Graham by James II in 1445. His grandson, created Earl of Montrose by James IV in 1504, fell at Flodden by the side of his King. "Sir John with the bright sword" is the ancestor of the Grahams of the Borders, and of the Grahams in Perthshire. The family has holdings in every shire in Scotland.

Sir John Graeme, who fought with Wallace, the Marquis of Montrose and John Graham of Claverhouse, are the most remarkable characters in Scotch history.

Margaret Graham, the mother of the last Graham of Morphie, was a sister of Graham Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.

James Graham, father of General Joseph Graham, was of those whom we class as Scotch-Irish, though they are really purely Scotch, but have resided in Ireland for a longer or shorter period. The tradition in the family is that James was either grandson or great-grandson of Patrick Graham, kinsman and follower of the celebrated and ill-fated James Graham, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose, who was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1644. Patrick commanded the Athol men, and when Montrose was rallying the Highlanders to the support of Charles I, he was the guest of his kinsman. After a brilliant campaign of a year in which he defeated the covenanters at Aberdeen, Inverlochy, Alond and Kilsyth, he was defeated by David Leslie at Philipsbraugh and expelled from Scotland. About 1649 Patrick passed over into Ireland.

At the funeral in 1626 of the father of Montrose, the Graham clans were represented by Montrose, Claverhouse, Lintice, Inchbrachie, Morphie, Orpell, and Bungalow.

James Graham, mentioned above, was born in 1714, and came with the tide of Scotch-Irish emigrants in 1733. Michael Graham was a descendant of Montrose, and his grandson was President of Washington—now Washington-Lee University.

James and John Graham first settled in Berkshire County, Pennsylvania, afterward removing to "Calf-Pasture" in Virginia.

The Grahams made a fine record in the Revolution. Richard Graham, Lieutenant of the Second North Carolina, June 8, 1776; Captain, 1778. Stephen Graham, Hospital Surgeon's Mate, 1780 until 1782. William Graham, Surgeon's Mate, Second Virginia, 1777. Walton Graham, Second Lieutenant in Thirteenth Virginia, 1777. William Graham, Colonel of the North Carolina Militia from 1776 until 1781.

Joseph Graham was Lieutenant and Captain of the North Carolina Rangers from September 1778; Major of the North Carolina Partisan Rangers, 1780; was wounded September 26, 1780. He died, 1836.

JAMES GRAHAM KENAN

Captain James Graham of Kenansville, North Carolina, was one of three brothers who served in the Forty-third Regiment of North Carolina Troops in the Confederate Army. Thomas S. Kenan was Colonel of the Regiment, James Graham Kenan, a Captain, and William Rand Kenan the Adjutant.

The great-great-grandfather of Captain Kenan was Thomas Kenan, who settled in 1735 in that part of New Hanover County, later known as Duplin County, near Sarecta. His wife was Eliza-

beth Johnston of England and they had nine children. The oldest son, Joseph, born about 1740, "filled positions of honor and trust" under the Colonial government, and was elected Colonel of Militia at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was active in all the campaigns from February 27, 1776, throughout the war. In 1780, the Board of War, in applying to him to secure supplies from Duplin County for the army, wrote to him: "From your known zeal and activity in the services of your country, your undertaking this service will be very agreeable to the Board." In 1785 he was elected Brigadier-General of North Carolina for Wilmington District. In 1790 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees for the University of North Carolina, and served until 1799. He married Sallie Love; they had eight children. Thomas Kenan was the oldest, born in 1771. He served in the General Assembly and later in the Federal Congress. He married Mary Rand of Wake County; afterwards removing to Alabama, where he died in 1843. Their oldest son, Owen Rand Kenan, was frequently a member of the Assembly, and married Sarah Rebecca Graham. Their three sons are mentioned above. They had also a daughter, Annie Dixon Kenan.

Captain James Graham Kenan's ancestry on both sides furnish a record of patriotism most remarkable.

General James Kenan, the great-grandfather, died May 23, 1810, in Duplin County, "a worthy and respectable citizen and aged patriot, who bore honorable station and useful part in the Revolutionary War."

The children of Captain and Mrs. Kenan are: Owen Hill Kenan, Thomas S. Kenan, J. Graham Kenan, and Emily Howard Kenan.

Doctor Owen Hill Kenan, a noted surgeon and son of Captain James Graham and Annie Hill Kenan, lives in New York City, and is now, 1916, serving in the American Ambulance Corps in France.

In recognition of his skill, courage and bravery, the French Government has recently rewarded him with the "Croix de Guerre," a distinction and honor in keeping with those of his ancestors.

Thomas S. Kenan, a prominent business man of Atlanta, Georgia, married Annice Hawkins of Atlanta, Georgia. Their children are James Graham Kenan, Frank Hawkins Kenan and Sarah Cole Kenan.

Graham Kenan, a leading attorney of Wilmington, North Carolina, and one of the trustees of the University of North Carolina, married Sarah Kenan, his cousin.

Among the Makers of America there is no lineage teeming with more illustrious names and deeds than is that of the Kenan family. No doubt the keynote of the present and future generations will be in harmony with their illustrious ancestors.

WILLIAM SAMUEL CLARK

MANY American families can trace, through at least one branch, to Revolutionary ancestry, but comparatively few can claim descent from one of those public-spirited men who risked everything for the good of the American colonies, and put on permanent record their denial of the right of British supremacy. These men were of the bravest type. As signers of the Declaration of Independence they would have met with scant courtesy at the hands of the King's soldiers, and their fate would have been sad indeed, had the colonists failed of success.

William Samuel Clark of Tarboro, North Carolina, is a direct descendant of one of these men—Abraham Clark of New Jersey. This distinguished patriot was born near Rahway, February 15, 1726. The son of a farmer, Thomas Clark, he was educated to follow the same occupation but, being of a frail constitution, he was not able to engage in very strenuous physical labor. He educated himself in mathematics and civil law, producing such results that he was accounted well equipped for his life work. In early life he was a surveyor and conveyancer. Though not a lawyer by profession he gave advice freely to those not able to pay for it and thus earned the title "Poor Man's Counsellor." He attempted to regulate the practice of law in the courts, and in so doing incurred the enmity of those favoring a careless system of legal procedure.

He was High Sheriff of Essex County, Commissioner for selling undivided lands, and Clerk of the Colonial Continental Congress. In consequence of his great activity in the cause of the people as a member of the Committee of Public Safety, he was elected June 21, 1776, to represent them at the meeting of delegates in Philadelphia. Here the Declaration of Independence was drawn up and signed on July 4, 1776. In November of that year he was sent to the Continental Congress and held his seat in that body almost continuously during the life of the old confederation. He was one of the delegates sent to frame the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

He was married in 1749 to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hatfield and sister of Elder Isaac Hatfield. She was first cousin of Mrs. Robert Ogden, the mother of General Matthias and Governor Aaron Ogden. Mrs. Clark was born in 1728. There were ten



John S. Clark



children from the marriage of Abraham Clark and Sarah Hatfield.

Several of the sons of Abraham Clark were officers in the American army, but he refrained from using his influence for their benefit. On one occasion only did he depart from this rule. His son Thomas, a Captain of artillery, was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon with no food except what other prisoners passed to him through a keyhole. The Congress, on being informed of this, ordered retaliation on a British Captain with the result that Captain Clark received better treatment thereafter.

Abraham Clark retired from public life in 1794, and in the fall of that year his death was caused by a sunstroke. He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Rahway. "In private life he was reserved and contemplative. Limited in his circumstances, moderate in his desires and uncovetous of wealth, he was far from being parsimonious in his private concerns, although a rigid economist in public affairs."

James Sampson Clark, grandfather of William Samuel Clark of Tarboro, was the son or grandson of Abraham Clark. He went to Pitt County about 1790 and it is believed that he was born in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. As Abraham Clark's children were born in Rahway, James Sampson must have been his grandson, whose father perhaps emigrated to Virginia. So many of the records of North Carolina and Virginia were destroyed that the sources for information of early residents are meagre, and it is necessary at times to make reasonable deductions as in this case.

James Sampson Clark married Winifred Hardee. It is probable that she was a granddaughter of Colonel John Hardee of Pitt County, and that her mother was a daughter of Colonel Robert Salter of the same county. Both Colonel Hardee and Colonel Salter were prominent before and during the Revolution.

Samuel S. Clark was a son of James Sampson Clarke and the father of Mr. Clark of this sketch. He married Mary Watson who was the daughter of Jordan Watson of Martin County, North Carolina, who was born before the Revolution. He was the son of Thomas Watson, who, it is thought, was a Revolutionary soldier from Martin County. It is of family tradition that Jordan Watson married Elizabeth Culpeper of Portsmouth, Virginia, who was born about the time of the Revolution, and whose marriage date is placed between 1790 and 1795, and about the same time as that of James Sampson Clark and Winifred Hardee.

William Samuel Clark is the son of Samuel S. and Mary Watson Clark. He was born June 19, 1846, near Hamilton in Martin County, North Carolina, which joins Pitt and Edgecombe Counties at their boundaries. His rudimentary education was under the tutelage of the local school masters at Hamilton, and in

the Spring of 1861, he matriculated in Doctor Deemes' School at Wilson, North Carolina. Later he was a student at Tew's Military Academy in Hillsboro during 1863-64 and part of '65.

In 1872 Mr. Clark, being at that time about twenty-six years of age, opened a general merchandising store at Tarboro. Although he has continued in this business up to the present, he has also found time to be of material service to his country. True to the Clark ideals he has done his part for the people of his community. Politically he is a Democrat, and was Chairman of the Commissioners of Edgecombe County from 1899 to 1907. Prior to this he had been chosen Mayor of Tarboro. He was also for about fifteen years Chairman of the Tarboro School Board from 1892.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Tarboro Episcopal Church and a vestryman therein. Aside from his mercantile interests he is Director of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in Greensboro, North Carolina. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, his only fraternity. A devoted student of history, much of his leisure time is spent in this line of reading.

Mr. Clark married on June 28, 1876, Miss Lossie Grist, born in Washington, North Carolina, December 1853. She is a daughter of John Williams and Fannie (Carraway) Grist.

The founder of this line of Clarks was Richard, a shipwright who seems to have moved from the east end of Long Island to the infant settlement of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The earliest definite reference to this is given in a deposition made March 22, 1741, by his son Richard. The son stated he was at that time eighty years of age and "had heard" he was born at Southampton, Long Island. He remembered coming to Elizabeth at the age of sixteen or seventeen years of age with his father, his mother Elizabeth, his sister Elizabeth and his brothers: John, Joshua, Ephraim and Samuel. As near as can be reckoned this was in 1678, for in February of the following year, the elder Richard Clark obtained warrants for three hundred acres of land for his wife and sons, Richard and John, and his daughter Elizabeth. These were the only members of the family who were of the legal age entitling them to land grants in the colony.

A survey of the land, which was located near Rahway, is not on record and neither do the annals of Southampton residents of the earliest days contain the name of Richard Clark. He is known, however, to have lived at Southold in 1675. Two children, Thomas and Benjamin, were born after the family was located in Elizabethtown.

Richard Clark, Senior, was admitted as an associate of the town of Elizabeth in 1695. His will dated April 1, 1697, was made in New York where he probably died a day or two later, having gone there for business or pleasure and having become ill

during his stay. It is with his son Thomas, a brother of Richard, who made the deposition, that this sketch is principally concerned, as he was the grandfather of Abraham Clark and the ancestor of William Samuel Clark.

That portion of the family land given to Thomas lay near the old Wheatsheaf Tavern, midway between Elizabeth and Rahway. He had three sons: Thomas, born in 1701; Abraham, born in 1703 and James, the date of whose birth is not given. There was also one daughter, Mrs. Day. Thomas² married at the age of twenty-four years and his only child was Abraham, who was born in 1726. In the first charter of Elizabethborough, Thomas Clark was named one of the Aldermen. One of these Clarks seems to have been appointed Keeper of the King's Arms, for, according to Abraham Clark, many muskets and cartouche boxes having the royal insignia on their covers remained in his grandfather's home until he was a large lad.

The first settlers of Southold, Long Island, were Englishmen. According to some, these men came under the leadership of Reverend John Youngs, a Presbyterian minister from County Suffolk, to settle Southold. It seems, however, more probable that they stopped first in New Haven, or perhaps met together only after reaching New England, and then decided to settle Southold. The name of Richard Clark does not appear among the original settlers, but he is listed as one of the first inhabitants of the town, which was founded in 1640.

One early chronicler declares that the settlers of Southold were born and educated in England, and that after these first colonists went to Southold, others came directly from England to increase the number. This gives some truth to the theory that the colony was formed in England, yet the early sailing records give only the name of the minister and his family as sailing together for New England. The Clarks were Presbyterians and came to Southold, but from what point in England and on what ship is not certain. If it was from County Suffolk, as seems reasonable to suppose, they may have been connected with the first ancestor of the eminent divine, John Clark, of Westhorpe, England. He was one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and returned to England to obtain the charter for that colony. His first English ancestor is given as John Clark of Westhorpe, Suffolk County, who died in 1559 and was buried in England. Doctor Samuel Clark (1675-1729) of Norwich in County Suffolk, was another prominent member of this family and is regarded as one of the most interesting characters of early Suffolk. He was a learned minister who rose through his intellectual prowess and astounding knowledge of the classics to be Rector of St. James at Westminster, and was Chaplain to the Queen. His brother, Doctor John Clark was also prominent for his learning and was

educated by his brother at Edinburgh University, making the ministry his life work. He died in 1759.

Among the available lists of passengers embarking in 1634-35 for Barbados from England, several Richard Clarks appear. As many of the Barbados emigrants came later to New England, it is possible that one of these was the Southold Richard.

The name of Clark is of early origin, appearing as far back in English History as the eleventh century. The name Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls" compiled in the reign of Edward I, which contained records of those holding lands, etc., in the time of William the Conqueror. Several Domesday tenants are designated as "Clericus." This term pertained to ecclesiastical teachers in early days in all Christian countries. A clerk was a man educated for the priesthood, and the term gradually assumed a broader meaning and was applied to all persons who were skilled in reading and writing, an art which was rare in the days before the printing press was invented. Comparatively few, even of the nobility, were able to read and write freely, and it was the duty of the monks to keep the lamp of learning alight, and to employ long hours of their time in transcribing laboriously by hand, old and valuable manuscripts, such as the Scriptures, that these might be preserved.

The name Clark was, of course, originally Clerk, pronounced by the English with the sound of the broad a. Several of the lines of this family in England have the title of baronet. Especially prominent is that branch represented in 1883 by Sir Andrew Clark. He was knighted for his services as physician to Queen Victoria, and wrote several medical treatises as a result of his unusual opportunities for research. A Clark was Lord Mayor of London, and Devonshire history relates that his people came to that part of England from Elgin on the North in 1500.

Throughout the history of the family, however indefinite may be the kinship between the various lines, the characteristics of independence of thought, conservative ideals and a dislike for currying favor with those in power, are apparent. They are generally careful to see that they are substantially comfortable in regard to finances, but rarely give all their energy to the sole purpose of accumulating riches.

Many Clarks of our country have appeared in the foremost ranks as churchmen, authors, explorers, statesmen and scientists. General George Rogers Clark (1752-1818) was an American pioneer who figured prominently in the trouble with the Indians. He also fought under Baron Steuben against the British, and was commissioned Major-General in the French army to fight the Spanish on the Mississippi.

General William Clark (1770-1838) was an American explorer. He served in Indian campaigns, but is principally known

for his connection with the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. After this expedition he was made Brigadier-General of Militia; was Governor of the Territory of Missouri and Superintendent of Indian affairs.

Alvan Graham Clark was an American astronomer of note. He was awarded the Lalande gold medal for 1862 by the French Imperial Academy of Sciences for his astronomical discoveries.

The Reverend Francis Edward Clark, born 1851, was the founder of the well-known Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

James Gilman Clark was the founder in 1887 of Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Who does not know of the Honorable Champ Clark, who in 1911 was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives?

Mention must be made here also of former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, who was a noted capitalist, and also a patron of the fine arts.

Much more could be written and many pages filled with the lives and deeds of prominent and representative men of this well-known family; but in a brief sketch of this character, space does not permit.

Mr. Clark's people have been for so long a time part of this great nation that he may be said to be an American of American ancestry. To be descended from one of the fathers of American liberty is no small privilege; but it is an honor fraught with responsibility to preserve intact those excellent qualities and admirable traits of character which have marked the distinguished forebear. Mr. Clark is a worthy representative of his illustrious family.

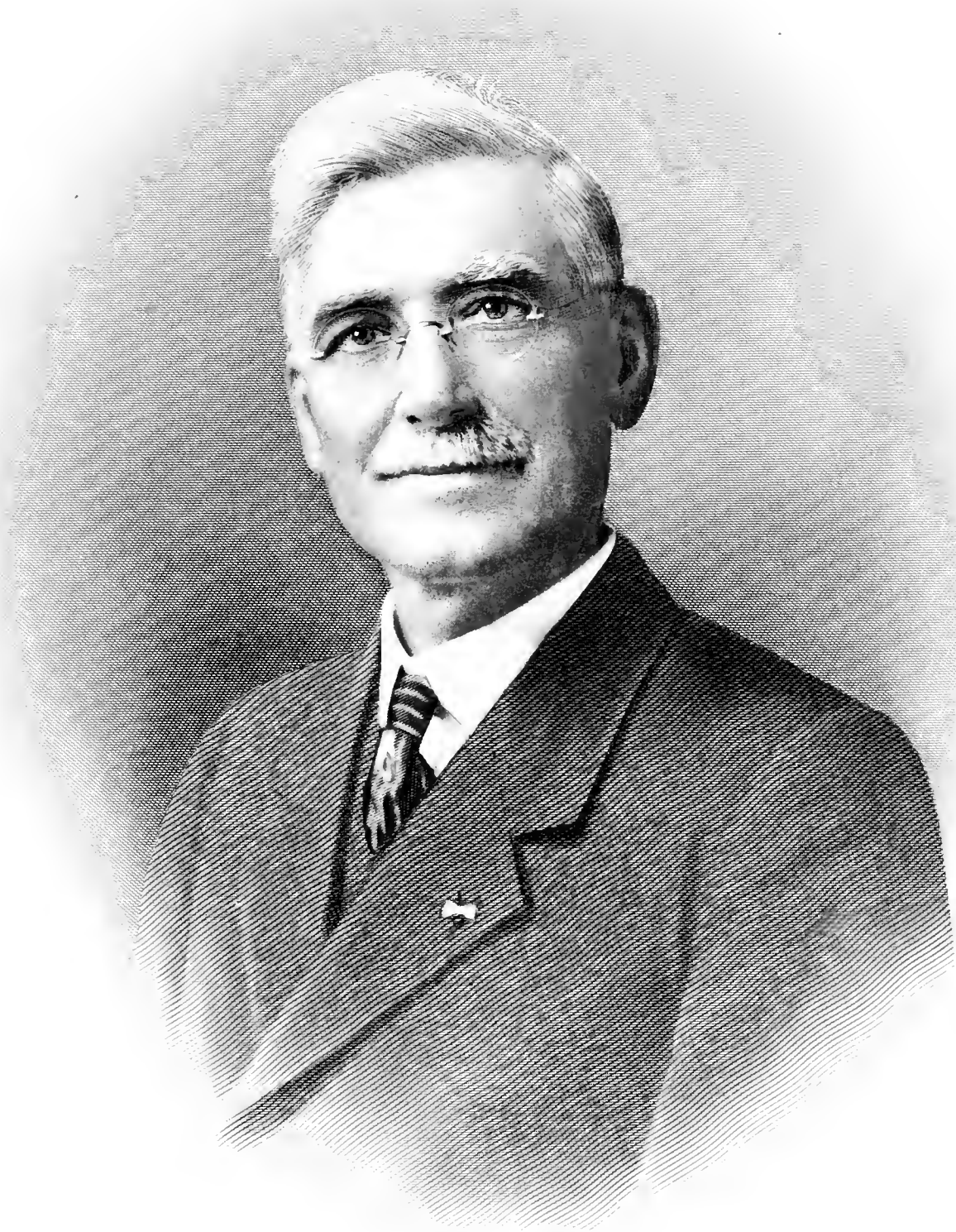
HUGH BARTON LINDSAY

HUGH BARTON LINDSAY, one of the ablest members of the bar of Eastern Tennessee, is the son of Cornelius S. Lindsay and his wife, Valentine (Bowling) Lindsay, and was born November 3, 1856, on his father's farm near Coal Creek, Campbell County, Tennessee. He is of Scotch descent, and his many fine traits of character are doubtless his heritage from a noble ancestry.

The name Lindsay in the early centuries was de Limesay, which is the old Norman form. In Scotland, for several generations, the name was continued de Lindsay, but the article was finally dropped and the present form adopted. Lind, or Lime, is a derivation from the linden or lime tree, and perhaps was first assumed as a name, from the large number of trees of this variety on the estates owned by the family. The blossom of the linden is very fragrant and is used by perfumers in the manufacture of their products. Shields were made from the wood of this tree and, indeed, shields are sometimes called lindens. "The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary lindens, of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss handle." There is a commune near Argetan in Normandy called Sai, or Say, which doubtless has something to do with the derivation of the latter part of this name. Lindsay also signifies the Isle of Lime-trees (Lindes-eye, Limes-eye).

There is a legend relating to the remote ancestry of the Lindsay family which traces origin from Ivan Jarl, or Independent Prince of the Uplanders of Norway, who was the representative of the Thorian race. The reputed descendant of Thor, the mythical ancestor, was Forneator, King of the North, who was the father of Eystein, surnamed Glumia or the Eloquent. Eystein was the father of Rognvald, surnamed the "Wise" and "Magnificent," and of Malahule, the remote progenitor of the family of Lindsay.

The Lindsays are descended from the highest Norman family, being of the same line as Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. They also claim descent from the royal houses of Denmark, Gothland and Sweden. Rognvald, submitted to Harold Harfagre, the first King of Norway, and was by him appointed Jarl of More and Rumsdal on the western coast of Norway. He was the father of Rollo, and great-great-great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. Malahule, an early ancestor of the family, went with



Yours Truly
H. B. Lindsay

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Rollo to Normandy, and became the ancestor of the great house of de Toeny, the hereditary standard bearers of Normandy. Randolph de Toeney, Malahuc's great-grandson, had two sons, Roger and Hugo. Roger rose in arms on the accession of William the Conqueror, and was slain. He was succeeded by his son Randolph, who accompanied the Conqueror to England in 1066, and became the ancestor of a long line of Barons, the last of whom died in the reign of Edward the second. An equally illustrious race descended from Roger's younger son, Robert. Hugo, the younger son of Randolph, and brother of Roger, settled on a manor a short distance from Rouen, and became the head of the family of de Limesay, or de Lindsay. He left two sons, who also accompanied the Conqueror to England, and continued the de Limesay succession. One of these was Baldric de Limesay, the father of the northern branch of the family. The Lindsays originally settled in Pays de Caux near Pavilly, five leagues northwest of Rouen. They flourished there for many generations, but failed shortly after the middle of the thirteenth century.

Randolf de Limesay, younger brother of Baldric, who came over with the Conqueror, obtained forty Lordships in different counties of England, including Woverley, Warwickshire, the birthplace of Shakespeare, and also of George Elliot, the author. Aleanora de Limesay, the great-granddaughter of Randolph, who was one of the richest co-heiresses in England, married her Scottish kinsman, Sir David de Lindsay, and carrying her estates to him, vested the two lines in one in 1199. The mother of Sir David was Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry, Prince of Scotland, who with her mother and brother, took refuge with the King of Scotland on the conquest of England by the Normans. Sir David de Lindsay of Crawford and Woverley, husband of Aleanora, left three sons, Gerald, William and Walter and a daughter, Alice. Gerald, the eldest son, succeeded to the vast estates, both in England and Scotland. He left no children and was succeeded in 1241, by his brother William, who was succeeded by his brother Walter in 1249, and the inheritance passed from him to his sister Alice. She carried the estates to her husband, Sir Henry Pinkney, of England, whose grandson claimed the Scottish throne at the competition in 1292, through her.

Walter de Lindsay, younger son of Sir David de Lindsay, is the first of the name who appears in the charters in Scotland. He was a witness or juror in the celebrated "Inquisitio" or inquest into the rights of the See of Glasgow within his territories in 1116, (by Prince David). Walter figures very often in his charities while Prince of Cumberland, but disappears after the death of Alexander the first. His name is replaced after a short time by that of William de Lindsay, his son. He was his father's successor both in possession and favor, as a magistrate of Scot-

land and was also witness to the royal charters. These are the only authentic documents in existence of the history of early times in Scotland. After about five years William's name disappears, and those of his two sons Walter and William, take its place. The eldest son, Walter, left no children, but William carried on the line of succession. He resided in Roxburgshire on the banks of the Leader, Ercildum. The seals of these two latter Barons, Walter and William, which are preserved in the chapter house of Durham Cathedral, give an idea of the character of the young Norman noblemen. They are represented on horseback, riding gently along, with falcon on wrist, unhelmeted, and with their shields hung carelessly behind them, the only variation being that Walter rides without bridle or stirrup, and the bird rests peacefully on his hand, while William is in the act of slipping it on his prey. They might be thought to represent the character more recently attributed in tradition and song to the "Lindsays, light and gay." Running through every family there are more or less distinctive traits, and the lightsomeness and cheerfulness which have always been a characteristic of the Lindsay family gave rise to the above saying.

William de Lindsay of Ercildum and Suffness, as he was sometimes called, grandson of William, figures as magistrate of Scotland, and witness to the charters of Malcolm the "Maiden," and William the "Lion" from 1161 to 1200. William was succeeded by his son, Sir David Lindsay of Suffness from 1233 to 1249. He was the first Earl of Crawford. He left two sons, Alexander and William, the Chamberlain. Alexander had a son, David, who married Marjory Oglivie. Their son, Walter, perpetuated the male line and was the progenitor of the houses of Edzell and Balcanes. Walter had two sons, David and Walter. David died in 1528. Walter fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513, leaving a widow and four sons. He is said to have been one of the most gallant who fought under the King's banner, and one of the faithful band, who, after the day was lost, formed themselves into a ring, and fought to the last in defense of their King. He was heir to his kinsman, Sir David Lindsay, eighth Earl of Crawford. His eldest son, David, therefore succeeded as ninth earl. His second son Alexander of Edzell was the father of the Reverend David Lindsay, the celebrated minister of Leith, Bishop of Ross, Chaplain, and at various times Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for James the first of England. He left a son and a daughter. The son was Sir Jerome (or Heirome) Lindsay of Annatland, who married, first, Margaret Coville, by whom he had a son, David, (afterwards Reverend David Lindsay) who was baptized on the third of January, 1603, the year of the reunion of the crowns of England and Scotland, and who was the founder of the Lindsay family in America. Sir Jerome married

the second time, Agnes Lindsay, a distant relative, a daughter of Sir David Lindsay of the "Mount," and the grandniece of Sir David Lindsay, the poet and Lion King at Arms. On this alliance with Agnes Lindsay, heiress of the "Mount," he became Sir Jerome (Hierome) Lindsay of the "Mount," and was afterwards appointed Lord King at Arms, being the fourth and last Lindsay to hold that office.

It is probable that the earliest ancestor of the Lindsays in this country was the Reverend David Lindsay, son of Sir Jerome Lindsay and his first wife, Margaret Coville. He was twenty-two years old in 1625 and left Scotland between 1645 and 1655. The earliest evidence of his residence in Virginia is the following, found in an old book of court orders: "Judgement is granted Mr. David Lyndsay, minister, whereby he receives 50 pounds of tobacco from Edward Coles," Northumberland County Court, March 20, 1655. From this evidence, he must have been living for some time in the colony. The following items are also taken from old books of court orders of that time: "21 September, 1657, Mr. David Lindsay recovers of Thomas Lamkin 365 pounds of tobacco; October, 1657, Mr. David Lindsay, minister, being behind 700 pounds of tobacco of his last year's salary in Wicomico Parish, the court orders that the said sum of 700 pounds of tobacco, be levied out of the said parish (from every titheable) by the sherf, etc." October 1662, Mr. David Lindsay was "relieved of a fine imposed for performing marriage between two servants contrary to law," Northumberland County Court house.

It may be interesting to mention, in this connection, a few things concerning the ministers in the colony. The salary of a minister, fixed by law, consisted of sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco per annum, that is, eighty pounds current money; a dwelling house and glebe; marriage fees; funeral sermons, etc. In some parishes there were donations of flocks of negroes.

The death, in Scotland, in 1642, of Sir Jerome Lindsay, father of the clergyman, and the troubled state of his native country, probably led this early ancestor of the American Lindsay family to seek a home in the new world. He inherited the estates of his father and by the Scottish law of knighthood, became Sir David Lindsay.

Northumberland County was one of the best counties of Virginia in the old days, and the hospitality, intelligence and courtesy among the old Virginia gentry are proverbial. The habits, pleasures and pastimes of the Colonists were, of course, those prevailing in the old country. Reverend David Lindsay lived and died in the place of his first settlement in Virginia, and was laid to rest on his plantation, the "Mount." His tombstone is still in existence, surmounted by the coats of arms of the family. The original tombstone was found outside of the graveyard, partly

covered with earth, and is now to be seen in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. On it is inscribed: "Here lyeth interred ye body of that holy and reverend devine Mr. David Lindsay, late minister of Yecomico, born in the kingdom of Scotland, ye first and lawful son of ye R. Honorable Sir Hierome Lindsay Knt of ye 'Mount,' Lord Lion King at Arms; who departed this life in the 64 year, ye 3rd, April, Anno Dom. 1667." There was another tombstone put up later, about 1702. Nothing is known of his wife except that her name was Susanna, and that she was living two years previous to her husband's death.

Robert Lindsay was the son of David and Susanna. There was also a daughter, Helen, who married Thomas Opie.

Robert Lindsay had a son, Opie Lindsay, who, like his father, became a planter, which occupation he followed until his death in Northumberland County.

Opie Lindsay married and had three sons: Robert, Thomas and John. Robert moved to Fairfax County some time previous to 1743. There seems to have been no cause for this move from Northumberland to Fairfax unless perhaps he saw a chance of securing richer and better land, as much of the lands of the lower Potomac had begun to deteriorate owing to excessive tobacco planting. Robert was a thorough gentleman, handsome and proud of his name. He built a home in Fairfax County and called it the "Mount," in honor of his father's home in Northumberland, which had received its name from the estate of Sir Jerome in Scotland. Here he lived to be nearly eighty years old. The planters' homes were usually built of clapboards, not over two stories, with the entrance in the center, though some few were of brick, and the slaves' quarters were small log cabins.

Thomas and John, brothers of Robert and sons of Opie Lindsay were men of the same sterling qualities and fine appearance. They moved from Northumberland and settled in Longmarsh in 1740, doubtless for the same reason which prompted Robert's move. They bought large tracts of land and became wealthy farmers of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Thomas married and had two sons, Thomas and John, and perhaps other children. Thomas married Mary Regan by whom he had seven children: Lewis, born and raised in Longmarsh, and later moved to Winchester; Hugh, died unmarried; Alban, died unmarried; Abraham, died unmarried; Mildred married Samuel Lauk; Reuben; Thomas, who moved to Kentucky. Reuben lived on the Rivania, near the mouth of the Limestone. His wife was Mary Goodman, by whom he had six children: Susan, wife of John G. Gray; Mary, married Albert Watkins; Ann, married Stephen F. Samson; James; William; Reuben, who became a physician.

William Lindsay married and moved to East Tennessee about 1825. He was the pioneer iron manufacturer of Campbell County,

and built the first bloomery for John Baker. He built others afterwards, on Big Creek, Cave Creek, and Davis Creek, the daily capacity ranging from six hundred to nine hundred pounds of iron. He was a man of forceful and energetic character, and was greatly respected in the community in which he lived. His son Cornelius S. Lindsay married Valentine Bowling, daughter of Larkin Bowling, and became a successful farmer in Campbell County, Tennessee. They had five children, one of whom is Hugh Barton, Judge Lindsay.

The name Bowling signifies, the "sons of the round hill," and is of Saxon origin. "Robert Bowling, esquire, in the reign of Edward the fourth, possessed the elegant house of Bowling Hall near Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, where the family lived and flourished for many generations." One line of the family settled in Scotland, where the original way of spelling the name is retained, while in England the form Bolling is often used. Robert Bowling (or Bolling) came to America early in the seventeenth century settling in Virginia, in which State many of his descendants still live.

For more than thirty years a lawyer of Knoxville, Tennessee, Judge Lindsay has been one of the strongest representatives of the law in that city, and his professional career has been distinctly honorable. The years of his boyhood were spent on his father's farm in Campbell County where he attended the common schools. He studied law while still continuing his education in other branches, and was thus eligible to admission to the Bar in 1880, the same year in which he graduated from the Franklin Academy at Jackboro. He began his professional life in Knoxville, and, owing to ambition and industry, soon became known as a rising young lawyer of ability. His advancement was rapid and he has occupied various offices of responsibility and distinction. He is head of the firm of Lindsay, Young and Donaldson, formerly Lindsay, Young and Smith, one of the best-known law firms of Knoxville.

Judge Lindsay has served as Attorney-General in the sixteenth Judicial Circuit, was United States District Attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee and Chancellor of the Second Chancery Division of Tennessee. He is an active member of the Republican party, and in 1886 was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee.

He is a director of the First National Bank of Knoxville, and holds membership in The Cumberland, The Cherokee County and the Elkmount Clubs.

On February 7, 1883, Judge Lindsay was married at Huntsville, Tennessee, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Foster. She was born in Stanford, Kentucky, and is the daughter of Henry and Martha (White) Foster. Judge and Mrs. Lindsay have eight children:

Maud, who married D. C. Webb; Lillian, who married Robert S. Young; Hugh Barton, Jr.; Robert M.; William M.; Charles E.; Kathern and John Oliver.

Always proficient in whatever walk they have chosen, the Lindsays have also been proverbial for hospitality. The name stands well in the annals of the Revolutionary War, members of the family having been excellent soldiers. Colonel Reuben Lindsay, among others, was thanked personally by General Washington for his zealous service to his country.

Judge Lindsay is a member of the Christian Church. He believes that the encouragement of education, industry and economy would tend greatly to promote the general good of the country, and that the nation should reach a point where intelligence and education would be a necessary qualification for suffrage.



Very truly
Jos. A. Hoskins

JOSEPH ADDISON HOSKINS

AMONG the lists of tenants in the Domesday Book are found the names of Roger and Rogerus, and from the word "Hodge," a nickname for Roger, are derived the surnames, Hodges, Hodgson, Hodgkyn, Hodgkyns, Hoskyns, and Hoskins.

During the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries, the Hoskins family lived in Monmouthshire, Wales, which became an English County in the time of Henry VIII. The record, written in Latin, as was usual at that time, mentions "Thomas Hoskins de Monmouth in Wallia," who married "Jana, filia Catchmead de com. Glouc.," and left issue.

Sir Thomas Hoskins, of this Monmouth family, who was knighted at Windsor in 1605, owned the estate of Barrow Green, Surrey, which continued in the family for many generations. Another old manor of Surrey connected with the Hoskins family, was that of Carshalton Park, purchased by Sir Edmund Hoskins, sergeant-at-law, who was buried in Carshalton Church. In the fifteenth year of Charles I (1648-49), Sir Edmund represented the parish of Bledingly, Surrey, in Parliament. The church at Oxted has many monumental inscriptions in memory of various members of Hoskins families who have resided in that vicinity.

The Manor of Oxted, for generations the home of many Hoskins, is a very old one, being mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of Acstede.

Hereford Castle, in Herefordshire, which was built soon after the Norman Conquest, was still standing in the reign of Henry I; but in 1520 "the whole castell tended towards ruine." Charles I granted the ruinous property to Gilbert North, who sold it to Edward Pye, from whom it passed into the hands of Colonel Burch, who sold it to Bennett Hoskins, who has been referred to, by one authority, as "Sir John Bennett of Hoskins in Herefordshire." His name is also written as "Sir Bennett Hoskyns," and he was first baronet of Harwood, in the County of Hereford, having been created baronet by Charles II, 1676. He represented County Hereford in Parliament, as did his successors for several generations. Seats: Harewood House and Morehampton Park. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John Hoskins, Baronet—M. P., for County Hereford. It is to Bennett Hoskins that the Guilford branch of this family traces its lineage, and through

him to John Hoskins, Esquire, Member of Parliament for the City of Hereford.

Besides prominent persons bearing the name of Hoskins, there were many related to this family, who rendered notable service.

Among these were the two brothers, the great English Admirals, Alexander and Samuel Hood, sons of Mary Hoskins, whose father was Richard Hoskins of Beaminster, County Dorset. Admiral Samuel Hood held command on the New England coast during the Revolutionary War; De Grasse surrendered his sword to him. He was advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; represented the City of Westminster in Parliament; was created a peer of Great Britain; Viscount Hood of Whitely, County Warwick; died 1816. Alexander Hood was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England. Promoted to Vice-Admiral of the Red, he was created a peer of Great Britain, title Baron Bridport; represented the Borough of Bridgewater in Parliament; died 1814.

In the year 1688 John Hoskins, who with Mary, his wife, had come over with William Penn in 1682, from Cheshire, England, to make their home in America, bought a lot in Chester, Pennsylvania. They belonged to the Society of Friends, and John Hoskins was one of the original purchasers of land under William Penn. His name appears in the list of settlers as the owner of a tract of two hundred fifty acres in Middletown, and his land warrant was dated the ninth month, twenty-first day, 1683. He built a house on his lot in Chester and kept a tavern. Soon after his settlement he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, which sat in Philadelphia, March 12, 1683, over which Penn presided. He was a member of the Council. His will was dated "11 mo. 2, 1694-5," probated August 15, 1698, and registered in Philadelphia. His name was frequently written Hodgkins in early records. His son John, Junior, married in 1698, Ruth Atkinson, and his daughter Hannah in the same year married Charles Whitaker. Martin's History of Chester, Pennsylvania, says that John Hoskins was a man of education, and that John, Junior, was a man of ability. John Hoskins, Junior, became sheriff of Chester County, in the year 1700, when not more than twenty-three years old, which office he held for about fifteen years. He died August 26, 1716. They had issue: John, born December 24, 1699; Stephen, born December 18, 1701-2; George, born August 8, 1703, who died young; Joseph, born April 30, 1705; Mary, born August 1, 1707.

Stephen Hoskins married in 1727, Mrs. Sarah Warner, of Maryland, in which State they lived for a while, but in 1730 returned to Chester. In 1737 he was Coroner of Chester County, and in 1743 went to live in Philadelphia. Their children were

John, Ruth, and Mary. Joseph Hoskins, younger brother of Stephen, married August 26, 1738, Jane Fenn at Chester Meeting. She died, leaving no issue, and her husband remarried about the end of the year 1765; his second wife being Esther Bickerdike of the County of Bucks. Joseph Hoskins was Chief Burgess of Chester, 1757-8-9, and was Justice of the Courts of Chester County.

A man of substance and a philanthropist, he bequeathed a sum of money for the education of needy children, and also a lot, one hundred feet square, in the town of Chester for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse thereon. The balance of his estate went to his nephew, John Hoskins of Burlington, who married September 22, 1750, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Raper of Burlington. Their son Raper was married at Chester Meeting "5th month 2, 1781," to Eleanor, daughter of Henry Hale Graham. Another son, Joseph, married at the same place, "6th month, 12, 1793," Mary Graham, sister of Eleanor. Graham Hoskins, son of Raper and Eleanor Hoskins, of Philadelphia, was born November 4, 1792, and married Margaret, daughter of William Smith, Jr.

John Hoskins, of Philadelphia, son of Stephen and Sarah Warner Hoskins, was born in Maryland in 1728. He married Hannah Ellis and had sons: Richard, Arnold, Joseph and Moses. He settled in Guilford in 1780, judging from the date of his land grant. His son Joseph's grant was dated 1778; Arnold's, 1779. Moses was a lad of sixteen when he came to Guilford with his father, John. John died within four years after his settlement. Joseph is the progenitor of the family now living in Guilford. The tradition is that he and his wife embarked for Edenton in the year of their marriage, where kinspeople had preceded them. Here the family lived for awhile, later settling in Guilford. Joseph was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1751. He was married in the year 1773 to Hannah Evans, of Philadelphia, by Reverend Richard Peters, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's. He was an ardent Whig and Patriot. The battle of Guilford Court House was fought on his plantation, March 15, 1781. Lord Cornwallis occupied his house as headquarters, and later as a hospital for his wounded, it being within the British lines. The home place of his lands has never passed out of the ownership of his family.

In the year 1789, as shown by the Minute Book of old County Court, Joseph Hoskins was first elected High Sheriff of Guilford County, in which position he rendered efficient service. He died in 1799, and lies buried in the old churchyard at New Garden. His children were: John, Eli, Ellis, Ann Hoskins Bales-Jessup, Elizabeth Hoskins Dennis, Hannah Hoskins Jessup, and Mary Hoskins Hunt.

John Hoskins, oldest son of Joseph and Hannah Evans Hos-

kins, was the father of Moses, Seaborn, Pleasant Bartlet, Hannah, Elmira H. Gurley, Caroline H. Macy, Anne H. Macy, and Joseph. The latter married Elizabeth Hollingsworth, a sister of the mother of Honorable Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. After the death of John Hoskins, all his children migrated to Indiana, 1859.

Moses Hoskins, Senior, youngest son of John Hoskins, of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and Hannah Ellis Hoskins, was born in Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1763. He married in 1784, Ruth Hodson at New Garden Meeting. Their children were: John, George, Moses, Junior, William, Jonathan, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, Eli and Ruth. He, together with all his children, migrated to Ohio in 1811. He died in Dillon, Illinois, in 1837.

Moses, Junior, married Elizabeth Hocket in 1810. He moved to Ohio, 1811, and to Iowa, 1837, where he died, 1848. John Hoskins, oldest son of Moses, Senior, married Hannah Hocket, 1807.

Ellis Hoskins, Esquire, 1795-1874, the son of Joseph Hoskins of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and Hannah Evans, succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead. He was a successful farmer and business man. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812-1814.

Colonel Jesse Evans Hoskins, son of Ellis Hoskins and Sallie McCuiston Hoskins, was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia; married Miss Theodosia Mosby of Kentucky, and settled at Versailles, where he practiced law, in which profession he won distinction. At the time of the Civil War, although his wife and her family were large slave-holders, he allied himself with the Union and fought bravely to the end, winning the rank of Colonel. His living children are: Letitia Hoskins Menge, wife of Doctor George A. Menge, Ph.D., Washington, D. C.; Miss Suzanne B. Hoskins of Washington, D. C.; Jesse E. Hoskins of Guilford County, who married Miss Jennie Hackett, and has one son, Jesse Ellis Hoskins, Junior. The deceased children of Colonel Jesse E. Hoskins are: Ellis Hoskins and James Kemp Hoskins.

Dr. James Hoskins was the son of Ellis Hoskins. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He married Miss Mary Gibbs of Davie County, North Carolina, where he settled. Left issue.

Isabella Hoskins, a daughter of Ellis Hoskins, married George J. Smith. Left no issue.

Eli Hoskins (1785-1852), son of Joseph and Hannah Evans, was a large land owner and good business man. His children by his first wife, Amy Gosset Hoskins, were: Joseph, Thomas, John A., Ellis N. and Harriet Amy, who married, first John Canada, and second, John G. Gamble. Sarah Swain, second wife of Eli,

whose children were: Eli J., George O., David A., and Alfred F. Hoskins. Joseph Hoskins, 1814-1880, was the son of Eli. He was educated at the school of Dr. Horace Cannon. This school was the forerunner of New Garden Boarding School and Guilford College. He acquired the Charles Bruce plantation at Summerfield, Guilford County, where he established himself and family in 1845. He was a large land owner and a prosperous planter. He also owned a tannery, and was a merchant and tobacco manufacturer. He was a man of high mentality; well-read, public-spirited and patriotic, and a friend to all that makes for progress. His children were: William H., educated at New Garden Boarding School; Joshua Johnson Hoskins, same school; Sallie Hoskins Blair, graduate of Vassar College, New York; Jesse F. Hoskins, graduate of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, who married Miss Annie McCormack, and Joseph Addison Hoskins. The children of William H. Hoskins are: Mrs. Elma Hoskins Ogburn, wife of N. W. Ogburn of Summerfield, whose daughter is Elizabeth P. Ogburn; Walter J. Hoskins of Summerfield, and Miss Lucy E. Hoskins. Mrs. Sallie Hoskins Blair, wife of Franklin Blair, left two children: Joseph E. Blair of New Decatur, Alabama, and Mrs. Annie Blair Allen, wife of William W. Allen, Junior, attorney-at-law and banker of Philadelphia. They have two children, Lydia Louise Allen, and William W. Allen³. The first wife of William H. Hoskins was Miss Pauline Ross, his second, Miss Sallie Tatum.

The mother of Joseph Addison Hoskins, the subject of this sketch, was Mary Johnson, 1813-1898, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Gordon Johnson, descendants of sturdy English Quakers, who had settled in Orange County, North Carolina, within the limits of Cane Creek Meeting of Friends. The father of Sarah Gordon Johnson was Charles Gordon.

Joshua Johnson, 1786-1840, of Orange County, was a successful planter, merchant, tanner, and manufacturer. His father was Joshua Johnson and his mother, Miss Hargrave of Orange County. She was a sister of Colonel Jesse Hargrave of Chapel Hill. He aided in building and operating one of the first cotton mills in the State. It was known as "Cane Creek Cotton Factory." His children: Annie Johnson Clark, wife of Alexander Clark; Mary Johnson Hoskins, wife of Joseph Hoskins; Lydia Johnson Hoskins, wife of John A. Hoskins; Calvin Johnson, Hiram Johnson and Susanna Johnson. He left a considerable estate. He was a keen sportsman and rode to hounds.

Joseph Addison Hoskins was born at Summerfield, Guilford County, North Carolina, December 15, 1854. He was a student, first at New Garden Boarding School, now Guilford College, and at Eastman College, New York, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1879. While a boy he had performed clerical duty

in his father's store; but his first regular employment after leaving school was in the United States Railway Mail Service, his first service being from Richmond, Virginia to Charlotte, North Carolina and later from Washington, D. C. to Charlotte. At the end of a year's service, he was promoted to the position of head clerk. In 1883 he resigned to enter the Internal Revenue Service as Deputy Collector, and in 1888 was elected sheriff of Guilford County, which position he efficiently filled for three terms. From 1903 to 1910 he served as one of the Highway Commissioners of Guilford County, and had a part in planning and building the fine system of improved highways of the county, for which a large bond issue was authorized. He is a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Greensboro, and Director of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In politics he is a Republican, but in 1912 he supported Roosevelt for President, on the Progressive ticket. He has participated in three Republican National Conventions: those of 1880, 1888 and 1912. In 1916 he supported Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. He belongs to the Society of Friends.

He is now devoting himself chiefly to the management of his "Elmhurst Farm," and in the supervision of his other farms and other interests. He has tenant farmers who have lived with him many years. Some of these families had his father for their landlord. He has done much to improve his lands, in the cultivation of which he uses modern methods and up-to-date machinery. He favors all forward and progressive movements for the good of his community, his county and his State.

Summerfield village, where he resides, nestles among the foothills of the Blue Ridge, and is in one of the most picturesque and prosperous sections of Piedmont, North Carolina. It is located on the great National Highway running from New York to Atlanta via Roanoke and Greensboro, and on the Southern Railway between Greensboro and Mount Airy. He was married September 20, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Whitesell, daughter of Joshua and Mary Summers Whitesell of Alamance County, North Carolina, where she was born March 18, 1861. Their children are: Joseph Richard Hoskins, educated at Oak Ridge Institute and Guilford College, now an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Misses Nelle and Mary Katherine Hoskins, educated at the State Normal College, Greensboro, and Benjamin Harrison Hoskins, educated at Oak Ridge Institute and Guilford College, who married, December 31, 1912, Jennie Elizabeth Cummings, daugh-

ter of Robert Cummings, Esquire, of Rockingham County, North Carolina, whose wife was Miss Marietta Young. The children of Benjamin Harrison Hoskins are: Rebecca Louise, Robert Cummings and Elizabeth. He is a farmer, residing in Summerfield.

The origin of the patronymic Hoskins has been traced to Monmouthshire, whence the family spread out into Surrey, Herefordshire, Dorset, Cumberland, Somerset, Cheshire and Warwick. The arms borne by these families demonstrate their common ancestry. The connection is apparent from their similarity. The family was never numerous in England or America.

Mr. Hoskins has recently (1917) been appointed and commissioned by the President to membership on the Board of Exemption of the National Army, created by the Selective Service Act.

JOHN WILLIS ELLISON

JOHN WILLIS ELLISON of Waynesboro, Augusta County, Virginia, one of the most prominent and popular business men in the wealthiest section of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, was born on September 30, 1841, near the town of Roxboro, in the State of North Carolina. His father, John Johnson Ellison, was a farmer; his mother, Martha Browne Pleasants Ellison. The boyhood of John Willis was passed in North Carolina. He received an excellent education from several schools in or near Roxboro, that State. He had not reached his majority when the war between the States broke out. He immediately enlisted as private in Company "H," of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Infantry. His enlistment took place at the very beginning of the war, and the period of his service in the army covered the entire four years of the conflict. He filled successively the positions of Orderly to Colonel William J. Clarke, and of Courier to the Second North Carolina Brigade, and notwithstanding his extreme youth, he may truthfully be described as a most devoted and gallant Confederate soldier.

After the close of the war, the slaves belonging to Mr. Ellison's father had been freed, so that the elder Mr. Ellison had very little left of his former possessions except his land. His son, John W., determined, consequently, after the surrender at Appomattox, to start out for himself; and deeming it advisable to begin in some other section, he left North Carolina and took up his residence, which he maintained ever after, in the Old Dominion. He first settled in the City of Richmond; there, for a short time he worked with his brother, Mr. Stephen A. Ellison. Mr. Ellison remained, however, but a short time in Richmond. In 1866 he moved to Waynesboro, Augusta County, Virginia.

Mr. Ellison first engaged in Waynesboro in a general merchandise, groceries and dry goods business, in partnership with his brother, Mr. James M. Ellison, who is now a citizen of Crozet, Virginia. Afterwards, however, Mr. S. H. Hunt bought the brother's interest. The partnership between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Ellison continued for about seven years, when he sold his share to Mr. Hunt and directed his attention to other pursuits. Mr. Ellison embarked in a wholesale hay, grain and bark business, and was also a large shipper abroad of these commodities. From 1873 to 1914 his success in this enterprise was ever increasing, devoting himself to it with characteristic thoroughness and



Very Truly
J. W. Beeson



energy, winning deservedly the honorable and prominent place which he holds among the leaders of his own especial field, in the State of Virginia.

In the year 1900, the firm incorporated as "J. W. Ellison, Son and Company." Of this firm Mr. Ellison was the President. Besides his business activities, Mr. Ellison was extremely successful as a planter and fruit grower.

On February 26, 1873, at the town of Luray, Virginia, Mr. Ellison married Miss Jennie E. Grove, daughter of Mr. Emanuel Grove and Frances (Brumback) Grove. There are three children of this marriage: Walter Grove Ellison, their eldest son, educated at Fishburne Military School and at the University of Virginia, who is Secretary and Treasurer of J. W. Ellison, Son and Company; John Willis Ellison, Junior, educated at Fishburne Military School, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Richmond College, is Vice-President of his father's firm; Miss Eva Lee Ellison is Mr. Ellison's only daughter. She has been a student at the Valley Seminary, Hollins Institute, and Washington College.

Mr. Ellison was a popular member of Waynesboro and Staunton, Virginia, Lodges A. F. and A. M.; a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Acca Temple, Richmond, Virginia. He was a deacon of the Waynesboro Baptist Church. In politics, from early youth upward, Democracy was his political creed.

It is sad to have to record that while this sketch was being prepared for its place among those of the other Makers of America, the announcement of the death of Mr. John Willis Ellison, on the first day of February, 1916, was received. Great is the grief of his lifelong friends, and such were the people of Waynesboro and of all the surrounding country. His funeral services were conducted by the venerable pastor of Laurel Hill Church, the Reverend John H. Taylor, who had been the pastor of the Waynesboro Baptist Church in its early days of struggle and vicissitude, when Mr. Ellison was his loyal and strong "right hand man." The tribute paid to his memory by his old pastor was tender and pathetic. This sketch may not well be concluded without quoting the tribute paid his friend by the Editor of the Valley Virginian, in which he truthfully and beautifully sounds the keynote of the life of John Willis Ellison:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous traits of Mr. Ellison's character, and those that drew men closest to him, were his love and devotion to his home and family, his earnest and deep devotion to his Church, and his loyal and generous support of every object in which the Church was interested, and last but not least, his kindly sympathy and liberal charity to the poor, the sick, and the needy. And while much of his munificence and generosity

to those objects were necessarily generally known, much of it, perhaps the greater portion, was never and will never be known here.

A good man, a kind-hearted neighbor and friend, a public-spirited and useful citizen, a loving husband and father, an earnest, clean-hearted Christian gentleman has gone home to rest and be with Christ, and those he left behind can say with him, in all confidence and hopeful trust and grateful anticipation: 'Say not good-bye, but in some brighter clime, bid me good morning.'"

John Johnston Ellison, the father of John Willis Ellison, was left an orphan and was reared by James Cohorn (or Cothran), a farmer, who was a maker of sleys for hand looms. Young Ellison learned the business and kept it up for many years, in connection with farming and other business. His wife, Martha Browne (Pleasants) Ellison, the daughter of Elder Stephen Pleasants, was a woman of strong character, intellectual, tactful and industrious. Mr. Ellison was a Mason and a Baptist. His children were: Silvaria, William Browne, Mary, Stephen Adolphus, Fanny Travis, John Willis, Katherine, James Monroe, Martha T., and Charles E. Ellison. Mr. Ellison, his wife, and most of his children were members of the Clement Baptist Church, about ten miles south of Roxboro, in Person County. In 1873, having children doing well in business, both in Richmond and Waynesboro, they joined them.

It is quite evident that the Alisons in Scotland were originally from England. They were not of Celtic blood as were the Scots generally of the Highlands; while these Scots took up their domicile in Ireland, there were very few marriages contracted with the Celts, for they were very much inclined to keep up their Scotch lineage, of which they were perhaps inordinately proud.

James Alison was the ancestor of the Alison of Cairnduff, Avondale, whose personal name is unknown, born in 1621; died, 1670.

It was during the terrible persecutions of the Covenanters that Michael and William Alison went to England in order to escape to America, where they expected to enjoy freedom. This was in 1664. In 1669, Thomas Allison followed, but did not remain in America, and under the government of Russia made an exploration of the North Sea. James Allison, with forty others, was arrested and confined in Dunallen Castle for a long time. John Allison, son of James, born in 1652, was one of twelve hundred prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge and banished to Virginia. His posterity still retain his sword. When his exile was ended he joined the Pilgrims of Massachusetts. No records of his children have been found. Michael, his brother, born in 1654, was at the Siege of Londonderry in 1688-9. Archibald, another

brother, born in 1656, was taken prisoner at the Airmoss battle and executed.

Reverend Archibald Alison of Prestwick, Scotland, writing in 1892, says: "The spelling of Alison differs in various families that are nearly related. We have it Alison, Allison, Ellison, Allasen, and even Alanson; but the last among none of our relations."

In the records, very singularly the name of a father is spelled Ellison and that of the children, Alison, or vice versa; this may account for the difference in the name of J. W. Ellison and that of his grandfather, James Allison.

Between 1760 and 1770, five Allison brothers born in Pennsylvania (one account gives Ireland as their birthplace) came to North Carolina, settling in Iredell and Mecklenburg Counties. These were William, John, Robert, George and Thomas; they had been living upon the Yellowstone River. Another brother, James, settled first in Donegal Township, Pennsylvania, removing afterwards to Staunton, Virginia; and in the Revolutionary War was a Lieutenant with Washington in the retreat through New Jersey. Of these brothers, Robert married Sarah, daughter of the widow Graham, who moved from Pennsylvania to Mecklenburg, no doubt in the same hegira with the Allisons. The children of Robert and Sarah Allison were William, James, Thomas, and John Graham. Mr. Leonard Allison Morrison in his "History of the Allison Family," gives Peggy Young as the wife of Thomas, and James, as marrying Polly Allison, daughter of his Uncle John and Almira Johnston, as the wife of John Graham. The Ellison family give the wife of James as Polly Johnston. Evidently James Allison was the father of John Johnston Ellison, the name being changed during his orphan boyhood. His grandmother, the widow Graham, whose sons were valiant soldiers in war and most valuable civic officers in peace, was a descendant of the Dukes of Montrose.

The Pleasants family has been long conspicuous in England. "Pleasaunce," County Suffolk, is the armigerous branch.

The name assumed its present form of "Pleasants" in the eighteenth century. The family accumulated land and wealth in Suffolk, and were styled "gentlemen." The descent of the American ancestor of the Pleasants had been traced through wills and records, by Mr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore, Maryland.

William Pleasuance, whose will was proven in 1558, is traceable to the first William of 1454. He died 1558, succeeded by his son Robert, who died in 1591, whose son John died 1662, leaving his widow Katherine; sons John, Samuel, Benjamin and Thomas, and three daughters. Of these, John Pleasants of St. Saviers, Norwich, England, the immigrant, came to Virginia in 1665, being then twenty-one years of age, and Thomas went to Ireland.

His first land patent was dated October 1, 1679, for five hundred forty acres; his holdings were afterward increased to some five thousand acres. He married Jane, widow of Samuel Tucker. He was a Quaker, and many were the records of complaints issued against him for acts of non-conformity.

Elder Stephen Pleasants, father of Mrs. Martha B. Ellison, was born January 12, 1779, joined Ebenezer Baptist Church in Person County, North Carolina. In 1824 he engaged in the ministry, and died November 28, 1852. He was the "Father of the Beulah Baptist Association" in North Carolina; organized Clement Church in Person County, and other Baptist Churches in the State. Mary (Browne) Pleasants, his wife, was born April 24, 1785, and died April 7, 1867. She was a member of the Baptist Church for sixty-four years.

Their children became prominent and useful citizens. The sons were: Willis M. Pleasants, William B. Pleasants, and John L. Pleasants; their daughters were: Martha Browne, wife of John Johnston Ellison; Mrs. T. K. Glenn and Mrs. Wood of Alabama, and others whose names have not been found. Moving their membership from Ebenezer Church to Clement Church in 1835, they remained there until their death, and in the churchyard they were buried side by side.





*Cordially Yours,
B. W. Page*

BONEY WELLS PAGE

OF the families whose sterling character and valuable service, combined with long residence in this country, have made them, indeed, "Makers of America," one of the most illustrious is that which bears the name of Page.

Tracing the name, which is one derived from an occupation, back to medieval times, when those who bore it were associated intimately with royalty, and following it down to the present, it is evident that both in England and America, the Pages have contributed much to the advancement of the race. Among them are clergymen and ministers, educators, jurists, statesmen, soldiers, litterateurs, physicians, scientists, engineers, and business men.

Among the earliest records, mention is made of the fact that in the year 1257 A. D., there lived at Ebor in the County of Yorkshire, England, Hugo de Pagham, (or Pageham) who was the senior son of a feudal baron. The King Edward of that day, desiring a trustworthy emissary to convey a message to the King of Spain, selected Hugo de Pagham for this important duty. So efficiently did he perform the task, and so valuable presumably were other services rendered by him, that he was knighted, and it was publicly proclaimed that thereafter he should be known as Sir Hugo de Pageham. The prefix "ham" meant *home*, and thus his name, literally translated, meant *Sir Hugo Page of the home of the Pages*.

From the time of Sir Hugo down to the Pages who came to America in colonial days, many records are existent which give information of certain members of this family. Old English records show that Richard Page, son of Sir Hugo Page of Pageham, was appointed by King Edward I of England to accompany Alexander III of Scotland on his tour through England. At the reception given by Edward in honor of Alexander in 1289, Richard Page was among the guests. That the Pages were progressing in royal favor may be judged from the fact that eleven years later the King awarded them several tracts of land in Devonshire.

Edmund Page was appointed by King Edward II as Commander of Troops in a war waged against Scotland in 1309. Roger Page was mentioned in 1327 as being the husband of Matilda Page, who exchanged "land rents" with King Edward III of England. Edward Page (or Thomas, as one writer gives it) drilled six hundred archers for King Edward III about the year 1346, and led them in victorious battle against the French. His

home was in Yorkshire. In 1377 mention is made of John Page of Devonshire. Richard Page was a prominent man of Oxfordshire in 1386. John Page was living in Buckingham in 1398, and again the name Hugo Page is recorded, this time as a resident of Surrey in 1430. Thirty-three years later, mention is made of Gregory Page living in Sussex. Sir Thomas Page is on record as residing in Wrecklemarsh in 1475. Sir John Page of Devonshire was a general in the English Army in 1483. Nicholas Page, who lived in Essex in 1490, had a son Henry, whose son Henry, was born at Wembley, in the County of Middlesex, England, in the year 1492. He removed to Essex, where he married about 1520, and later returned to Wembley, where his three children were born. His Coat of Arms is identical with that used by many of his name at the present time.

John Page in 1553 married Audrey Redding, daughter of Thomas Redding of Hedgeston, Middlesex County, by whom he had two sons, John and Richard. Richard, John's second son, was born in 1556, and married twice, his first wife being Frances Mudge. This couple had a large family. Richard's eldest son John emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, and became the progenitor of a New England family of Pages. Nathaniel, son of Richard, son of Richard, came to America about 1675, and altered the spelling of his name to "Paige." Thomas Paige, seventh son of Richard, was born at Uxenden about 1597, and married in 1622, after which he moved to Budbury.

As related in the Volume I of "Makers of America," John Page, son of Thomas, was born in 1627 and emigrated to Virginia in 1650, during the early days of the Jamestown Colony. Here he married Alice Luckin, by whom he had two children, Francis and Matthew. Colonel John Page was an able, versatile, and influential man, and rendered notable service to the young colony. Like many other Pages before and since, he had marked literary talent, as is evidenced by his manuscript book on religious subjects, which he presented to his son Matthew. A monument to Colonel Page was erected a few years ago by one of his descendants, Richard Channing Moore Page, M.D., of New York, in place of the old tombstone which had been broken into fragments. Some of the pieces of the old monument have been collected and placed on exhibition in the vestibule of the Episcopal Church of Bruton Parish. In Colonel Page's will, preserved in the Virginia archives, he makes mention of his brother, Matthew Page, of Virginia, and of other brothers in England.

Colonel Page's eldest son, Francis, who was born in 1657, and died in 1692, married Mary Digges of Hampton, and had an only child, Elizabeth, who married John Page, referred to as her "cousin," and died without issue at the early age of nineteen. This John Page is also described as the nephew of Colonel John

Page, Elizabeth's grandfather, who, it is said, offered the young man some inducements to emigrate to Virginia.

The second son, Matthew, born in 1659, like his brother passed away in the prime of his life, in his case in the year 1703. He married Mary Mann, only child of wealthy parents who enriched him with a vast estate. Only one of Matthew's three children, Mann Page¹, born in 1691, survived him. His widow married the widower John Page, whose first wife had been Elizabeth Page. John and Mary (Mann) Page returned to England, where John died. Their children remained there, but Mary returned to her Virginia home, where she died before attaining her fortieth birthday.

Mann Page¹ built beautiful old Rosewell, a commodious brick and marble mansion, with interior fittings of carved mahogany, located near the York River, in Gloucester County. Here, it is said, Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. Mann Page¹ married seventeen-year-old Judith Wormeley, who died at twenty-one, survived by but one of her three children, a daughter. Three of the children born to him and his second wife, Judith Carter, carried on the family line, namely, Mann Page², John and Robert, who founded, respectively, the Black Pages of North End, and the Broadneck Pages, who later removed to Clarke County. It is probable that many of the Pages, now widely scattered through the Southern States, are descended from these Virginia Pages.

Among the earliest North Carolina pioneers record is made of the Pages. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, Doctor Boney Wells Page, were among the first settlers in Albemarle County, at the time when Virginians began to pass over the border into North Carolina. In Volume 22 of North Carolina State Records, there is an account of the receipt of one-half of the arrears of His Majesty's quit rents in Albemarle County from September 29, 1729, to March, 1732, which shows that a John Page paid in part for five hundred twenty acres of land the sum of four pounds and one shilling. About the year 1734, an Act was passed establishing a ferry from the west side of Blackwater to Thomas Page's. At three Edenton Councils, one Wilmington Council, and a New Bern Council, the name of Thomas Page appears among petitioners for land in the years 1740, 1741, 1743, and 1744, such petitions being for several hundred acres of land.

Among those who showed themselves loyal to the State by taking the oath of allegiance in 1778 was Nathaniel Page of Goshen District, Granville County.

Several North Carolina Pages are found among Revolutionary patriots. There were Corporal Solomon Page of Bailey's Company, Abraham Page, whose name is mentioned among those to whom pay was due at end of the war, and Corporal Benjamin Page, who served in Donoho's Company. Then, too, in a list of

Revolutionary Pensioners, reported by the Secretary of State to Congress in 1835, is the name of John Page, Private of Cavalry. Again, among the men "in camp under command of General Harrington at Fork's Creek, near Cross Creek, under date of September 5, 1780," mention is made of Captain Page of Duplin County, whose Christian name is not given.

By 1790, when the first census was taken, the Pages had spread through many counties of North Carolina, and the published lists of heads of families shows that the Christian names of "John, Thomas, and William" were most frequent.

Doctor Boney Wells Page's great-grandfather, John, of the Pages of Wake and Moore Counties, moved to Duplin County, North Carolina, in its early days. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters all of whom remained in that State except one son who moved to Mississippi.

The Page family, in Virginia and North Carolina, and elsewhere, has included many distinguished individuals. Notable among them are: Thomas Nelson Page, now representing the United States in Italy; Walter Hines Page, of the well-known firm of Doubleday and Page, who now fills the important post of American Ambassador to Great Britain; Robert Newton Page, Member of Congress from North Carolina; Charles Nash Page, who has written a history of the Page family, and Richard Channing Moore Page, author of a genealogy of the Virginia Pages.

The father of Boney Wells Page was John Everett Page, who was a farmer in Wallace, Duplin County, North Carolina, where on March 18, 1877, Boney Wells was born. His name of "Wells" came from the family of his mother, Miss Mary Ellen Wells,—a family settled in North Carolina for many generations, which, as well as the Page family, has a name with an interesting history.

In Norman-French, the word *val* meant a vale, being derived from the Latin *vallis*, a valley. The plural, *vaux*, sometimes *vals*, was the name of a Norman-French family running back to A. D. 794, and is one of the most famous names in history. Harold de Vaux came to northwest England in 1120. His family took the name of de Vallibus, because they settled in the valleys. In 1145 the English record mentioned Robert de Vallibus, lineal descendant of Hubert de Vallibus, eldest son of Harold de Vaux, under the name of Robert de Welles. His descendants bore the name of Lords de Welles of Rayne Hall, Essex. Later appears the name of Wallys, Wellys, and also Wyllys, which with Wills, is rare. De Well, and Finally Wells came into use by the beginning of the thirteenth century.

There were many Wells who came early to America, some to New England, some to Pennsylvania, and some to the South. In the 1790 census of North Carolina they are well distributed throughout this last State.

Like many other persons of note, Doctor Page was reared on

a farm, and received his early education at the elementary schools of his neighborhood. Later he went to the Rockfish Academy, and the Buies Creek Academy. After two years of study at the State University, he attended the George Peabody College for Teachers, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree. At Vanderbilt University he studied medicine for two years, and finished his course at Tulane University, where he received the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1909. He took special interest in the college literary societies which rewarded him for his ability and faithful support by making him President of that society. At Vanderbilt and Tulane he was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity. He found time for reading extensively, his tastes running largely to philosophy, pedagogy, economics, and history, but literature relating to sanitation and bacteriology, as well as to other branches of medical science, attracted him more and more as the years went by. Before entering upon the practice of his profession, he taught school for seven different sessions, which experience has probably been of great value to him in his later work. For a year he worked professionally as a general practitioner. He then became a member of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, and for years held the position of District Director.

Intelligent people have come to realize that much illness, and even death, is avoidable, and could be prevented by practice of the laws of health. The conviction had been gradually increasing in the minds of the members of Robeson County Medical Society that public education along hygienic lines should be undertaken. The result of this was, that in 1911 a recommendation was made by the Medical Society that a capable physician be employed, who should devote his entire time to public enlightenment along hygienic lines. Such an office was created March 1, 1912, and Doctor Boney Wells Page was deemed the most suitable physician to fill it. Thus he became the Health Officer for Robeson County, North Carolina.

When he first began to tour the country in the performance of his duties, people listened courteously to his opinions, but many were frankly sceptical concerning the possibility of educating the public along the lines proposed by Doctor Page. Some did not believe in "germs," which is not so strange, considering that it has been only some thirty years since Pasteur first demonstrated this theory. Others were somewhat fatalistic, and believed, with regard to sickness and death, that what was preordained would happen, and that such afflictions were the chastenings of Providence. Many, however, urged the importance of public education along these lines, but thought it useless to expect immediate results. Some, however, more hopeful, have supported the young doctor in his efforts to stamp out disease by teaching people how to keep well. He has found valuable

helpers in the public school teachers, who are always leaders in what stands for progress. The opportunities afforded for the spread of communicable diseases, by the personal contact unavoidable in the schoolroom and playground, have long been feared by solicitous parents, and not without reason. Many have been the lives sacrificed in the past through lack of knowledge, but a brighter day is dawning, and Robeson County has caught something of its glow. Besides the checking of communicable diseases, good work in the schools has been done in the matter of correcting youthful abnormalities and defects, and detecting symptoms of constitutional derangement.

The clergy, who have opportunities to reach people both in masses and as individuals, have nobly aided the good cause. And not least important among agents for the spread of sanitary knowledge have been the newspapers, whose editors and writers have thrown themselves heartily into the work of community welfare.

About one hundred articles are being published each year pertaining to public hygiene. Doctor Page delivers about two hundred lectures annually, and distributes twenty-five thousand bulletins on the subject of health. He has prepared a catechism for use in schools, which is equally suitable for study by older people.

Doctor Page has never devoted much attention to politics, but his political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He is a member of the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lumberton. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the A. K. K. Medical Fraternity, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Medical Association, and the North Carolina Medical Association.

He was married June 14, 1911, at Raleigh, North Carolina, to Miss Frances Jane Culbreth, whose birthplace was Whiteville, North Carolina, and who was born August 26, 1888. She was the daughter of the well-known physician, Neill Monroe Culbreth, M.D., D.D.S., and Elizabeth Memory.

Doctor Page is making rural sanitation his life work, and probably devotes more time to that subject than to any other. To this end he studies, talks, works, and writes. He is widely read in the literature pertaining to the subject, and has written much for the press. His articles have been published in the Robeson County papers and Medical Journals. An essay on the "Etiology of Pellagra," so prevalent in certain sections, was published in the Medical Record of January 2, 1915, and attracted such favorable attention that it was reprinted in pamphlet form.

Thus Doctor Page is upholding the traditions of his family and is rendering to the community at large in his day and generation, useful, valuable and noble service.



Engraved by
H. J. Brown
New York

A. J. Butcher

WILLIAM THADDEUS BETHEA

WILLIAM THADDEUS BETHEA was a native of "Dothan Community," born December 31, 1868, in Marion County, (now Dillon County), South Carolina. He was of the sixth generation of his family, American-born, and a typical example of the true American. His father, David N. Bethea, was a farmer and a lawyer. At the time of the birth of William Thaddeus the South had not yet recovered from the effect of the War of Secession, and upon his father's farm the boy learned to labor with the assiduity and energy that marked his whole career. Both his mother and father were cultured and educated and the boy's mind was trained in unison with his physical development.

The education of William Thaddeus was conducted at the Dothan High School, which, equipped with an especially fine corps of teachers, was one of the best in the country, and he was well prepared to enter college. He decided, however, to begin his life work at an early age, no doubt desiring to prepare a home for his chosen helpmate. When only nineteen, his maternal uncle, John C. Sellers, offered him work with the Atlantic Coast Line. The station, "Sellers," was upon his uncle's farm, and he had been appointed the agent, but it was the nephew who performed all the details of the office, while he utilized his spare time in learning telegraphy. When the telegraph lines were erected he was put in charge of the station at Dillon. During the twelve years that he retained this office the business grew to such a volume that he frequently was obliged to work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day. Such was his industry that, after his resignation, it required six men to do the work which he had accomplished with the help of only one depot hand. He was frequently offered promotion by the railroad company but he was attached to his home and to the people of Dillon with whom he was unusually popular and he was, consequently, unwilling to change his residence.

In 1892 Mr. Bethea married Georgie Alice, daughter of his uncle, Doctor Andrew Jackson Bethea. His family life was perfect. His house was really all that home means. Tender and devoted as a husband, he was a true father to the children sent to bless him, his hospitality was proverbial, and he was charitable in the truest sense of the word.

In 1897 the Bank of Dillon was organized. The confidence of all classes in Mr. Bethea was evidenced by the fact that a

wealthy stockholder purchased a large block of stock on the condition that Mr. Bethea be selected as Cashier, which was accordingly done. There is no doubt that the success of the bank was largely due to his keen business capacity. From small beginnings the bank had grown under his wise and conservative management until it had become one of the strongest in the State, with an important capital and surplus. For many years Mr. Bethea was, practically, both President and Cashier, as Mr. T. B. Stackhouse, the President, being a resident of Columbia, was only occasionally in Dillon. To relieve him from so great a pressure of work, the services of an assistant cashier were engaged.

Mr. Bethea, early in life, joined the Methodist Church, and has not only been a devout Christian, but has always been a ready support in all things pertaining to his religion. He was an organizer of the church at Dillon, Chairman of the Board of Stewards, Trustee of the District parsonage at Marion and an *ex-officio* member of the Conference. For six terms he was Mayor of Dillon, and has since served continuously as a Member of the Council. He resigned to accept membership on the Board of Trustees of the Dillon High School. He was Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, on the Court House Commission, besides being Secretary and Treasurer of the Good Roads Commission. Mr. Bethea was honored by being appointed a Delegate from South Carolina to the National Convention at Baltimore where he voted from first to last for Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic nominee for President. He was a Royal Arch, Blue Lodge and Council Mason, served two terms as Worshipful Master of the local Lodge, and was Chancellor Commander of the Pythian Lodge. He was, in fact, associated with every movement having for its aim the betterment of Dillon. It would seem that no one man may easily fill his place. His hand was always ready to dispense alms to the needy and his heart to sympathize with the afflicted. Not only in his home town was he known and appreciated but his advice was sought from many other sections.

April 29, 1915, while sitting at the president's desk in the bank, Mr. Bethea was suddenly attacked by paralysis and lived but a few hours. The "Dillon Herald" of May sixth gives the character of William Thaddeus Bethea in these words:

"A man of extraordinary personality, kind and gentle to an unusual degree, sympathetic and considerate in his dealings with his fellow-men, modest almost to a fault, and of a generous and forgiving disposition, it is natural that he should have gathered around him in the forty-seven years of his life a large circle of strong friends and sincere admirers who feel deeply his sudden and untimely death. While he thought and felt deeply, and had a strong conception of the responsibilities resting upon him, yet

there was a jovial side to his nature which made him a delightful companion at all times and under all circumstances.

“Mr. Bethea’s advice and counsel were sought on all important public matters. The Directors’ room in the rear of the Bank of Dillon was the meeting place of all important committees, and it was here that the public received the benefit of his keen foresight and his excellent business judgment on all questions that came up for discussion in the interest of the community.”

Surviving Mr. Bethea are his widow and five children: J. Earle Bethea who was graduated from Wofford College in 1913, and has since been Principal of Fork High and Minturn Rural Schools, and is now a member of the firm of Bethea and Moore in Dillon; William Thaddeus, Junior, student at the South Carolina Military Academy; Osborne, student in Dillon High School; Andrew David, aged five years, and Mary Sprunt, pupil in the Dillon Grammar School.

It is said that the name “Bethea” was formerly spelled “Berthier,” and was of French origin. John, the first Bethea of whom there is any knowledge, was, however, an Englishman. His two sons, John and Tristram came to America about 1714, the one settling in Nansemond County, Virginia, the other on Cape Fear River, North Carolina. They spelled their name as it is now written. These two brothers were the progenitors of all the Betheas in the United States, so far as is known. The sons of John, who settled in Virginia, came to South Carolina in 1750 and are the progenitors of all the South Carolina Betheas and most of those in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Illinois. Very little is known of the descendants of Tristram who settled on Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

The descent of William Thaddeus Bethea is as follows: John Bethea¹, John Bethea², John Bethea³, married Absala Parker; James Bethea, married Margaret Cochrane; Reverend Samuel J. Bethea, married Mary Rogers; David N. Bethea, married Anna J. Sellers; William Thaddeus Bethea, married Georgie Alice Bethea.

Among the distinguished members of this family are the following: Philip Bethea, Member of the House of Representatives; John C. Bethea, Member of the Legislature; Colonel James R. Bethea, Member of the Legislature; David W. Bethea, Member of the Legislature; Doctor Alfred W. Bethea, Member of the Seccession Convention of South Carolina; Doctor J. Frank Bethea, Member of the Legislature; John C. Sellers, Member of the Legislature; Ben B. Sellers, Member of the Legislature; W. W. Sellers, author of “The History of Marion County;” Andrew J. Bethea, present Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina.

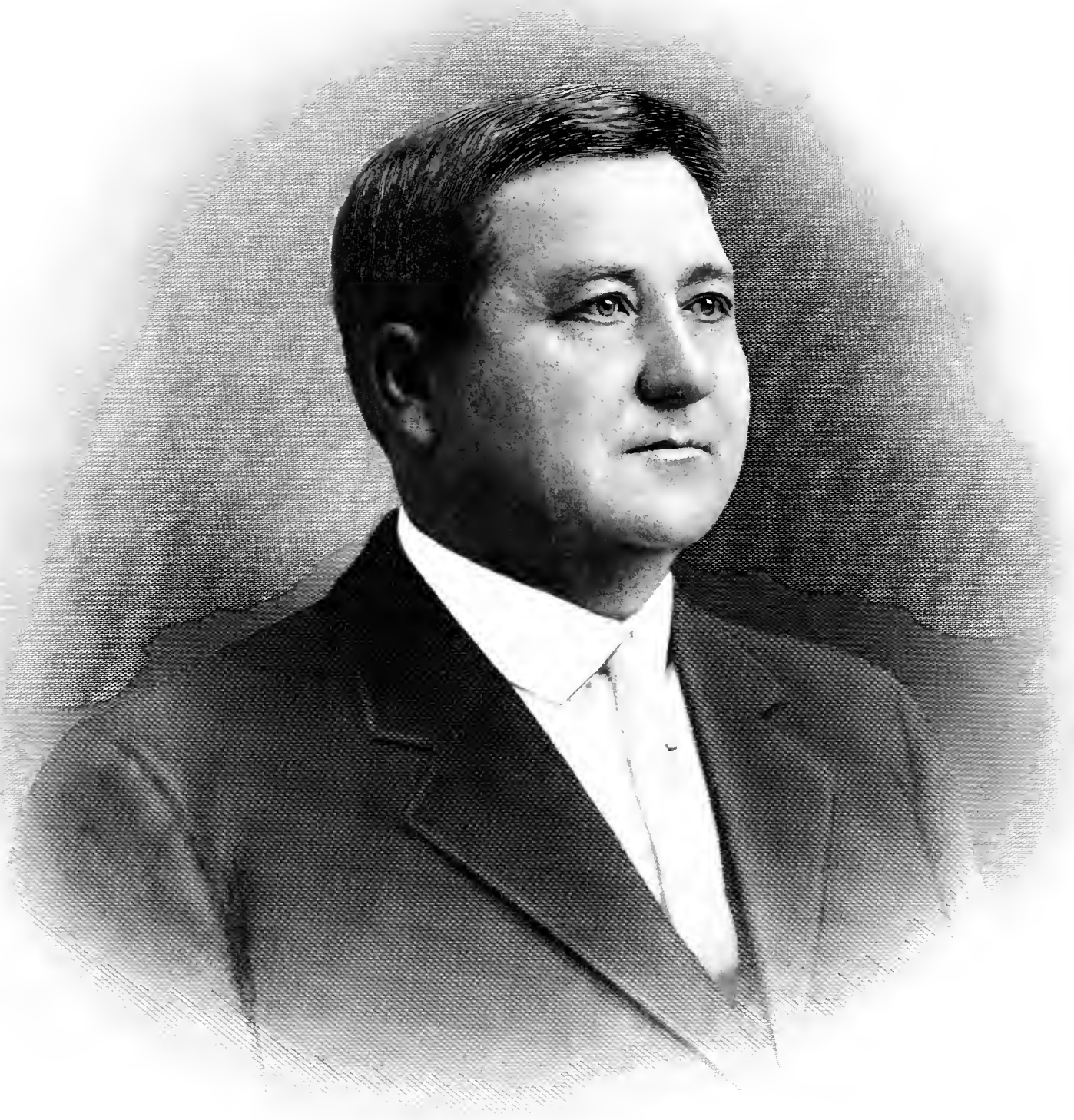
CAUIN TIMOTHY JOHNSON

CAUIN TIMOTHY JOHNSON, a prominent citizen of the thriving town of Benson, North Carolina, belongs to a family whose surname, in its various forms, is a very ancient one, and dates back to the earliest period of English history. Innumerable have been the Johnsons, Johnstons, and Johnstones who have rendered notable service to their rulers, fellow citizens and native land.

The prominence of the North Carolina Johnsons or Johnstons, is attested by the name of Johnston County in that State, and perpetuated in that of Johnston Cross Roads in said county. At this place there lived "Johnnie" Johnson, great-grandfather of Cauin Timothy Johnson, who was of English descent, and here was born and reared James Johnson, his son. At Peacock Cross Roads in the same county lived James Smith, another great-grandfather of Cauin Timothy Johnson, whose wife, Jennie Smith, was said to have been an immigrant from Germany. Their daughter, Pherby, born and reared at Peacock Cross Roads, married James Johnson and went to reside at the homestead of his family at Johnston Cross Roads, where several children were born to them. One of these was D. G. Johnson who became a member of the Legislature in 1892. Another was Aulsey Daniel Johnson, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was a successful farmer and merchant. He married Miss Elizabeth Tart and they continued to reside at Johnston Cross Roads, at which place Cauin Timothy Johnson was born August 13, 1871.

From the public schools of the county he received a sound, practical education, and at the age of twenty-one years succeeded his father in the mercantile business, in which he has continued to the present day achieving great success. That he must be a very busy man may be judged from the fact that he owns a farm which he manages in addition to his duties as proprietor of a store, and is connected with the business life of his town, being Director and stockholder in the Farmer's Commercial Bank of Benson, and President of the Real Estate Trading Company of Benson.

Mr. Johnson has been actively interested in helping to build the Carolina Central Railroad; has been endeavoring to have a thirty-thousand-dollar school building erected in the growing town of Benson; has also been an effective worker in the endeavor to secure good roads, especially for the national highway which



Yours Truly.
C. T. Johnson.



passes through his home town. He believes that money expended on suitable buildings for schools and churches is money well spent. As a farmer, he believes in the diversification of crops, to which principle he attributes much of his own success; and as a business man, he is a strict advocate of competition as the life of business. He is ambitious not only for himself and his family, but for his town, his State and his nation, for which he covets "earnestly the best things." With all his duties, he finds ample time for reading standard works and keeps himself in touch with the current of the world's life through the medium of three daily newspapers.

Coincident with his entry upon his business career Mr. Johnson married at Benson, July 3, 1892, Miss Lina Morgan, daughter of John L. and Mary Willie Morgan. She was born July 22, 1872, and died September 28, 1904, leaving two children, Paul Daniel and Johnie Aulsey. A daughter, Pearl Vestal died in infancy.

September 6, 1905, Mr. Johnson married Miss Georgia Anna Denning, born September 17, 1880, daughter of David Bryant and Ocea Anna Denning. The children of this marriage are: Georgia A., Cavin Timothy, Junior, Kenneth Denning, William Russell, David Linwood and Raymond Kendall.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church of Benson. In politics he is a Democrat.

The Johnsons were an ancient and warlike Scottish family and derive their surname from the Barony of Johnstone, their patrimony in Annandale, a fertile district in the southwestern part of Scotland. This family furnished the Wardens of the West Borders before the union of the two countries. They laid the foundation for their grandeur by their remarkable services against the English, the Douglasses and other Borderers. They also suppressed the thieves, who during the many wars between the two nations committed great ravages on the borders.

They took for their device a winged spur and motto "Nunquam non paratus," or as some had it "Ready Aye Ready," to denote their diligence. There are several traditions, however, as to the origin of this crest or device. One is that when Bruce was imprisoned, or besieged, the Laird of Johnstone got a message to him that enabled him to escape by throwing a note over the walls tied to a spur; this spur had the appearance, when thrown, of being winged. Another tradition is that at one time the head of the family had been captured and imprisoned by the Maxwells, between which clan and the Johnstones there had been a feud for centuries, and that, as he was to be executed, Lady Johnstone begged to be permitted to send her husband something to eat the night before the execution. Her request being granted, she sent him, in a covered dish a spur with feathers attached to

show that he must fly, and keys were conveyed to him by means of which he effected his escape.

The lineage of this Johnstone clan goes back to Sir John de Johnstone who was living in 1296. His great-grandson, Sir John de Johnstone, on the accession of Robert II to the throne in 1370, defeated the English, who had invaded Scotland from the Marches. His grandson, and successor, Sir Adam de Johnstone, who is considered the head of the Annandale family of that name was "distinguished for his loyalty to his country, his prince, and his friends." He bravely led his clan in the battle of Sark, in 1448, and did an important part in putting down the rebellion of William Earl Douglas, for which notable service to the ruler, he was rewarded with a tract of land, in the County of Lanark. His successor was his son John, whose son, Matthew, became the ancestor of the Johnstones of Westerhall, the charter for which was granted to Matthew by James II as a reward for his capture of two Douglas brothers in 1455. Thus was added to the Johnstone arms, a heart and a crown.

William was one of the Privy Council of King William III by whom he was made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and created Marquis of Annandale in 1701. He was Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne, President of the Council, Knight of the Thistle. He was also one of the Commissioners of the treaty of Union, but in Parliament in 1706 his Lordship opposed the union in several vigorous speeches. He was twice elected afterwards, as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the Parliament of Great Britain. He was appointed keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, and was Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries, Peebles and Kirkenbright. He married Sophia, daughter and sole heiress of John Fairholm of Craighall, in the County of Stirling, by whom he had issue: James, second Marquis of Annandale; Lord William; and a daughter Henrietta, who married Charles Hope, Earl of Hopeton, from whom spring the Hope-Johnstones of Annandale. His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of John Van Bempden of Westminster, by whom he had issue two sons: Lord George born in 1720, and so named for King George, who was his godfather; and Lord John who was elected to Parliament for the Borough of Dumfries in 1742. William died in January 1721 and was succeeded by his son James, second Marquis of Annandale, who died without issue at Naples in 1729, and was succeeded by his brother George, third Marquis of Annandale, who also died without issue in 1792.

In default of issue of the sons of William, first Marquis of Annandale, the present senior branch of the family trace their descent from John, the brother of William, who had settled at Stapleton. His sons were: John, Gabriel and Gilbert. The last named was the only one of the Johnstones who left any male

descendants insofar as there is definite knowledge. There is a claim that William, son of James, above mentioned, visited America, married a Miss Chew, by whom he had six sons; William, Robert, James, Richard, Philip, and Benjamin, but this does not seem to be authenticated. It is certain that since 1799 the tribe has been dormant.

John of Stapleton first entered the Scottish Army and after the battle of Killiecrankie he revolted and entered the French service as an officer of a Scotch Regiment, and remained in France until 1702. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Belchier, a French Protestant in 1695. He had three sons by this marriage, the first of whom, John Johnstone, gentleman, succeeded him at Stapleton, and had issue one son Thomas who died without issue in 1769. Gabriel Johnstone, gentleman, second son of John of Stapleton, was born in 1698. He was appointed Governor of the Province of North Carolina in 1734 and died in office in 1752. Gabriel left two children, Penelope and Frances Kathleen; thus no issue bearing the name of Johnstone survived the two elder sons of John of Stapleton.

The third son of John of Stapleton was Gilbert Johnstone, gentleman, born in 1700, and it is he who is recognized as the founder of the American branch. Though many in this country have dropped the "t" from the family name, it is still retained in Johnston County and in Johnston's Cross Roads, in North Carolina, so named from the early settlers. Gilbert was but fifteen years of age, when he espoused the cause of the first Pretender, and fought at Sheriffmuir. After the defeat, in 1715, his family, for safety sent him to Ireland, where they had relatives; and there in 1724 he married Caroline, the granddaughter of Sir George Johnstone of Armaugh.

In 1745 Gilbert Johnstone and his eldest son (also named Gilbert) joined Charles Edward at Lochabar and fought at Preston Pans, Falkirk and Culloden. He was severely wounded at Culloden, and was a cripple ever after. He, together with his family, after the defeat of the Pretender escaped from Ireland and went to Cape Fear, North Carolina. In 1746 Gilbert and his son Gilbert were outlaws and exiles and could not appear of record in any colony or possession of the British crown, though at this very time their brother and uncle, was Governor of the Province of North Carolina, and it is stated that he received and protected them, in his fine mansion on the river four miles above Elizabethtown. Gilbert settled at Brompton, Bladen County, North Carolina, where he died in 1775. His children were Gilbert, Henry, Caroline, Gabriel, Robert, William, John and Isabelle.

Of the children of Gilbert, Senior, there is this account: The first son Gilbert married a Miss Warburton and had a son Hugo,

who married a Miss Barefield, and he had a son Hugo, who settled at Idlewild, Gordon County, Georgia, (living 1794-1889). He had a son William C. whose son Huger W. is now living at the old family seat at Idlewild. John lived in Borlie County in 1790. Gilbert² and his family were so uncompromising in their support of the cause of independence that the tories burned their family residence to the ground; a similar fate in later years befell his descendant in Georgia at the hands of Sherman's raiders. The second son, Henry, removed to Catawba Valley, near Charlotte, North Carolina, married a Miss Catherine Knox, and he and his wife afterwards died there in 1773, leaving one son, James, and one daughter, Mary, who married Moses Scott. Gilbert² wrote the following statement in 1790. The original manuscript is now in the possession of Huger W. Johnstone of Idlewild, Georgia: "My grandfather, John Johnstone, of Stapleton, officer in a Scottish Regiment in French service, married Elizabeth, her father Gabriel Belcher, French protestant. Their children were first John, who died in North Britain; second, Gabriel, Governor of North Carolina; third Gilbert, my father; fourth, Samuel, lived in Onslow, North Carolina; fifth, Elizabeth, married Thos. Keenan at Armagh. My father married Caroline. Her grandfather was George Johnstone who lived in Armagh in 1724, children, Gilbert, Henry, Caroline, Gabriel, Robert, William, Isabel. John, married Margaret Warburton, at North Carolina, June 2nd, 1750, children, Hugo, Gilbert Joan, Isabel, Henry died at Catawba County, son James was a Col. in war. Caroline married William Williams and had a son William. John lived in Bertie North Carolina. Gabriel married Janet McFarland, and had a son Francis, who was a Lieut. and was killed. Mother and Aunt Francis died at Brompton. My father came to Ireland after 1715. Got my lands through George Gould. Barfield tories burned my house to cellar. Was at Culloden with father, he was wounded and came to Cape Fear 1746. My father died 1775. (Marion, two Horrys and Francis Huger met Fulsome and Giles at my house. * * * * *) Hugo took my men with Marion 1760. All horsemen. Francis Huger and James were often at my house. John Rutherford a tory. Writ by my hand for Susanna 8th day March—1790"—signed "Gilbert, Johnstone, Gentleman." This paper is folded and addressed on back to "Susanna Johnstone by Stephen"—Susanna was Hugo's wife.

This entry has the appearance of errors in copying. Gilbert evidently refers to his father having been sent to Ireland after his unfortunate defeat in 1715. The item: "I got my lands through George Gould," explains how, though an "outlaw"—caused by his defeat at Colloden, he was able to buy land. The youngest son of Gilbert², viz.: John is no doubt the "Johnnie"



Sincerely yours
Mrs C. T. Johnson.



of Johnstone's Cross Roads, the great-grandfather of Cavin Timothy Johnson.

James was the only son of Henry, and was Captain of a Company of North Carolina Troops at the age of twenty-two, and in 1780 was a Colonel on Rutherford's staff and commanded a regiment at the Battle of Kings Mountain. He built a fort at the place now called Old Fort on the road between Charlotte and Morgantown. James married Jean Ewart and had a large family. He died in 1805. His children were: Robert, who married a Miss Reid, and had many sons and daughters. The sons were James, William, Sidney, John Thomas, Rufus, Robert and five daughters. Jane married first John D. Graham and afterwards Doctor William B. McLane. Sarah married a Doctor Johnson of Virginia. Harriet married Wm. T. Shipp of Gaston County, North Carolina. Mary married Wm. Davison of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Martha married Colonel J. R. Rankin of Charlotte, North Carolina, a gallant Confederate soldier. James died young without issue, as did Henry. The second child of James was Margaret Ewart, who married Logan Henderson and left descendants now living near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Martha married Doctor Burton and died without issue; Jane married Reverend D. Williamson and died without issue; Catherine married Doctor John Hayden and their descendants lived near Charlotte, North Carolina. The eighth and youngest child of James was William. He studied medicine and married Nancy, the daughter of General Peter Forney. He was a man of ability and amassed quite a fortune. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church and represented his district in the Senate of the State. He had six sons and six daughters. He was born in 1769 and died in 1865. His son James married Miss Todd, Robert married Miss Evans, William married Miss Gage, Joseph married Miss Hooper, Bartlett married Miss Brooks, and one son died young. All these sons were in the Confederate Army and Navy. Robert attained the rank of Brigadier General, William was a Colonel, James and Joseph were Captains and Bartlett was a midshipman. Joseph was Governor of Alabama 1890-1900. They were wounded twenty-one times during the war but all survived and still live except William. There were six daughters, Anne married Doctor Joseph Calloway; Martha married Richard R. Hundley; Margaret married Colonel Peter F. Hunley; Susan, Catherine and Jane died unmarried.

John of Stapleton had two other children, a son Samuel and a daughter Elizabeth. The fourth son of John of Stapleton, Samuel, was born in 1702 and in 1739 married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Scrymgeur, the hereditary bearer of the Royal Standard of Scotland. Samuel emigrated to America in 1736 and settled in Onslow County, North Carolina, where he had a

large estate. His eldest son was Samuel Johnstone of Chowan County, who was a Naval officer of the Province of North Carolina at the beginning of the Revolution. He was President of every convention held by the people of that State from 1774 to 1789 except two. Both he and James, son of Henry, were members of the convention that refused by a two-thirds vote to ratify and adopt the Constitution of the United States. Samuel was Treasurer of North Carolina, was a member of the Continental Congress and was elected Chairman, but declined to serve, giving as his excuse that all his means were being used for the defense of North Carolina. He died in 1810 leaving several children, the youngest of whom was James C. Johnstone, who died at Edenton, North Carolina in 1865, possessed of the greatest agricultural estate in the United States at that time. A daughter of Samuel of Onslow married James Tredell, Senior, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by Washington in 1790. Their descendants live in the Carolinas and Georgia. The fifth child of John (of Stapleton) was Elizabeth, she married Thomas Keenan and was the mother of Michael J. Keenan who was a Colonel in the Continental line of the Revolutionary Army. Their descendants still live in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama.

On June 3, 1892, Cavin Timothy Johnson was married to Miss Lina Morgan, whose great grandfather, Jesse Morgan, was the founder of the Morgan line in Elevation Township, Johnson County, whither he had come from Virginia. He was a native of either England or Wales, and his father's name was William Morgan. The Morgan family had its origin in Wales, and the name is one of the oldest in common use at the present day. Morgan means, "of the sea," or "by the sea," and was probably derived from the Welsh words, *more can*, sea-born. Of its great antiquity there is no doubt.

Welsh history records many princes and kings of the name of Morgan, brave men who resisted Anglo-Saxon encroachment. To an ancient Welsh king, Morgan of Glamorgan, should be given the credit of the invention and adoption of the system of jury trial. He believed that "as Christ and his twelve Apostles were finally to judge the world," so human tribunals should be composed of the king and twelve wise men. To Morgan Mwynfawr (the courteous), son of Athrwys, and renowned as a defender of his country, the district of Glamorganshire owes its name, the name given in honor of the beloved ruler being "Gwlad-Morgan," out of which its present form has evolved.

Among the English nobility, both in the past and the present, this ancient family of Morgan has been well represented. One authority on heraldry describes no less than fifty-five coats-of-arms used by various branches of the Morgan family.

For about eight generations, the Manor of Chilworth, first granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Morgan, prior to 1585, was in the hands of his descendants. The famous old manor of Brickendon, which once belonged to the Church of Waltham, came into the hands of King Henry VIII, who granted it to a noble family. Later it was bequeathed by Sir Thomas Clarke to his daughter, Jane Morgan, wife of Thomas Morgan, and thus passed into the Morgan family, in whose hands it remained for several generations. This branch of the Morgans traces back to Cadivor the Great, Lord of Blaencuch, ob. 1084. Through several generations the direct line is traced down to Morgan, lord of St. Clare and Tredegar, named for his maternal grandfather, Sir Morgan Meredith, Lord of Tredegar, and descended from Rhys, once a king of South Wales. Through several generations more it comes down to John Morgan of Tredegar, whose will was dated in 1613, after which date the surname Morgan remained stationary as a family name, down to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., who died in 1806.

One eminent Welshman who reflected great credit on his family name was Bishop William Morgan, son of John Morgan of Carnarvon, who claimed descent from the heads of ancient tribes. He was educated at old Cambridge, and served faithfully at various vicarages. His greatest achievement was the translation of the Bible into the Welsh language. For this service to his countrymen, he was "raised to the miter" by Queen Elizabeth in 1595.

The Morgans have always been distinguished for their mentality and their literary tastes, the name being of frequent recurrence among the matriculates and graduates of Oxford. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there flourished Hugh Morgan, English horticulturist, whose very fine garden is mentioned by Lobel and Gerarde, and for whom, a genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the tropical parts of Australia, has been named.

There were many Morgans among our American colonists and pioneers. One of these was James Morgan, of Llandaff, Glamorgan, Wales, who came by way of Bristol, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, during the first half of the seventeenth century. He was accompanied by two brothers, one of whom, John by name, went to Virginia, where he settled.

There were many families of the name of Morgan in North Carolina in the year 1790 when the first census was taken. One of these North Carolina Morgans was a Jesse Morgan, who lived alone, or at least, without a family of his own, in Fayette District, Cumberland County. In Salisbury District, Rowan County, there was a Nathan Morgan, head of a household of seven, and in Halifax District, Franklin County, was another Nathan Morgan, head of a household of five.

As stated before, Jesse Morgan, son of William Morgan, an ancestor of Lina Morgan, was an emigrant from England to Virginia, who later removed to North Carolina, where he settled in Elevation Township, in Johnston County, and married. He had a son, Nathan Morgan, who was born, reared, married, died and left a family in Elevation Township. One of Nathan Morgan's brothers removed to Alabama, where he founded a family, another removed to Kentucky. John Tyler Morgan, who was United States Senator from Alabama for many years, was a descendant of one of those brothers. He was a man of magnificent attainments. Nathan's son, John L. Morgan, represented the third generation of Morgans in Elevation Township, where he combined the callings of farmer and merchant. He married Miss Mary Willie Barber, whose great-grandfather, Ply Barber, had come, with his wife, from Roanoke, Virginia, and established their home in or near Elevation Township. Their son, Burwell Barber, had a son, James, who married Edith Avery, and they lived near Clayton, North Carolina, where their daughter, Mary Willie, who became the wife of John L. Morgan and the mother of Lina Morgan, was born.

Miss Lina Morgan, representing the fourth generation of Morgans to reside in Elevation Township, was born near the town of Benson, in 1872. She had a brother, J. D. Morgan, who later served as registrar of deeds in Johnston County for four years.

After completing the course of study at the elementary schools of her home neighborhood, Lina entered the Turlington High School in Smithfield, North Carolina, where she spent some years, doing creditable work as a student. Soon after the completion of her course of study at this institution, she began to make preparations for her marriage, at which time she was just twenty years of age.

Her home was blessed with two fine sons, Paul Daniel Johnson, Johnie Aulsey Johnson, and a little daughter, Pearl Vestal who died young. On September 28, 1904, while still in the prime of her womanhood, Lina Morgan Johnson, followed her little daughter.

Miss Georgia Anna Denning, who became the second wife of Cauin Timothy Johnson, belongs to a family which has an interesting history. It seems probable that the name, Denning, had a French origin, for in the year 1601, "Dening," is on record as a family name in England, and is found there to-day in the family of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis Denning, K.C.B.; D.S.O.; L.A., one time Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Punjabs, at Maymyo, Burma.

The earliest information obtainable about the Dennings in America is that Nicholas Denning, a resident of Gloucester, was

married in 1697, and in 1708 George Denning of the same place was married. Both of these men left families.

In the year 1791, George and Simeon Denning, brothers, came from Salem, Massachusetts, to what is now Mechanic Falls, in the State of Maine, obtained lots favorably situated on a hill, and founded families which are still represented in that section. George married Elenel Rollins, by whom he had twelve children, while the children of Simeon, who married Rebecca Chickering, numbered eleven. Descendants of these two pioneers have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town; one of these is J. K. Denning, a member of the School Committee, and a Selectman.

Under a granite monument in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Newville, Pennsylvania, lie the remains of "William Denning, the soldier-artificer of the Revolution." He resided in Chester County at the beginning of the Revolution, enlisted in a company, of which he was made Second Lieutenant, was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and of his experiences he could tell graphic tales. By reason of his mechanical talent, especially in making articles from iron, he was placed in command of a company of artificers in Philadelphia, whose work it was to make bayonets, gun barrels and cannon for the American troops. It is said that William Denning made the only successful attempt to manufacture wrought iron cannon that had ever been made up to that time. He himself related that while making a twelve-pounder, he had to desist, as the heat was so great that the lead buttons were melted from his coat. He died at the age of ninety-four in 1830, and on November 6, 1890, the State of Pennsylvania erected a monument to his memory. James Denning, his son, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died two years after his father.

Another William Denning, who was a contemporary of the patriotic blacksmith, was born in 1740. He was a native of Devonshire, England, or of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was very young when he came to New York. At the age of twenty-five, he married, having already acquired a business of his own. His wife was Sarah Hawkshurst, daughter of his former employer. He early espoused the cause of the Colonies, and was elected member of the Committee of One Hundred, whose work was to organize and prepare for the war with England. He was one of the fifteen prominent men authorized by the New York Provisional Congress to sign the bills which were necessary to be issued to the amount of one hundred twelve thousand, five hundred dollars to meet the expenses of the campaign. He enlisted in, and was appointed a Lieutenant of, a New York military organization; was a member of New York Provisional Congress in 1776, and later a member of the New York State Convention. His genius for finance was such that he was twice a member of a

Commission dealing with the accounts of the Treasury, the first Commission serving just prior to the taking up of this work by Robert Morris, and the second, after Morris had found it necessary to lay aside the work. At William Denning's beautiful country place of Salisbury, in Orange County, General Washington and other prominent men were frequent visitors. Of the six children of William and Sarah (Hawkshurt) Denning, two daughters, and a son, William, lived to maturity and married. Denning's second wife was Mrs. Amy McIntosh, sister of his first wife, and by her he had two daughters, and a son who died at the age of twenty-one.

Other Dennings have been prominent in various spheres of activity. One is Margaret B. Denning, the author of a delightful and instructive book, "Mosaics from India." Another eminent member of this family was William Frederick Denning, F.R.A.S., once President of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, who has written much on telescopes, planetary observations, and kindred subjects for scientific serials, and who is the author of an interesting and popular work, "Telescopic Work for Starlight Evenings." Another Mr. Denning, an American, is an authority on high-class woodwork, including marquetry and fretwork, and its care and necessary treatment.

Prior to Revolutionary days, the Dennings had become established in North Carolina; four individuals of the name, Ensign Denning, James Denning, Stephen Denning, and William Denning are alluded to in early State records. A member of a Denning family, who had removed from England to Ireland, George Denning, left the latter country for America, some time during the eighteenth century, and became a resident of Wayne County, North Carolina, where he married and continued to live during his lifetime, and where his son, Joel Denning, the great-grandfather of Miss Georgia Anna Denning, was born. Joel Denning combined his father's name with that of the father of his country in his son's name.

George Washington Denning married Mary Winiford Woodard, whose family was then represented by many branches in North Carolina, and whose father was Jesse Woodard, who had been born and reared near Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County. Jesse Woodard's wife, and the mother of Mary Winiford Woodard, was Ridley Ryals, whose father was Richard Ryals, and whose mother had been Miss Millie Baggett. It is known that at least two North Carolina Baggetts served in the Continental Army during the Revolution, Drew Baggett, and Drury Baggett.

The great-grandson of Rich and Millie (Baggett) Ryals, and son of George Washington Denning and Mary Winiford Woodard, David Bryant Denning by name, married Miss Ocea Anna Neighbors, and was a farmer in Johnston County, near Benson.

Here, on September 17, 1880, their daughter, Georgia Anna Denning was born. Her early education was received in the schools of her home neighborhood, and under the guidance of capable teachers and the loving care of devoted parents who filled the home life with refining and elevating influences, she reached her 'teens. Her parents desired that their daughter's education should be continued at a first-class boarding school, and she was sent to such a school in the town of Benson, and later attended one in Smithfield, North Carolina. She successfully completed her course of study and returned home.

On September 6, 1905, at Benson, North Carolina, Georgia Anna Denning became the bride of Cauin Timothy Johnson. Besides being a kind and capable mother to her step-sons, Paul Daniel and Johnnie Ausley, now grown to young manhood, she has been blessed with five sons of her own: Cauin Timothy Johnson, Junior, Kenneth Denning Johnson, William Russell Johnson, David Linwood Johnson and Raymond Kendall Johnson. To the care and training of these splendid promising boys, Mrs. Johnson is devoting herself, and is living an honored, useful and very happy life with her husband Cauin Timothy Johnson in their beautiful and spacious new home "Elmholm," which was completed in the spring of 1912.

LEWIS MINOR COLEMAN

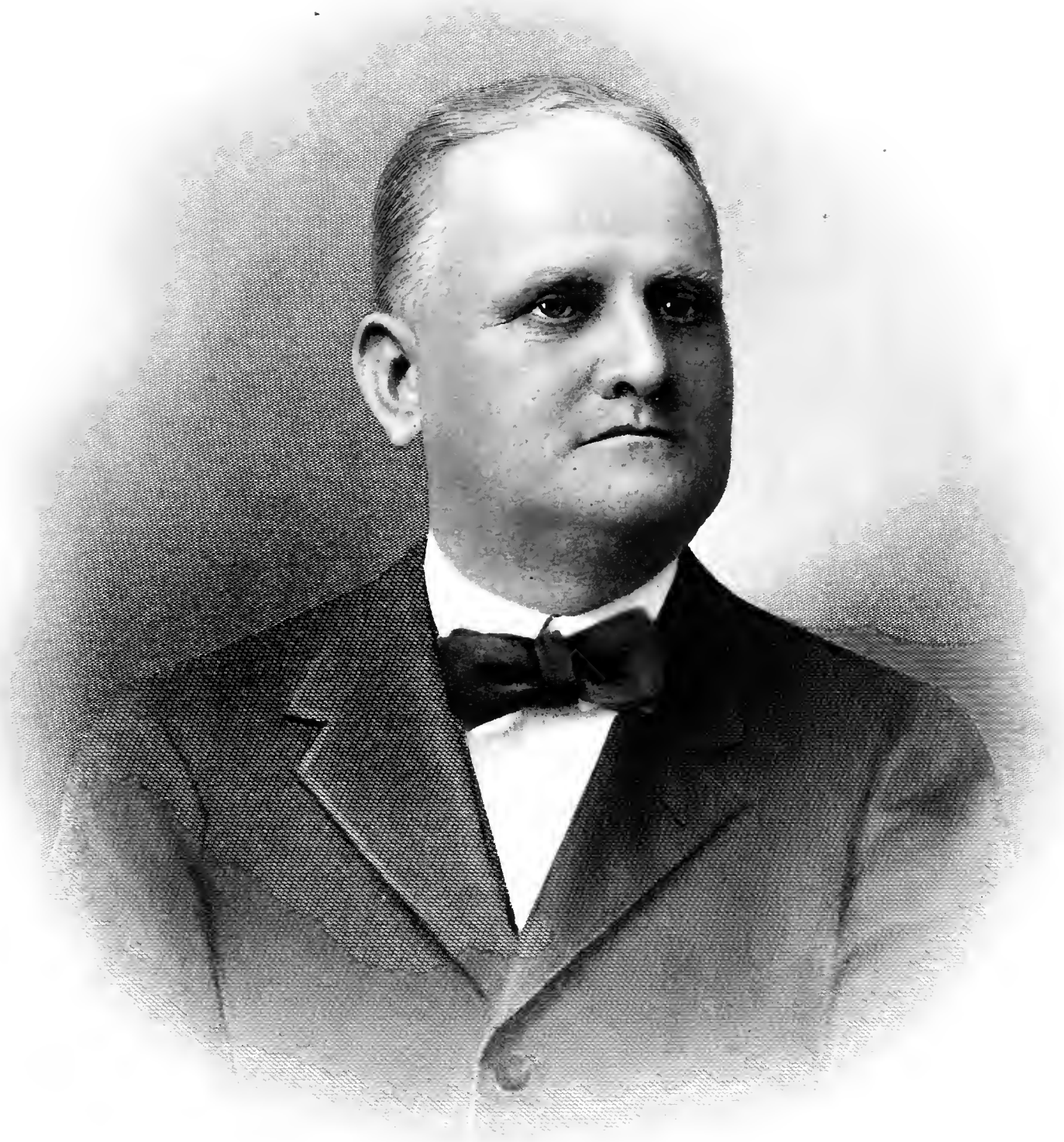
AT the foot of Lookout Mountain where the shimmering Tennessee coils into picturesque Moccasin Bend, to again stretch its length across the States, nestles the growing city of Chattanooga, and on the slope of the far-famed mountain, upon the field of "The Battle Above the Clouds," stands "Kilmarnock," the home of Lewis Minor Coleman, second.

Mr. Coleman was born May 20, 1861, at the University of Virginia, where his father was resident professor of Latin. He is an able lawyer, a man of poise; a genial, dignified gentleman, who is discharging his duties in the Nation's Department of Justice, honorably and well.

He is senior member of the law firm of Coleman and Frier-son, and was prominent in bringing about the reforms in the criminal cost system in Tennessee. He was chairman of the Board of Excise Commissioners in Chattanooga which segregated and controlled the liquor traffic from 1907 to 1909. The experience with the liquor traffic made him a total abstainer and a pronounced prohibitionist.

Mr. Coleman received his elementary training in Jacquelin Ambler's "Clifton School," Fauquier County, Virginia. From thence he went to Hanover Academy in 1874. This school had been founded by his father, Lewis M. Coleman. Following his course at Hanover, he went, in 1878, to the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1882. He returned to the University in 1885 to study law under the direction of his kinsman, Professor John B. Minor, receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree in June 1886; and in August of the same year he began the practice of law in Chattanooga. In the interim between his graduation and his law course, in company with Charles W. Kent—now professor of English in the University—he opened the Coleman and Kent School, later the University School, at Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Coleman was one of the first directors of the Chattanooga public library. He is a director in the Security Bank and Trust Company, the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, the Chattanooga Abstract Company—and also, in various commercial enterprises of high standing, such as the Frictionless Metal Company. At college he was a member of Sigma Chi, an Eli Banana (ribbon fraternity), and final President of the Washington Literary Society. By Virginia Beta Chapter, he was elected an



Yours sincerely
Lewis Munro Colman



honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1916. In addition to State and national bar-membership, he is fraternally an Elk and a Pythian. His clubs are the Mountain City of Chattanooga, and the Cumberland Club of Knoxville.

In politics, he is an active Democrat. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1912, and a member from Tennessee to notify Governor Woodrow Wilson of his nomination for the Presidency. He was appointed District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee by President Wilson.

On September 7, 1892, Mr. Coleman married Julia Wingate Boyd, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Coleman is the daughter of Major Charles Harrod Boyd and his wife, Annette Dearborn, the latter a descendant of General Henry Dearborn, who was Secretary of War under Jefferson. During the Civil War, Major Boyd was on the staff of General Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga." Mr. and Mrs. Coleman had two sons—Lewis Minor Coleman³, born July 2, 1894, and Charles Boyd Coleman, born August 30, 1904. The younger boy is now at school.

Lewis Minor Coleman³ was drowned in the Tennessee River on August 28, 1914. He was in person handsome, in bearing charming and lovable; a true scholar and artist, and for one of his years a genealogist of no mean ability. He had graduated in some classes at the University of Virginia and had commenced the study of law.

Mr. Coleman was blessed with a mother of broad mind, indefatigable energy, wonderful economy and business ability. Left a widow while war still darkened the national horizon, she reared and educated three children, at the same time preserving undiminished her modest patrimony and the estate of her husband. She made a small but delightful home for her children at "Sunny Side," near Markham, Virginia, where each summer, friends and relatives gathered and enjoyed her hospitality.

Lewis Minor Coleman, Mr. Coleman's father, born February 3, 1827, was educated at "Concord." At the age of seventeen he entered the University, and two years later graduated, Master of Arts, in 1846. He then became assistant to his uncle Fred at "Concord," where he introduced many needed reforms. "Despite his loyalty and reverence for his old master and kinsman, he had seen the faults in the conduct of the school," the celebrated old academy having been notoriously lax in discipline as measured by present day academic regulations. On the other hand, a happy condition of "Concord"—of moral and mental co-operation—existed between boys and master which was, on the whole, satisfactory. "Be a man—be a gentleman" was the alpha and omega of its curriculum. The master, a Spartan in morals, stern and severe, was equally loved and feared. Yet his severity consisted not so much in iron rules of behavior, in fact, there were none,

as in whimsical dictates, such, for instance, as sending "Old Ben," the negro janitor, to summon the sleepy boys from bed to classroom on cold winter nights. The familiar cry of "Sophocles, with your candles, young gentlemen;" sometimes after midnight, would always bring the youngsters tumbling out of bed directly. When "Concord" was closed in 1849, Professor Lewis M. Coleman opened Hanover Academy near Richmond. Here he earned the name of "the Arnold of Virginia," and his school was a most celebrated one.

He married Mary Ambler Marshall August 2, 1855, at Leeds, Fauquier County, Virginia. She was a daughter of James Keith and Claudia Hamilton Marshall (née Burwell) and was named for her grandmother, the wife of Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court. She was a descendant, through her mother, Claudia Burwell, of Martha Bacon, sister of Nathaniel Bacon, "leader of America's first great rebellion, antedating the Revolution by one hundred years." Robert Carter, John Page and Thomas Nelson were also her ancestors.

Of this marriage there were three children: Matilda (Maud) Minor, who died in 1879; Claudia Burwell, who died in Chattanooga in 1914; Lewis Minor Coleman².

In 1859, Lewis Minor Coleman was elected professor of Latin in the University, but resigned at the opening of the Civil War to join the Confederate forces. "He went back to his old county and raised the Hanover artillery, which he humorously dubbed 'The Helltown Howling Horribles,' as many of the battery came from the neighborhood of that euphoniously named settlement."

His battery was at Manassas, Battle of Seven Pines, and in the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond. At second Manassas, he contracted typhoid fever and was invalided home, thus regretfully missing Lee's first invasion of Maryland. When he recovered, his command was attached to Stonewall Jackson's corps, and took part in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. "A few days before the battle, riding with a brother officer towards Port Royal, he said, 'If I am to fall in this war, I prefer to fall here, for hard by my father lies buried.' As Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Virginia Artillery, he was in the great artillery duel at Hamilton's Crossing, and was wounded in the leg by a fragment of shell, another piece of which instantly killed Randolph Fairfax, his pupil. As he gazed on the beautiful features of the young man, lying under the gun he had served so well, Colonel Coleman said, 'Fairfax looked more like a woman and acted more like a man than any soldier in the battery.' Colonel Coleman was removed to the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary O. Schooler, near Guinea's Station, where he died March 21, 1863."

Research uncovers the fact that there was a Coleman in Virginia as early as 1640. "There is some evidence that the Cole-

mans came from Essex, England, but absolutely trustworthy history of the Caroline County, Virginia, Colemans begins with James Coleman, who married Mary Key of the Maryland family about 1725 (though this marriage may have occurred in England). He settled probably in Essex County, Virginia, whence the family removed to Caroline County. His children were: Julius, who died young—there is a hill on the Concord farm named for him; a son who went South; a son who settled south of James River, probably in Pittsylvania; Colonel Daniel Coleman.

“Colonel Daniel Coleman, of the Virginia troops during the Revolution, was a member of the Virginia Legislature. His home was at Concord, in Caroline County, near Guinea’s Station, and the old house is still standing. His first wife was Mary Childs, and their children were: James D., born November 27, 1773; Thomas Burbage, born January 29, 1780; Harry and Mildred. There were children by a second wife.” The Virginia records show that in May, 1779, Daniel and Julius Coleman were recommended by the county court of Caroline for commissions as First and Second Lieutenants, respectively, in Colonel George Madison’s battalion.

Thomas Burbage Coleman (son of Daniel) married Elizabeth Lindsey Coghill. He represented his county for twenty consecutive years in the Virginia Assembly and was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the straitest type.

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth were: Atwell, who moved to Texas; Frederick W. Coleman, who was founder of the celebrated Concord Academy, a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia in 1835, known as “Old Fred;” Reverend James D. Coleman, who married Miss DeJarnette; Betty, who married a Mr. Coleman; Thomas Burbage Coleman, born February 5, 1803; Virginia M., who married Doctor Whithead; and Judge Richard Coleman, who married Miss Shepard.

Thomas Burbage Coleman, a young surveyor, on April 27, 1826, married Mary Orrell, daughter of Robert Coleman, of the Woolfolk-Coleman family of Chantilly, in Hanover County, which for a century and a half has furnished distinguished teachers. Her mother was Matilda Minor, daughter of Captain Vivian Minor of Revolutionary fame who married Elizabeth Dick, daughter of “Parson” Archibald Dick. Captain Minor’s company of minute-men was at Williamsburg, under Colonel Richard Johnson. He was a great-uncle of Professor John B. Minor, and uncle of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury.

“Of the union of Thomas Burbage Coleman and Mary Orrell Coleman came Lewis Minor Coleman¹, born February 3, 1827, who was named for his maternal great-uncle, Lewis Minor; Matilda Minor, who married Edward Watts Morris, of Clazemont, Han-

over County; Doctor Robert T. Coleman, of Richmond, who married Mildred Irving, a cousin of America's delightful writer. Thomas Burbage Coleman died young and his widow married Doctor George Fleming. Their children were Mary Eliza Fleming, who married Samuel Schooler; Sallie J., who married Colonel LeRoy Broun, Lee's great ordnance officer; Malcolm N. Fleming; Doctor George W. Fleming and Vivian Minor Fleming."

Of such sterling stock is Lewis Minor Coleman, the "Friend of Truth and Democracy," who believes that the best interests of the State and nation demand honest disinterested participation by every citizen in public affairs, municipal, State and national. His daily motto is that of the Minor family of Virginia, of whose blood he is justly proud: "Spero ut fidelis."





Very truly yours
Frank Nelson

FRANK NELSON

NO man or woman who knows even the merest outline of the story of the State of Virginia, will ever deny the high and honorable prominence of the Nelsons of Yorktown.

The story of that house, and of the families with which it was and is related, would be almost, it may be said, a history of the Old Dominion.

Thomas Nelson, first of the family in the State, was the son of Hugh Nelson, of Penrith, County Cumberland, England, and was born at Penrith, February 20, 1677. He emigrated to Virginia about 1700. He was the founder of Yorktown, York County, Virginia, and built, about 1715, the first brick house in that town. From the fact that his parents lived in the North of England, close to the Scottish Border, he was popularly called "Scotch Tom." He died at Yorktown, October 7, 1745, and his tombstone in the Episcopal Cemetery at that place is carved with a Latin inscription, and bears his coat of arms. These arms are identical with those of Nelson of Yorkshire in England.

"Scotch Tom" Nelson married first, about 1710, Margaret Reid, and second, about 1721, Fanny Houston, the widow Tucker. The Nelsons of Virginia are usually divided by the public into two branches, these being the descendants of "Scotch Tom" Nelson's sons, "President" William Nelson, and "Secretary" Thomas Nelson. Judge Frank Nelson's immediate line of ancestry springs from the older son.

William Nelson, of Yorktown, the child of "Scotch Tom" Nelson and Margaret Reid, his first wife, was born in 1711, and died November 19, 1772. He was President of His Majesty's Colonial Council, and President of the Dominion of Virginia. Bishop Meade, in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," says that he "was called President Nelson because so often President of the Council, and at one time President of the Colony." The Nelson House at Yorktown was built about 1740 by President Nelson for his eldest son, then a baby, afterwards Governor Thomas Nelson, and the father caused the first brick used in the building to pass through the son's little hands. President Nelson bequeathed handsome estates to every one of his five boys. His portrait in three-quarter length, still holds honored place in his Yorktown home.

President Nelson married, about March, 1738, Elizabeth Burwell, only daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester

County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Carter, his wife. The latter was the second daughter of the well-known Robert, called "King," Carter, and his first wife, Judith Armistead.

Thomas Nelson, the eldest son and child of President Nelson, was born at Yorktown, December 26, 1738. From his fourteenth year, he was educated in England. He was a desk-mate at Eton, of Charles James Fox. His portrait, taken at the age of sixteen, was sent home to Virginia, and copies of it now hang on the walls of the Richmond State Library, among Virginia Governors, and on the walls of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. While on his voyage home from England, to America, Thomas Nelson, at the remarkably early age of twenty-one, was voted a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was elected to that First Convention which assembled at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1774, for the purpose of deliberating upon England's taxation of her colonies. Later, he was elected to the Provincial Convention. He received in 1774 his commission as Colonel of the Second Virginia Infantry. In that Convention which gathered at Williamsburg in May, 1776, to shape Virginia's Constitution, his leadership was marked. He was the member chosen to offer the resolution instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress, at Philadelphia, to propose a Declaration of Independence. He enrolled his name among those of the signers to the paper asserting his country's liberties, on July 4, 1776. In August, 1777, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia State forces. He was chosen Governor of Virginia in June, 1781, and Thomas Jefferson spoke in favor of his appointment to this office.

"His popularity was unbounded," says the historian; "Certainly his patriotism was," writes a prominent author of the present day. "When money was wanted to pay the troops and run the government, Virginia's credit was low, but the Governor was told that he could have plenty on his personal security, and he borrowed the sum needed; when regiments mutinied, and refused to march, the Governor simply drove over to Petersburg, raised the money on his individual credit, and paid them off."

In the siege of Yorktown, holding the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia Militia, and Major-General in the American Army, he led about three thousand men, raised and equipped at his own charge. George Washington commanded that the Continental gunners, when firing on the town, should take particular care to spare all injury to the beautiful home of the Governor of Virginia. However, as soon as he heard of Washington's order, Nelson caused heavy artillery to be trained on his house, and offered five guineas to the man whose gun should harm it, saying to Lafayette: "Spare no particle of my property so long as it affords comfort or shelter to the enemies of my country."

The General Orders of Washington for October 20, 1781, (the day succeeding Cornwallis' surrender) give high praise to the work of Nelson and Nelson's militia.

"To the Nelsons," says the writer quoted above, "peace came with poverty: the Governor's vast estate went for his public debts. He gave the whole of it. When a question arose in the Virginia Convention as to the confiscation of British claims, he stopped the agitation by rising in his seat and declaiming 'Others may do as they please; but as for me, I am an honest man, and so help me God! I will pay my debts.' Years afterward, Virginia did tardy and partial justice to the memory of Nelson's great services by placing his statue among the group of her great ones in her beautiful Capitol Square; and, in company with Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Henry, Mason, and Lewis, he stands in bronze, tendering the bonds with his outstretched hands, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*."

On July 29, 1762, Governor Nelson married Lucy Grymes. Her parents were Philip Grymes of Middlesex County, Virginia, and Mary Randolph, his wife, daughter of Sir John Randolph of Williamsburg. "The Grymeses," says the author of "The Old South," "enjoyed the reputation of being the cleverest family in the Dominion."

Francis Nelson, for whom Judge Nelson is named, the fourth son of Governor Nelson and Lucy Grymes, his wife, was born and lived all his days at Mont Air, Hanover County. He married Lucy Page, daughter of Honorable John Page of North End, Gloucester County, Virginia, and grand-daughter, on the maternal side, of Colonel William Byrd of Westover, the famous courtier, councillor, man of letters and founder of the City of Richmond.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that through this marriage, Judge Nelson is related, not only on the Nelson but also on the Page side of the family, to Thomas Nelson Page, the gifted Southern author, whose work has been quoted above, and who is at present, (1916) United States Ambassador to Italy.

Philip Nelson, the fifth son of Francis and Lucy Page Nelson, born about 1811, inherited, and, like his father, spent his entire life at Mont Air. Though perhaps to the world's eye a quiet one, his life was rich in friends and in works of kind unselfishness. His memory is cherished by all who knew him, and of his days it may truly be said, in the words of the poet:

"The actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

His wife was Jane Crease, widow of Reverend George W. Nelson, of Alexandria. She was the daughter of John Crease, the chosen superintendent of the organization of the First Na-

tional Bank in Little Rock, Arkansas, and sometime Minister Plenipotentiary to South America.

Judge Frank Nelson, the third child of this marriage, was born at Mont Air, July 4, 1850. His boyhood, spent on his father's plantation, was that of the typical Eastern Virginia lad of gentle birth, and in that time bright with the last glories of a civilization shortly to pass in fire and blood. He studied at a private school for some years, and in 1864 entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). The death of Frank Nelson's father took place during the war between the States, but the boy returned to Washington College and ended his course in those fruitful days when General Robert E. Lee was at the institution's head. For three years after leaving Lexington, he held an instructorship at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia. At this time he first became interested in the work to which he was to devote his life, the field offered by the study of law. He took the Summer Law Course at the University of Virginia under that Past Master, John B. Minor; examined before the open court for license to practice law, by Judge Fitzhugh, the Judge asked him one question:

"What is a Valid Contract?" And receiving the definition, the Judge said, "I perceive you sat under old John B.," and thereupon he signed the license.

The Far West of the Seventies promised many golden opportunities to Eastern and Southern youth. Frank Nelson left Virginia and entered the former law office of his uncle, Judge Watkins, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Brooks-Baxter campaign was then raging in Arkansas; Frank Nelson was on armed duty in Little Rock for a great part of his visit West; and he presently decided upon a return to his own State and people.

On January 18, 1879, accordingly, he began the practice of law in Rustburg, Virginia. His professional patronage, large from the first, has increased yearly. To-day he stands prominent among the leaders of Virginia's Bar. At that Bar, as in private life, in every incident of his career, it may be truthfully said that Frank Nelson is a descendant whom even the houses of Byrd of Westover, Page of Gloucester, and Nelson of Yorktown, may well be proud to own.

Judge Nelson is an ardent Democrat, and his interest in political problems has not been merely a passive one. He has given much and active service to his party, and his influence upon his fellow-citizens is, upon all public questions, always elevating. He has been called, at different times, to honorable offices by the voters of his community. For twelve years he continued a member of the Board of Supervisors for Campbell County. From this position he resigned in order to accept the

office of Judge of the County Court. There has been no more popular member of the Campbell County Supervisors, and no Judge in Virginia points to a record of fairer lustre. Since 1910, Judge Nelson has fulfilled the duties of Campbell County's representative in the Virginia House of Delegates.

In Rustburg, on December 16, 1880, Judge Nelson married Miss Ida Dandridge Withers. Mrs. Nelson was born January 16, 1857. Her parents were Colonel Robert W. Withers, for many years Clerk of Campbell County, and his wife, Blanche Payne Withers. Colonel Withers is remembered as a most gallant Confederate soldier, five times wounded in battle, twice almost fatally, who won his Colonelcy by great bravery.

Judge and Mrs. Nelson have nine children. All of these are now (1916) living. Page Dandridge, their eldest son, heads the Rustburg Motor-car Company; Blanche W., the eldest daughter, is married to Doctor W. C. Rosser, who has been called Rustburg's most talented physician; Frank Nelson, Junior, is chief draughtsman with the Norfolk and Western Railway at Roanoke, Virginia; Carrie Peyton and Evelyn Byrd are their parents' companions at home; William is engaged in the study of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Louise Carter and Mary Watkins are at school in Charlottesville, Virginia, and Ida Withers, the youngest of the household, is a pupil in the Rustburg High School.

JOHN HARDIN MARION

AMONG attorneys of note in South Carolina is John Hardin Marion, of Chester, who was born in Richburg, Chester County, South Carolina, October 23, 1874.

After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, he attended the University of South Carolina, where the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. were conferred upon him in June, 1893. By special act of the Legislature he was admitted to the Bar in 1893, being at that time only nineteen years of age, and his career since then has been steadily successful. He formed a very fortunate partnership with William A. Barber, a man older and already established, who at that time held the office of Attorney-General of South Carolina, which association continued for several years.

Mr. Marion has filled many prominent positions of trust, among which may be mentioned that of Special Circuit Judge, his appointment to which office was made by the Supreme Court of South Carolina. For the past fifteen years he has been General Counsel and Director of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the South Carolina Bar Association, in which latter organization he has held different offices. Mr. Marion was at one time Director of the People's Bank of Chester, and is now President of the Wood Concentrator Company. Naturally he is interested in educational matters, and has been for years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Chester graded schools.

Though a Democrat, strong in his views, and of influential standing among the people, he has not sought public office, and, with but one exception, has never filled a political position. This was when he represented Chester County in the General Assembly from 1898 to 1900.

The tendency of the Marions seems to have been towards the ministry of the Gospel, but as the profession of law is built upon similar lines, both requiring a like mentality, while perhaps the latter affords even greater opportunity for efficient public service, it is not surprising that some members of the family should choose the practice of the law for their life work. A shyster or a jingler of rhymes may be made, but the lawyer no less than the poet must be born, and John Hardin Marion is a born lawyer, thoroughly imbued with the dignity, the requirements, the responsibilities of his profession. He is a tireless student, keeping ever



Very Truly yours,
J. H. Marion

in touch with the trend of the times. For some years he has been keenly interested in the organized effort of the American Bar Association, by suggestion and advocacy of numerous very necessary judicial reforms, to improve conditions so as to make the law the efficacious instrumentality that it should be in promoting the ends of civilization. He is particularly interested in the simplification of legal procedure and the more speedy dispatch of business.

An eminent member of the Supreme Court Bench of South Carolina says of Mr. Marion: "He has been a student of the law all his mature years. He has an ample library of law books. His preparation is tireless and thorough. He is much of an advocate before judge and jury. He has good voice, pleasing countenance, is apt in anecdote and repartee. He is perhaps at his best before the jury. But before a court he is strong and helpful. His private library of select volumes is full, and he diligently studies them. He adds to the accomplishments of a lawyer the attainments of the scholar. He volunteered in the Spanish war when very young. His father was a Confederate veteran, and his people were all patriots. He is a man of quiet but determined courage. His word is as good as his bond, and he may be trusted in all the relations of life."

Taking great interest in the cotton industry of the South, Mr. Marion has devoted considerable time and money to the development and improvement of machinery for the baling, compressing and general handling of the cotton crops. Thus he is endeavoring to be a help to his people in their industrial enterprises, as well as in their legal troubles.

When the United States was drawn into war with Spain as a result of the Cuban Rebellion, Mr. Marion made ready response to the call for troops, and during that stirring, though brief period, held the rank of Lieutenant of Company "D," First Regiment Volunteer Infantry. When peace was restored he served in the Militia and National Guard until 1907, when he retired as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of South Carolina Infantry.

In religion Mr. Marion holds to the creed of his fathers, and is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. His father and grandfather were both, from early manhood, ruling elders in this church.

Conspicuous among the Marions of the early history of South Carolina is General Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame. He was born at Winyaw near Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1732, and was distinguished as a partisan leader.

On December 31, 1902, Mr. John Hardin Marion was married to Miss Mary Pagan Davidson. She also belongs to Chester and was born there June 28, 1873. Her parents were Colonel

and Mrs. William Lee Davidson, her mother's maiden name having been Annie Irvine Pagan. Colonel William Lee Davidson was the son of Benjamin Wilson and Betsy Latta Davidson of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He was Colonel of the Seventh North Carolina Infantry, C. S. A., and served with distinction throughout the war. He was a grandson of Major John Davidson, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Annie Irvine Davidson was a daughter of Major James Pagan, of Chester County, who attained the rank of Major in the Confederate service, and was long a prominent and highly respected merchant of Chester, and of Anne Fayssoux, whose father, Peter Fayssoux, was son of Doctor Peter Fayssoux of Charleston, the Continental surgeon referred to and quoted by McCrady in "South Carolina in the Revolution" (p. 349). Pierre, or Peter, Fayssoux, the father of Anne Fayssoux Pagan, married Rebecca A. D. Irvine, a daughter of General William Irvine, of Pennsylvania, whose Revolutionary record and career may be found in any biographical dictionary or encyclopædia. He served on Washington's staff, and was President of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, at his death in 1804.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion now have a family of five children: John Hardin, Junior, Annie Irvine, Jane Hardin, James Taylor and Mary Davidson.

Mr. Marion's earliest American ancestors came to the United States from Ireland in 1821, locating in Fairfield District, South Carolina. They were Patrick Marion, who was born near Craigbilly, County Antrim, Ireland, in August 1772, and his wife, Jane McNeely. With them was their son, John Alexander, who also was born in Antrim County, Ireland, in 1819.

Patrick Marion had a brother and a sister older than himself. The former, William Marion, was born in 1757, in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America, settling in Fairfield District, South Carolina, in 1810. Nancy Marion, their sister, did not cross the ocean, but married a British army officer, Captain David Taylor, who, for twenty-five years was in command of an artillery company.

When John Alexander, son of Patrick and Jane (McNeely) Marion, reached maturity, he became a planter in Chester County, South Carolina, and married Margaret Jane Sterling. They had six children, the eldest of whom was James Taylor, born July 9, 1845, who received his second name in honor of Captain Taylor of the British Army, before mentioned. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth (17th) South Carolina Infantry, C. S. A., was later transferred to Company B, Fourth Cavalry, and was captured at Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 30, 1864. He spent thirteen months in Elmira prison. After the war he engaged in merchandising at Lewisville,

Chester County. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, was widely known and highly esteemed in business, social and church circles. He married Jane A., daughter of Peter and Rebecca King Hardin. She was born August 24, 1853, and died June 20, 1916, having outlived her husband five years. These were the parents of John Hardin Marion.

One of Mr. Marion's uncles was the Reverend John Preston Marion, a Presbyterian minister of note, in the Carolinas. Another uncle was Thomas David Marion, a physician and surgeon of wide reputation. He was born in Chester County, January 18, 1854, and died in October, 1893.

The Hardin family has been in Chester County since the Revolution. In the Civil War it contributed a number of soldiers to the Confederacy. An uncle of Mr. Marion, James C. Hardin, was one of the early editors of the Chester "Reporter." Another, William Henry Hardin, was President of the Lancaster and Chester Railroad for years, and served several terms as Mayor of Chester. Both are now dead. Peter Lawrence Hardin, a third uncle, represented Chester County in the General Assembly and in the State Senate for about twenty years, and died in 1914. Many deserved tributes to his personality and usefulness are in the files of the State newspapers. Colonel William Hardin of Barnwell County, was a Revolutionary partisan leader, associated with General Francis Marion in lower South Carolina.

In Mr. Marion's children are represented some of the best names of South Carolina. English, French and Scotch-Irish blood flows through their veins, making a blend of fine Americanism. The Hardins, Pagans, Davidsons and Sterlings have made good local history, and are to be found in the ranks of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, bankers and planters. On library shelves in different biographical and historical books are to be found, here and there, pages devoted to the various meritorious deeds and inherent moral worth of men belonging to these families.

The Maryon family of England originated in the ancestor who came at the time of the Conquest from Normandy. Until 1800, the name was seldom found domiciled outside of a radius of twenty miles in Hertford, Essex and Cambridge. The name in the twelfth century was de Marinis and, as is often the case, after running through a gamut of varied etymology, it settled down into Marion or Maryon. The name is seldom found in Ireland, though in the seventeenth century a family of Maryon is listed in the Peerage of Ireland, and in a brief census list of the same period is a record of James Marion and his wife Catherine. It is not revealed in the older records, and in England it is by no means numerous. In France it occurs much more frequently, and there have been many distinguished men of the name in that country.

The ancestors of John Hardin Marion came originally from France. They were French Huguenots seeking safety and religious liberty after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The father of Patrick Marion was born in France about 1730, and emigrated to Ireland some time prior to 1757.

Disturbed by frequent invasions the Irish people had been unable to acquire skill in the manufacture of their wool and flax. About the time of the Huguenot troubles in France there was more quiet in Ireland, and those in authority in the latter country offered great inducement to the French immigrants. Those among the French who were capable were paid by the Government to instruct the Irish in manufacturing. So, while French immigrants were coming to America, many others were landing on the Northern coast of Ireland. Among the Huguenots who came to America in the seventeenth century were Benjamin Marion and Louise d'Aubrey, his wife. They settled in South Carolina. A grandson of this Benjamin and a son of Gabriel Marion was Francis Marion, the Revolutionary hero mentioned before.



Wm W. B. J. G.

JOHN DAWSON BIGGS

NOVEMBER 17, 1839, four miles from Williamston, North Carolina, John Dawson Biggs was born. He was the second son of Henry W., known as Harry Biggs, and his wife, Christine Gurganus Biggs, who resided on their plantation and were highly respected citizens in their community. It was an interesting coincidence that they were both born on the same day, April 4, 1810. Harry Biggs, the father of John Dawson Biggs, was the son of William and his wife, Edith Biggs, who lived in Martin County during the struggling days of the Revolution, and the father of William was Kader Biggs.

During the two decades which preceded the Civil War, education was sadly neglected in Martin County, and many men and women, who owned slaves and a large number of acres, grew up without "book learning." In Mr. Biggs' case, however, his education was early begun. He attended the country school, the land upon which it was situated having been given by his father, and it is still known as the Biggs' School. After a few years he entered the Williamston Academy, four miles distant, to which he walked daily, and during this period he put in practice the same principles of application and industry which he exercised in after life in all that he undertook to do. He did not finish the course at this school on account of the pressing needs of his family, but entered the mercantile establishment of Cushing Briggs Hassell where he remained until he volunteered for service in the Civil War.

During the exciting days before the war, Mr. Biggs manifested great interest in affairs of state and being an ardent lover of his southland, he was among the very first men of his country to offer his services to the Confederacy. Mr. Biggs entered the war a private. Having never been called upon even for militia duty, he had absolutely no military training. He soon won honor and promotion, however, becoming a lieutenant; and upon the death of Captain William Lanier in 1864, he was made Captain of Company H, Sixty-first North Carolina Infantry, Clingham's Brigade. He participated in the battles around Kinston in 1862, in the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, battles around Suffolk, Virginia, the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Howlet House on May 20, 1864, at Cold Harbor, where Clingham was wounded, and in the battles around Petersburg, including Ream's Station and the Crater. Just before Captain Biggs' death, Colonel Wilson

G. Lamb, an intimate friend, while attending a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, at Petersburg, visited the Crater, and brought a shrapnel shot from the very spot where Captain Biggs' regiment had distinguished itself and where his company was almost entirely annihilated in the assault on Fort Harrison. Mr. Biggs was also in the fighting around Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1865, and around Kinston and Bennettsville. In the latter battle he was wounded in the leg and sent to a hospital in Greensboro where he remained until after the surrender. From Greensboro, a distance of over a hundred and fifty miles, he limped all the way on his wounded leg to his home in Williamston, where he found only devastation and poverty. There, beginning life anew, many were the hardships that he suffered during the terrible days of Reconstruction when conditions were far worse than during the war itself.

After the war Captain Biggs began his business life as a merchant with the late Dennis Simmons, the firm being known as John D. Biggs and Company. About this time he married Mr. Simmons' sister-in-law, Miss Fannie Spruill Alexander, December 29, 1870. Miss Alexander was the youngest child of Joseph and Carolina Spruill Alexander, who were descended from Anthony Alexander who settled in Tyrell County, North Carolina, previous to 1700. This gentleman was descended from Alexander, of the aristocracy of Scotland.

For twenty-five years the business association with Mr. Simmons was continued, after which Captain Biggs became a member and manager of the Dennis Simmons Lumber Company whose present head is Captain T. W. Tilghman, of Wilson, North Carolina. This organization grew to be one of the leading lumber firms in the South, and has been very successful since its establishment.

During the administration of Governor Fowl, Mr. Biggs was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Hospital at Raleigh. He soon became chairman of the Board and for twenty-five years consecutively, he was reappointed, and at his death Governor Glenn, in compliment to his splendid service to the State, appointed his son, John Dawson Biggs, Junior, to the same position. Captain Biggs had become greatly interested in the care of the insane, and spent much time in looking after the affairs of this institution.

In politics Captain Biggs was a Democrat of the deepest dye, wielding a wide influence, and contributing freely to the needs of the party. He was never a candidate for office, being too greatly occupied with his large business interests and his farming operations, in which he was most singularly successful; though he was interested in politics from a citizen's point of view.

Captain Biggs' death occurred on May 22, 1905, and he died

most highly respected in all parts of the State and country. Principle and not policy guided all his acts. He helped the deserving, not from hope or desire of eventual reward, but because of his love of his own kind, and the desire to do all the good in his power. He was a good judge of character and seldom was disappointed in the objects of his sympathy and concern. Stern morality governed his every act and he was a thoroughly progressive man; generous, yet wise in his generosity, liberal in his views on all subjects, he had the strongest faith in what he thought was right.

Captain Biggs had three brothers. William was killed at the battle of Bull's Run, and though his body was never recovered, a monument was placed to his memory in the Biggs cemetery. Just before the war he married Sophia Jewett, daughter of Mrs. Martha Jewett, of New Hampshire. Eli Biggs married Martha Steptoe of a prominent family of Virginia. Noah Biggs, the youngest brother of Captain Biggs, accumulated a large fortune, and at his death left the second largest gift of any citizen of North Carolina to the Thomasville Orphanage. Mr. Dennis Simmons, with whom Captain Biggs was associated throughout his career, himself left to the same orphanage the largest sum ever devised by any citizen of the South for orphanage work. Noah Biggs married Martha Lawrence, of Halifax County, and they have one daughter, Annie, now Mrs. James H. Pittman, who resides at Scotland Neck, North Carolina.

Captain Biggs was particularly happy in his married life, and his union was blessed with five children:

Dennis Simmons Biggs, born August 8, 1872, educated in the schools of Williamston and at Davis Military School in North Carolina. He was married on December 24, 1902, and died March 21, 1907. At the time of his death he was President of The Dennis Simmons Lumber Company and of The Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Williamston.

Martha Alexander Biggs, born December 8, 1874, educated at Williamston, married Asa Thomas Crawford, a grandson of United States Senator Asa Biggs, of Williamston.

John Dawson Biggs, born June 3, 1878, married Lucy Speed Dunn, of Scotland Neck, North Carolina. This son is now Vice-President and Treasurer of The Dennis Simmons Lumber Company and President of The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, and is also interested in other business enterprises throughout the State. He was educated at the schools in Williamston, at Littleton, North Carolina, and at Wake Forest College. Though he does not practice his profession, he is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Harry Alexander Biggs, born January 2, 1884, educated in the schools at Williamston, in Raleigh, North Carolina, in Balti-

more, Maryland, and at the University of North Carolina. He is a stockholder of The Dennis Simmons Lumber Company, and is interested in finance.

Carrie Alexander Biggs, born June 24, 1886, married September 10, 1910, Samuel Ferrebee Williams, Junior. Mrs. Williams was educated at Williamston and at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina. She has one daughter, Frances Alexander Biggs Williams, born November 1, 1911, who is the only grandchild of John Dawson Biggs.

The Biggs family was originally from Wiltshire, England, and was probably an offshoot of that of Durang le Bigre of Normandy who lived in the twelfth century.

In 1584 Thomas Biggs of Stapleford, Wiltshire, England, entailed his estates upon John, son of John, a near relative, he dying without issue. Christopher was the son and heir of this last John. The family continued to live in the Parish of Stapleford (and were buried there) until Tristram Biggs removed to little Langford. He was born in 1634 and died in 1704. The principal seat of the family was Stockton, near Salisbury, County Wiltshire. The house is an interesting specimen of the enriched architecture of James I, and contains a most beautiful and curious drawing-room in the highest state of preservation. The wainscot is of dark oak, in parts very richly carved, and the ceiling and chimney-piece are of a very elaborate character. Most of the other rooms in the house have been ornamented in the same style but some of them have unfortunately suffered under the hand of modern reform.

This old manor may well be referred to with pride by the many American descendants of the Biggs of Stockton, Wiltshire, England.

John Biggs came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1630. He probably came with Winthrop, and is among the first hundred members of the church of Freeman, March 4, 1634.

William Biggs, no doubt the son of John, settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1649. His grandson John Biggs moved to Maryland in 1741 settling on the Monocacy, about six miles above Frederick. He had two sons, Benjamin and William; the latter remained in Maryland, having a family of eight sons and two daughters, whose descendants are now in Virginia and North Carolina. In 1770 Benjamin sold his property and moved into Virginia.

Thwaites in his "Early Western Travels" says: "The Biggs family was an important one in the annals of West Virginia. The father emigrated from Maryland about 1770 and settled on Short Creek above Wheeling. There were six sons noted as Indian fighters of whom General Benjamin Biggs was the best known, having served in Lord Dunmor's war and also in that

of the Revolution, and acting as Brigadier General of the Ohio County Militia during the later Indian wars." This Benjamin had two sons, Zacheus and William. The former was a surveyor and he located mines over a large territory in Ohio. William lived in Martin County in 1790, and was a member of the House of the State Legislature of North Carolina in 1801. His father was Kader Biggs, and his sons were Asa and Henry W., known as Harry Biggs. The wife of the latter was Christine Gurganus, and they were the parents of John Dawson Biggs, who was born November 17, 1839.

There have been numerous writers of the name of Biggs, probably of the same family. Caroline Ashurst Biggs was the author of "White and Black," a story of the Southern States. Doctor Herman Michael Biggs, 1859, wrote on the "Administrative Control of Tuberculosis," also other medical papers. Charles Lewis Biggs was author of "Hugh Latimer." James Biggs wrote a history of Don Francisco de Mirandes, and attempted to effect a revolution in South America through a series of letters written by a gentleman who was an officer under that General. Mr. Biggs, a historian, wrote "The Military History of Europe" from 1739 to 1748. Timothy Biggs was Comptroller of Customs and Surveyor-General in North Carolina, 1679-1680.

Through all the centuries men of the Biggs family have been among those who "do things," both in the old country and in America, and there is no doubt that the present generation will follow in their footsteps and be numbered among the Makers of America.

JOHN MANLY FOSTER

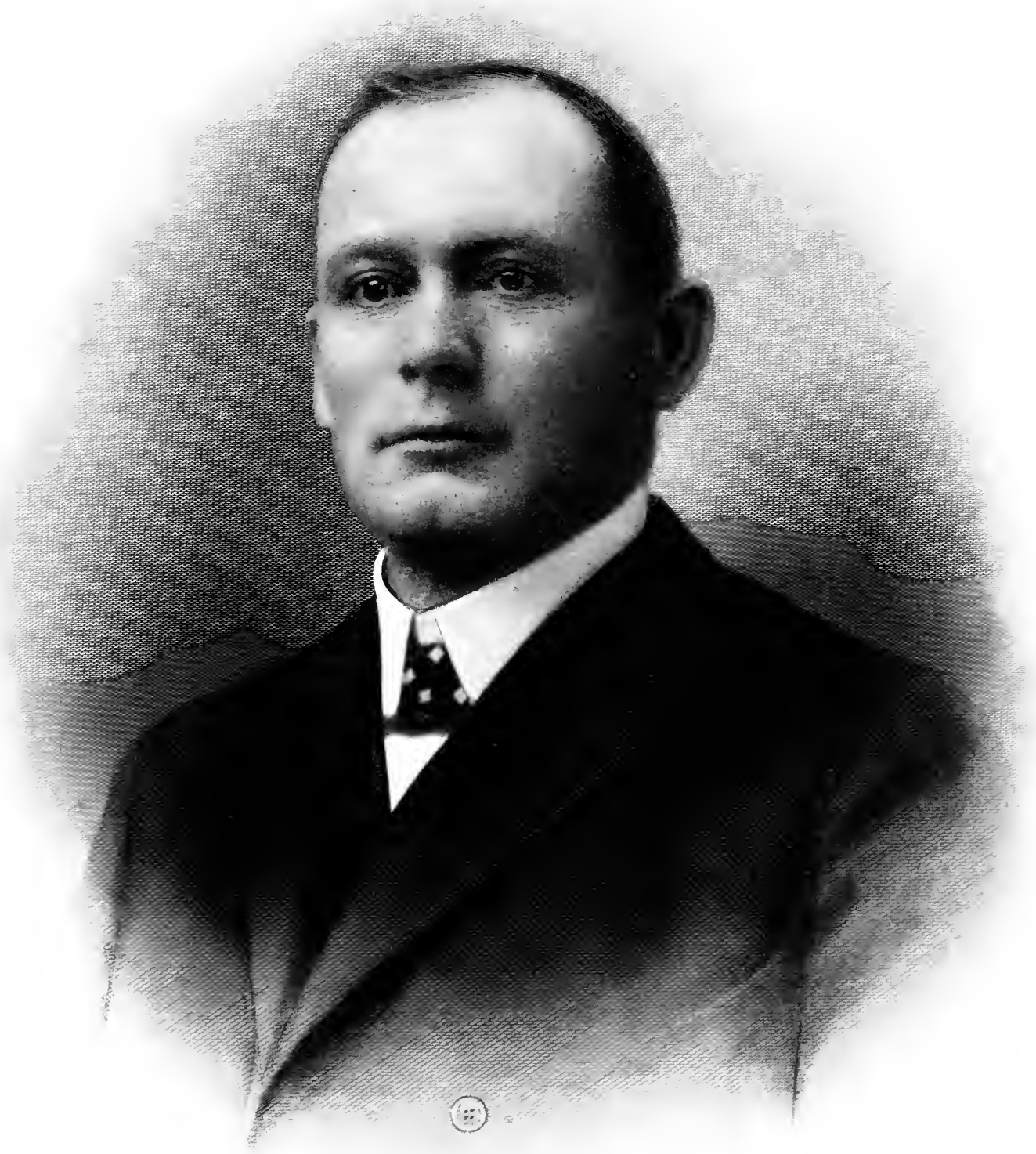
IT was in 1818 that James Foster came from Columbia County, Georgia, to Alabama. He had acquired some eight or ten thousand acres of land, and his settlement was naturally called "Foster's." It was there, not a day's journey from Tuskaloosa, his present residence, that John Manly Foster, grandson of the Alabama settler was born, November 5, 1860.

Tuskaloosa, because of the glorious old oaks that shaded its streets, was known as the "Druid City." Situated at the head waters of the Black Warrior River, whose name is the English version of its own, it soon grew into importance. Its name was well chosen, for the site of the old Capitol is upon the bluff where once was the Council Wigwam of the Creeks and their grand old warrior. Alabama has retained many of the old Indian names beginning with the adjective "Tus" or "Tusk"—Tuskegee, Tuscumbia, Tuscarawas and others, but none of them falls with such soft cadence on the ear as does Tuskaloosa.

Within the first decade of the eighteenth century immigration began. Men and their sons who had already helped to build a nation from the colonies came, from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where they first went from Virginia to found a new State; men of education, refinement, and of cultured antecedents, it was not long until their eloquence was heard in the Capitol, and the State grew and flourished under their guidance. When the Capital was moved to Montgomery, naturally Tuskaloosa suffered. It was only the fact that it was the seat of the State University that kept it from falling into utter decadence. That old university was able to instil into its students a spirit of loyalty and pride of State and a love for science, sending forth from its portals some of the finest scholars who have adorned the nation.

The best blood of the old colonials came to Alabama, and many of their posterity are still there, among them John Manly Foster, who comes by right to take his place among the Makers of America.

Mr. Foster's education was begun in the county elementary schools, continued at Howard College, Marion, Alabama, and at the State University, he being graduated finally from the Law University of the State with the class of 1883. In 1886 Mr. Foster began the practice of law in Tuscaloosa. He removed temporarily to Montgomery to take the position of Assistant



Yours truly,
J. M. Foster.



District Attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, where he remained for seven years. He returned to Tuskalooosa early in 1916 and engaged in a general practice as senior member of the firm of Foster, Verner and Rice.

He is a Director of the Merchants Bank and Trust Company, of Tuskalooosa. Naturally, Mr. Foster is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He has represented Tuskalooosa in the Legislature in the sessions of 1890-91, 1903 and 1907, resigning to take the position in Montgomery above mentioned. He was State Solicitor of Tuskalooosa County from 1896 to 1901, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901.

Following his father's teaching, Mr. Foster is a member of the Baptist Church. He has been married twice; first on April 19, 1893, to Kathleen Mary Clarke, born near Demopolis, February 3, 1872, and on October 12, 1898, to Mabel Radford Clarke, born November 24, 1870, daughters of Richard Henry Clarke and Mary Kate (Burke) Clarke. A son, Richard Clarke Foster, by his first wife, born July 12, 1895, graduated at the University of Alabama in June 1914, and studied law at Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This boy, Mr. Foster's only son, is now in the Field Artillery Section of the Citizens' Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Kathleen Mary Foster, born April 4, 1903, the daughter of Mr. Foster's second marriage, studies at the high school at Tuskalooosa.

John Foster, eldest son of Arthur, born January 18, 1761, Southampton County, Virginia, at the age of sixteen entered the Revolutionary Army, and was made Sergeant. While on duty on a small colonial boat he was captured, with his younger brother James, by a British war vessel, and was imprisoned on one of the Bermuda Islands. He had matured a plan to seize a small boat and escape, but before carrying it out was exchanged. He and his brother arrived to take part in the siege and capture of Yorktown, in which their father, Arthur, and two other sons were engaged. After the end of the war, he removed to Columbia County, Georgia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lovelace Savage, in 1785. He served six months against the Indians as First Lieutenant, was promoted to a Colonelcy, and was in both houses of the Georgia Legislature for about twenty-four years; part of the time being President of the Senate. He was senior Judge of Columbia County for many years, and died March 6, 1821.

James Foster, eldest son of John, born July 1, 1786, in Columbia County, Georgia, married, November 9, 1807, Ellen Hill of Abbeville, South Carolina, and removed to Tuskalooosa County, Alabama, in the fall of 1818, where he acquired large tracts of land, amounting to eight or ten thousand acres. He died January 9, 1843.

John Collier Foster, eldest son of James, born in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1813, came to Tuskaloosa County with his father, was a Baptist preacher, and married Georgia A., daughter of Joseph Pigott Maharry and Mary A. (Barron) Maharry. John Collier Foster died July 23, 1892.

It is claimed that the Fosters scattered through the world have a common origin in one Anacher, great Forester of Flanders. The foresters who had charge of forests in the demesnes of the kings, were always gentlemen or knights, and the patronymic evidently evolved in this case from occupation. This Flemish knight died in 837, and it was two centuries later, when surnames were first beginning to be used, that Richard Forestarius brought the name into England in a Latinized form. As is the case with all surnames, the changes were many: Forester, Forestier, Forestarius. For several centuries it was spelled Forster, until in the eighteenth it settled down into its present form; though there is one branch of the family in the old country that still retains the "r." In the old records, even in this country, it is variously spelled.

Anacher's posterity for four generations were represented by the Baldwins. Richard was the second son of Baldwin IV; his older brother being Baldwin V. With his father he accompanied William the Conqueror, who had married his sister Matilda, into England, and took part in the Battle of Hastings, when, though a stripling of but sixteen years of age, he did valiant service and was created a knight upon the field of battle. History repeated itself seven hundred years later when a youngster of his lineage joined the Revolutionary heroes. The mother of Sir Richard was Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France. Sir Richard was the ancestor of all the branches of the family in England, besides two of the name in Ireland, and a number of descendants from all the lines in America.

When Magnus, King of Norway, invaded England in 1101, Sir Hugo Forester fought valiantly, assisting in his defeat. Sir Reginald, his son, was knighted by King Stephen as a reward for his bravery at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. His son, Sir Hugo, was appointed Chief Guard of the Royal Forests in England. The grandson of the last, Sir John, was with Richard I in the Crusades and earned knighthood. He was among those who wrested the Magna Charta from King John in 1215.

A Reginaldus le Forester was in the House of Commons in 1347. A Lord Mayor of London, in 1434, was a Foster. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Foster, Warden of the Marches, was Governor of Bamborough castle and manor, where, although the castle belonged to the crown, Sir John had inherited vast grants made to his ancestors in the surrounding country.

In the reign of James I, Claudius, grandson of Sir John,

received from the crown the grant of the castle and manor. It was this branch of the family which acquired such large possessions in Jamaica.

General Sir Thomas Foster, who took part in the Rebellion of 1715, escaped from Newgate by the help of his sister Dorothy, and fled into France, where he died in 1738. His remains were brought back and interred among those of his people at Bamborough church.

In fiction is not exactly the place to look for lineage, but there is an exception to the rule in the novel "Dorothy Foster," written by Sir Walter Besant, the celebrated English novelist, no doubt founded upon incidents in the life of the sister of the rebel General. He gives us items of the family which are proved by old records. He says: "The ancient and historical seat of the Fosters from time immemorial has been at Etherston, which being interpreted is 'the adder's stone.' An old ring of the family, now in possession of John Forster, Esquire, of Etherston, commemorates the origin of the name, being shaped like a twisted viper, with tail in mouth, and set with a precious stone."

The present parish church, Saint Aidan's, is a very fine specimen of the thirteenth century, which had replaced the ancient Saxon structure, said to have been the first Christian edifice erected in England. Mrs. Sophie Foster Symes visited Bamborough in 1895, and though the estate had passed from the family, she was received most graciously by the present occupants, in remembrance of her ancestors, who were held in high esteem. About six years before the Rebellion, Bamborough Castle and Manor had been sold to Nathaniel Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, whose wife was aunt to the rebel General.

From the history of the family since that date, about 1708, the Forsters seem to have lost or disposed of the greater part of their immense holdings. Mrs. Symes attended service in Saint Aidan's where, under the chancel and crypt are the dust of more than sixty of her kindred. Her description of her visit is very entertaining. The present owner of the property, Lord Armstrong, is still renovating and restoring the church, and would no doubt give welcome to any Foster who should visit the old halls.

In the churchyard is the grave of Grace Darling, over which is to be raised a bronze canopy to replace one of stone demolished in a storm.

John Forester, of Walling Street, County Salop, held from Henry VIII a grant of the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. The original grant is now in the possession of his remote successor, Lord Forester.

One of the Fosters was Lord Chief Justice of England, one a puisne judge; sheriffs and knights of their shires they were found galore.

Colonel John Foster was in command of a military expedition under Penn and Venable in 1665 to Jamaica. Sir Thomas Foster perished in the earthquake there in 1692. The son of Colonel John Foster of Egham, Surrey, and of Elim, the Bogue, Millwood, Lancaster, Waterford, the Island and other estates in Jamaica, resided in Elim, was born in 1601, married Elizabeth Smith of Barbados and died in 1731. And so the Fosters came down through the centuries, distinguished in war and in Council.

Early in the seventeenth century, four sons of Allan Foster of England, came over to America: Jonathan, David, Ephraim, and Samuel. One settled in Maine, another on Long Island, one in Northern New Jersey, and Samuel settled in Cape May County. In all probability Mr. Charles L. Foster of Tuskaloosa, now deceased, was descended from Ephraim, as he went to Tuskaloosa from Philadelphia. One of Samuel's sons was Nathaniel, his son was Nathaniel; he had a son and a grandson, both Reuben. This last married in 1804 at Cape May, Nancy Edmonds, who died in her seventy-fourth year, in 1855. Reuben, her husband, died in 1870 in his ninetieth year, leaving Robert Edmunds Foster, who was still living in 1899.

As given in Hotten's lists, Christopher Foster, Frances, his wife, aged twenty-five, children: Rebecca, aged five; Nathaniel, aged two and James, aged one year, came to Virginia in 1635, before the New England contingent arrived. James, aged twenty-one, probably brother of Christopher, came in the same year, as also Richard, aged sixteen.

In 1623, John Foster of James City was living at "Indian Thicket;" a John Foster, owning twenty-five acres of land and ten Negroes, at Barbados, and in 1635 Sylus Foster, aged twenty-two, and Thomas, aged twenty-seven also are mentioned.

In 1679, the ship "Society," which was a regular transport, was commanded by William Foster. In the Parish Church at Barbados is a register of baptism of William, son of William Foster, in 1678.

John Foster, in his will proven 1754, mentions son Thomas and wife Elizabeth.

Robert Foster was Clerk of the Court of Exchequer and Clerk of the Council.

Francis Foster proved six head-rights: William, John, Elizabeth, Francis, Jeane Sweatman and a negress, Hannah, in Perquimans County. Francis Foster in 1779 was one of the judges, and Alexius Mason Foster, a member of the House of Delegates.

Showing the prominence of the Fosters in Colonial times, a few excerpts are taken from the Virginia State records.

In 1652, George Foster had a land grant of twelve hundred acres. In 1656, Captain Richard Foster was Sheriff of Lower Norfolk. Francis Foster, probably the son or grandson of Francis the emigrant, was one of the Judges of Perquimans in 1700

and 1701. William Foster, of Brunswick, in 1758, was a creditor of the State for supplies furnished the Militia. In 1779, Court was held at the house of Francis Foster, one of the judges, no doubt the grandson of the Judge of 1700. James Foster was a Trustee in 1780 for Hampden Sydney College. In 1792, Charles Foster was one of the Trustees to establish a town at the County Seat of Patrick; the next year he was a Trustee for the work of opening for navigation the Monongahela River. The lands of Arthur Foster and others in 1794 were ordered to be re-valued. These are only a few items concerning the activities of the family.

Quite a prominent character during the Revolutionary period was Captain John Foster. He fitted out a privateer, the General Washington, and provided for it entirely until his death in 1777. Francis Brice, writing to Governor Caswell says: "The public have lost a warm friend to American liberty, and the privateer 'General Washington,' is left without any one to procure the necessary articles for the ship's use." Captain John Foster was the Commander of the ship. He had also contributed largely toward the providing of munitions for South Carolina. He must have been a man of considerable wealth, as his estate in 1780 was heavily taxed by the State. There were two Fosters with personal name John, who were settlers in Virginia in 1665, as also a William.

Lieutenant Robert Foster served in the Continental line for three years, 1776-1779. Among the Virginia pensioners of the Revolution living in 1835 were Crosby Foster; Thomas of Fluvanna, aged eighty; James of Monroe, aged seventy-seven; Larkin of Amelia; James of Berkeley, aged seventy-seven; James of Frederick, aged seventy-two; John of Monroe, aged seventy-five; Peter of York, Lieutenant; Joshua of South Carolina, Marion District, aged sixty-seven. From the various branches of the family in the North, the Fosters were quite as patriotic, and gathered together they would have perhaps formed more than a regiment.

Thomas, Edmund, and Sergeant Anthony Foster are among the Revolutionary pensioners, of North Carolina living in 1835. In the Revolutionary report of troops of North Carolina are the names of George, Joshua, Thomas, Nathaniel and James. Thomas was a First Lieutenant under Pierce in 1779.

Besides the service rendered by the Fosters in time of war, they were prominent in State and county in all matters pertaining to the public good. It is well sometimes to look back to the founders of America, and to endeavor to measure up their character, and to appreciate the country as they handed it down to us, so that not only may we take pride in being of their lineage, but seek to honor their memories by perpetuating their work, remembering the commandment, the only one with a promise: "Honor thy father and thy mother."

STOUTEN HUBERT DENT

THE life of Stouten Hubert Dent is not only interesting as a biographical narrative, but it is also inspiring in its lessons. As a student, teacher, lawyer, soldier, banker and farmer, he has brought to each successive field of endeavor a lively sense of duty, and a whole-hearted purpose to give the best of himself to the work that was at hand.

Captain Dent was the eldest child of Doctor Stouten Warren and Mary Smoot Dent, and was born in Charles County, Maryland, October 30, 1833. He attended the public schools of his home county, and supplemented the knowledge thus obtained by a course of study at the Charlotte Hall Academy in St. Mary's County. From 1852 to 1854 he taught school in Maryland. In the latter year Captain Dent moved to Eufaula, Alabama, where he has made his residence ever since. He at first taught school, devoting all his spare time to the study of law, as he had determined to take up that profession. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in Eufaula. Four years later, in 1860, he married Anna Beall, the daughter of Edward B. Young, of Eufaula, and of his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Fendall Beall, a descendant of the prominent and well-known Beall family of Georgia, originally of Maryland.

It was to this young man, newly wedded, and newly established in the practice of his chosen profession, that, in 1861, the call of duty came. His sympathies were with his adopted State and he enlisted in the service of Alabama, February 9, 1861, for one year, as a member of the First Regiment of Alabama Volunteers. In December, 1861, he re-enlisted as First Lieutenant in an artillery company for three years. In 1863 he became Captain of his battery which was thereafter known as "Dent's Battery." It has an enviable record in the number of the engagements in which it figured and the deeds of heroism performed by the men who manned it, especially at Shiloh and Chickamauga. Captain Dent and his company were very proud of the fact that the first cannon made for the Confederacy were assigned to them. These consisted of six 12-pound "Napoleon Gems," made of bronze and cast in New Orleans.

Though thrice wounded, at Shiloh, at Atlanta, and at Nashville, Captain Dent was never seriously incapacitated, and at the end of the Civil War returned to his home with his health unimpaired but his fortune broken. He, as stated above, enlisted



Yours Truly
J H Darr



February 9, 1861, was paroled May 9, 1865, at Meridian, Mississippi, and during that whole period never lost a day from duty on account of wounds or serious illness, although wounded three times.

His parting from his men was sad and pathetic. Forming them into line after delivering their paroles, he spoke as follows: "Men, we are about to separate. In the fortunes of war our country has gone down in defeat, and yielding to the inevitable, our leaders have surrendered. It only remains for us to go to our homes, obey the laws, and be as good citizens as we have been true and gallant soldiers. The same devotion and courage you have shown as soldiers will bring you success in civil life. Now, wishing you abundant success, so that your old age may be spent in peace and content, I now give you my last command, fare you well, break ranks, march."

Upon the site of the battlefield of Chickamauga, among the other monuments and markers dedicated to the dead and living patriots of the Civil War, is one erected by the women of Alabama. During the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in May 1913, this monument, when unveiled disclosed the inscription:

"In tender memory of Alabama's soldiers who
fought and fell on Chickamauga Battlefield.

This shaft shall point
to those exciting scenes that blend
with visions long since flown.
For Memory is the only friend
That Grief can call its own."

Captain James Polk Smartt of Chickamauga accepted this tribute, and spoke for the National Committee, the Government and the Secretary of War, under whose jurisdiction are all such monuments. In connection with this sketch, it seems but meet and proper that the portion of Captain Smartt's speech, in which he eulogizes Captain Dent and his famous battery, should be inserted in its entirety.

The speaker, being a survivor of that hard fought battle, and a Confederate veteran, "knew whereof he spoke," and his eloquent tribute deserves to be preserved in durable form.

"The action of Dent's battery on the southern spur of the west end of Snodgrass ridge during the afternoon of the 20th was one of the most courageous and persistent of the battles. Captain Dent was too modest to officially report the conspicuous action of his battery, but for the truth of history and a record of unfaltering courage for over four hours I am glad we are not left in doubt. General Hindman, the ranking officer on this part of the line; General Bushrod R. Johnson, in immediate charge of the line and one of the most efficient officers in the service;

Colonel Fulton, in command of Johnson's brigade, and Colonel Snowden, commanding the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, all able and accomplished officers, in their official reports speak in most enthusiastic terms of the heroic and glorious action of the officers and men of this battery. I regret that time and space will not permit a record of these glowing references. I trust I may be permitted to express the conviction that for heroic and persistent action for over four hours by the battery and its supports the record is not surpassed in the battle. I do not believe the officers and members of this battery and its supports were superior to many other batteries and troops in the battle, but in the fortune of war the gage of battle was offered them by the advance of Granger's reserve corps; they accepted it with unflinching courage and achieved victory and immortal renown."

Under the terms of the surrender of his company, Captain Dent brought with him two horses, his personal property; these furnished him the means of subsistence for several months, since everything was under military rule, and civil procedure more or less disorganized. He earned his first dollar, on beginning civil life anew, hauling dray loads of cotton for shipment. He continued in this line of work until it became again practicable to take up his work before the courts.

From this time on, he acquired ever-increasing influence in Eufaula; always closely identified with progressive movements of a sound nature, and serving the interests of his town, county and State in many important directions.

In 1880 he assumed the Presidency of the Eufaula National Bank, and successfully managed its affairs for twenty-one years. In 1901 this institution failed and Captain Dent lost the accumulation of years. He was at this time sixty-eight years of age, a period of life when most men would hesitate in entering new fields of endeavor, but aided by his children, Stouten Dent established himself on a farm in Eufaula, and proceeded to wrest a livelihood from the soil. Success attended his efforts and he is at present (1916) a well-to-do farmer, eighty-three years of age, and still able to superintend the work upon his farm.

Captain Dent is a Democrat and has been an active worker in his party all his life. His cool head and his knowledge of procedure have caused him to be called to the chair in various party councils, notably at two State Conventions in 1892, and at the meeting of the Sound Money Democrats of Alabama, in 1896, when delegates from the whole State met and organized for the purpose of defeating the free silver movement. In 1901 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of Alabama. In this work he followed in the steps of John Dent of 1776, who helped to frame the first constitution of Maryland.

Captain Dent is not in favor of the primary system of nominating candidates for office. He thinks it contrary to the genius and plan of our fathers, who framed the Constitution, thus forming a representative government, not a pure democracy.

Having been a teacher himself, Captain Dent never ceased to take a great interest in school problems and was for several years Superintendent of Education in Barbour County; he also served on the Board of Trustees of the Girls' Polytechnic Institute at Montevallo, Alabama.

In religious affiliation Captain Dent is a Methodist, having been for the past forty years a steward and trustee of the M. E. Church South, in Eufaula, and three times a member of the General Conference. An old Methodist teacher and pastor, formerly of Alabama, in a letter of reminiscence once said: "Brother Dent still lives to bless that town (Eufaula) with his labor of love. Few such towns as Eufaula are found and few such men as Captain Dent bless any town in our great country."

Enthusiasm is one of Stouten Hubert Dent's strongest characteristics, and his hearty personality makes him a welcome addition to social gatherings. He has never missed a general reunion of the United Confederate Veterans since the organization was formed. His loyalty to the Masonic order is equally strong.

The death of Mrs. Dent in 1902 was a great blow to her entire family. Her husband has never remarried, and has found solace in the companionship of his children who have never failed in their filial devotion.

The children of Stouten Hubert Dent and Anna Beall Young, his wife, are six in number, all born in Eufaula, viz.:

Edward Young Dent, born June 25, 1861, lives in Eufaula, and is engaged in farming and in the insurance business.

Anna Beall Dent, born April 8, 1867, married first, Jackson E. Long; her second husband was Doctor William W. Mangum. She is a widow with three children living in Rome, Georgia.

Stanley Hubert Dent, born August 16, 1869, married in Louisville, and is living in Montgomery, Alabama. He represents his district in the Congress of the United States, and is elected for his fifth term. He is now (December 1916) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Henry Augustus Dent, born August 4, 1872, is Pay Inspector in the United States Navy, having entered the service in March, 1894. He is unmarried.

Katherine Louise Dent, born July 15, 1875, married George N. Hurt, and lives with her father in Eufaula.

Caroline Dent, born September 23, 1879, married C. S. McDowell, Junior, and lives in Eufaula.

In addition to his other activities, Captain Dent has been a welcome contributor to the press of his State as a writer of war

reminiscences. His only published book is a brief but valuable contribution to religious literature, relating principally to the history of the Methodist Church in Eufaula. In his line of reading he prefers history. The Bible and Shakespeare are the books which he holds highest in esteem.

Captain Dent belongs to the best type of American citizen, capable but modest, cool of head, but warm of heart, ready to do his duty as a citizen but not a seeker for preferment, a faithful husband and a devoted father.

“So is our nation made;—
Of men, whom life finds unafraid,
Ready to do what lies at hand,
As quick to serve as to command.
The humble deed thus glorified,
The prouder task thus sanctified!”

Captain S. H. Dent is of good old English stock, transplanted to American soil in the seventeenth century.

In 1515 Roger Dent was Mayor of Newcastle-On-Tyne. He was the founder of the line that later held the seat of Shortflatt Tower, and bore most elaborate arms. In 1548 he had acquired monastic possessions, and in 1582, he and his son William (who in 1562 was Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle), conveyed the priory of St. Michael de Wall Knoll to trustees for the corporation of that town. This progenitor of the Dent family had seven sons and one daughter. One son, Thomas, settled in London and became the ancestor of the London branch of the family. Marriages of distinction added titles and in some cases wealth to the Dent house, and the line has continued in prominence to this day, with seats in Gloucester, Leicester, London, Surrey, Lincoln and Northumberland. The family belongs to the Landed Gentry and is entitled to arms. Many of the name are found in the annals of the learned professions.

John Dent, a London banker, was a man of wealth and a member of Parliament from Lancaster from 1790 to 1812. He collected an enormous library of rare and current books and manuscripts, which was sold at auction, in London, in 1827, a year after his death. The Library of Congress, in Washington, contains a valuable copy of the catalogue, with the names of the purchasers of the books and the prices paid by them, inserted in old-fashioned hand writing. The catalogue calls the collection: “The splendid, curious and extensive library of the late John Dent, Esquire, F. R. S. and F. S. A.”

The first emigrants to America of the name were Richard and John Dent who settled in the Barbados in 1635, and Francis Dent, who in 1634 was a freeman in Lynn.

Stouten Hubert Dent is descended from the Maryland branch of the family. As tradition has it, two Dent brothers who were

loyal to Charles I, received from his son grants of land in Maryland, the new colony which had been founded in 1632, and named for Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I. It is a strange fact that Maryland, in which Lord Baltimore had determined to found an American feudal nobility, with hereditary titles and large estates to be known as Manors (as in early English times) actually became the most liberal of the colonies. Old world aristocracy could not flourish in the healthy and primitive surroundings of the new world. The sturdy and independent character of the new settlers, also, made their subjection into vassals impossible and among these colonists none held a higher place than the Dents.

Thomas Dent was one of the first residents in what is now the District of Columbia. He held a grant of land, called Gisborough, in 1662, on the east side of the Anacostia River, a tributary of the Potomac called the Eastern Branch. The present United States Government Asylum for the insane is near the tract. He was a prominent citizen of St. Mary's County, Justice from 1661 to 1668, High Sheriff from 1664 to 1665, and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1667, 1674, and 1676, in which year he died.

William Dent, the son of Thomas, was the owner of fifteen hundred and seventy-one acres of land in Prince George County. The tract was called "Friendship" and was surveyed in 1694. Its owner was a man of ability and prominent in the life of his time. He was one of the three members of the King's Council at Law, clerk of the lower house in the Assembly and the chairman of a "Committee for Examination and Inspection of the Body of the Laws of this Province;" he frequently addressed the upper house on bills sent from the lower branch, and was a trustee of the first corporate school board, organized in Maryland. He was a member of Rock Creek Church.

John Dent, the brother of Thomas, was the owner of one hundred and fifty acres in Charles County, the tract being called in the survey of 1673, "Promise," and also of land in St. Mary's County. A spring, located on the latter tract, gained so great a reputation for healing virtues that, in 1698, the Assembly passed an act authorizing the erection of a hospital near the waters. Governor Francis Nicholson gave twenty-five pounds toward the project, this being the first contribution received.

A brick house, still standing on the road from Bryantown to Newport, Maryland, was built by the Dents, of English-made bricks. When first erected it stood at the head of navigable waters, but is now five miles inland.

The descendants of William of "Friendship" have always been prominent in the public affairs of Maryland. John Dent was a member of the Provincial Convention in 1775, and in 1776,

as has been previously stated, helped frame the first constitution for Maryland. During the Revolution he rendered great service to the State in important civil positions.

John F. Dent was much like his grandsire in character and trend of thought. He was admitted to the Bar in 1837 and was a lawyer of standing in St. Mary's County. His public career began with his election to the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and from that time on he was a familiar and compelling figure in the assemblies, conventions and political conferences of his State. His marriage to Lillia Blackiston gave his children a distinguished maternal as well as paternal ancestry. A son of this couple, John Marshall Dent, added new lustre to the family name during the Civil War, was editor of the Newnan "Herald" in Georgia in later years, and on his return to Maryland filled various positions of responsibility in his home county of St. Mary's.

Stouten Hubert Dent is descended from two branches of the Dent family, since his maternal grandmother was Mary Dent, the sister of Theophilus Dent, and daughter of Gideon Dent, residents of Charles County in 1790. He is second cousin to Frederich Levi Dent (the grandson of Theophilus Dent) whose paternal ancestry reaches back to John who was living in Charles County in 1673.

George Dent, an ancestor, was prominent in both civil and military circles in Charles County in the eighteenth century. He was Colonel of militia in 1748, a justice of the court in 1769, First Lieutenant of the Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Corps in the Revolution and represented Maryland in Congress from 1793 to 1801. In 1801 he was appointed by President Jefferson to the office of United States Marshal for the Potomac District. His death occurred in 1812.

According to the census of 1790 there were many families of the name of Dent in Charles and St. Mary's Counties in Maryland who were more or less related through descent or by the marriages of cousins. The paternal grandfather of Stouten Dent was Hatch Dent, and two of that name are listed in the 1790 census, one of them being a clergyman.

Hatch Dent's name also occurs in the Revolutionary War records. He was an ensign in Smallwood's Regiment in 1776, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same year, and in 1777 attained the rank of Captain. He was captured by the enemy and held as prisoner at Long Island for more than a year.

In 1797 the Frederich County School was founded and Hatch Dent was appointed teacher in the English department.

One branch of the Dent family settled in Missouri. Julia Dent became the wife of Ulysses S. Grant. Her brother, Frederich Tracy Dent, a classmate of Grant at West Point, achieved

many honors during the Civil War, and was later highly esteemed in the regular army service.

The Smoot family, to which Captain Dent is related through his mother, who was Mary Catherine Smoot, is one of the oldest in Maryland. Its founder was William, who in 1652 held a tract of land of four hundred acres, called "Smootly" in Charles County.

A descendant of the same name was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and became one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, formed in 1783.

The men of these two families, Dent and Smoot, being leaders in their communities were often associates in civil activities; in 1769, George Dent, John Dent and Edward Smoot, served together as justices of the court in Charles County.

This then is the lineage of Stouten Hubert Dent, an honor roll of men of high character, industry and devotion to the welfare of their country, worthy progenitors of no less worthy descendants, to whom could be given no nobler title than: "Makers of America."

THOMAS ALEXANDER HATHCOCK

BORN near Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina, on October 15, 1865, Doctor Thomas Alexander Hathcock received his earlier education at the Norwood High School, and later at Trinity College, going thence to the University of North Carolina. Following his studies there, he graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland, April 18, 1893.

As is the way with some men whom circumstances have placed in limited spheres, Doctor Hathcock's heart and mind had a broader sweep than any one profession could fill in a small community. Hence he is influential in the political and business life of Norwood as well as in his own profession.

Doctor Hathcock bears a name which was quite uncommon in Colonial times and in most of the States there is no trace of it. In the Virginia Colonial Army there was one Hathcock, but in North Carolina there was a small band of this family.

Unfortunately the records of North Carolina, and indeed, those of nearly all of the States, are imperfect. It is impossible to find detailed information of many of the families of the Colonial period as, in some cases, records were not kept at all, and some which did exist, have been destroyed, many of those of Granville County, where Doctor Hathcock's father's people located having been burned.

George Bancroft, the historian, was compelled to say that "So carelessly has the history of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor are not known." While much has been done since Bancroft's day in discovering and presenting North Carolina history, there are events of certain periods, which are impracticable to record for want of authentic data.

Granville County but continues the name of Granville district, which was a vast territory, the better part of the province of Carolina, granted by charter to Sir George Carteret, and six other English noblemen in 1663. Earl Granville, as Sir George afterwards became, retained his one-seventh interest, when the balance belonging to the others was surrendered to the Crown. This district ran from 35° 34' south to the Virginia line on the North, and from the Atlantic westward with no limit. In a very short time there was no system whatever in its administration, the Earl being busied with the intrigues of home politics and his agents doing much as they pleased.



Yours truly,
T. A. Hathcock



The Earl did, however, induce the best immigrants to settle in his district, and many came from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. When his successor John, Lord Carteret, died in 1763, he was succeeded in his title of Earl Granville by his eldest son who showed no interest whatever in the Colony. There was talk of its purchase, but the Revolution came and swept away the claims to his broad estates.

According to family tradition it was to this district—and subsequently to this County, which was formed as a separate county in 1746 from Edgecombe—that Doctor Hathcock's family came. In the North Carolina State Records, for 1790, there are in Chatham County four families of Hathcocks, three in Northampton County, and one, that of Thomas, in Richmond County. Eight members of the family were soldiers in the North Carolina line at the time of the Revolution. As the list of taxpayers of Granville County in 1788 does not show any Hathcock, the probabilities are that Thomas Hathcock, of Richmond County, who at that time had two sons under sixteen, is the forbear of the Hathcock branch to which the doctor belongs. Christian names are often repeated in families, and following reasonable deductions, it is possible that all these Hathcocks are descendants of Thomas Hathcock who was an early Virginia (Stone County) immigrant.

In the study of names, many variants are found, and the American Hathcocks are doubtless of the same stock that has preserved the name Heathcote in England. Like others that can be traced to an early period in history, this name is spelled in a variety of ways. From the Hedcota or Hetcota of Saxon times, there came the Hetcot, Hethcota or Hethcote and the forms Heathcott, Heathcoat, Heathcote and Hathcock are doubtless simply the more modern variants. The name means, of course, the cot or house on the heath.

The heaths in Great Britain are covered with the beautiful heather plant, so called from its growing on this kind of wild, uncultivated land. A charming sight is a field of blooming heather. Swaying and rippling in the breeze it has the appearance of a vast sea whose waves of purple glisten in the sunlight and cast abroad a delicate perfume as of rosemary. Fortunate, surely, was that first Heathcote who had his dwelling in such an enviable spot. There is a variety of this delightful plant which has a white blossom and which is much prized by the maidens of Great Britain, as there is a tradition among them that no bride should be without a sprig of white heather in her bridal wreath. In this country there is only one variety of the heather and that grows very sparsely in some sections of the Atlantic Coast. The poor people of Scotland often use the plant itself for thatching their houses.

In Warwickshire, England, are some of the earliest traces of

Heathcote, two places bearing that name. In the case of three other places, however, one of which lies in the parish of Gresley, a second in that of Staplehill, and a third in that of Hartington, all in the County of Derby, the claim to have furnished the surname to the greater number of families is considerably stronger, for at an early period, mention is made of persons called Hethcote in the surrounding district. By the end of the fifteenth century the clan, which had spread throughout the Peak district, as well as in other parts of the county, had established itself in and about the town of Chesterfield. Other important branches of the family were centered at Normanton, Hursley, Aylestone, and other places in the old country.

There are at this time in the Peerage of Great Britain two families of the name Heathcote. Both are descended from a common progenitor, Gilbert Heathcote, Esquire, who was an Alderman of Chesterfield. His eldest son, Gilbert, was one of the projectors of the Bank of England, and Alderman, representative in Parliament, and Lord Mayor of the city of London. Queen Anne conferred the honor of knighthood on him and he was created a baronet in 1732. He married Hester, who was a daughter of Christopher Rayner, Esquire.

Samuel Heathcote, the third son of Gilbert, Alderman of Chesterfield, made a fortune in Dantzic and, returning to his native country, married Mary, second daughter of William Dawsonne, Esquire, of Hackney. His son William Heathcote, Esquire, was member of Parliament for Buckingham. He married Elizabeth, who was the only daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord-High-Chancellor of Great Britain. Mr. Heathcote was created a baronet in 1733.

Doctor Hathcock resides in Norwood, North Carolina. He is a Democrat and has so won the confidence of his fellow-townsmen that to him have come the honorable distinction of elections as Mayor of Norwood, member of the City Council, and Chairman of the County Board of Education. His financial success and present standing may be gauged by the fact that he is President of the Stanly Oil Company, President of the River View Milling Company, President of the Norwood Electric and Water Company, President of the Norwood Development Company and President of the Bank of Norwood.

Financial standing, however, is not always the best test of a man's character, but when, with his prominence in financial and business circles, he takes an interested part in the public work, is active in philanthropic societies and is a conscientious Christian gentleman, then is he entitled to the respect and sincere regard of his neighbors.

Doctor Hathcock is a member of the Methodist Church, is chairman of the Board of Stewards of the local Society, and

Superintendent of its Sunday School. Besides being affiliated with the Rush Medical Club and the Stanly County and North Carolina Medical Society, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the Woodmen of the World, and the Junior Order D. O. K. K.

Doctor Hathcock is reticent when it comes to speaking about himself or his work or giving advice as to how the best interests of the State and Nation may be promoted. He has never sought publicity and has had no aspirations toward authorship. His literary taste is of the best and he takes most pleasure in reading the Bible, biography and history.

He has in his possession an old German Bible which was in his mother's family for years. The entries on the title page and elsewhere are reminders of the piety of the original owners.

On the maternal side Doctor Hathcock is of German origin. His mother was Sarah Caroline Shaffner, and it is known that this family came from Pennsylvania. From the year 1710 to the organization of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, there was a large inflow of Germans from the Palatinate. Many of these had been driven from, or had voluntarily left their native country to escape civil oppression or religious persecution. In the first census of the United States taken in 1790 there are a number of families of Shaffners, nearly all in the southeastern section of the State—in Lancaster, Berks and Dauphin Counties, especially. These German families were among the best settlers of the State. They went through all the troublous times of the earlier days and it was natural that they should have been among the first to espouse the cause of the Colonies in resisting the claims of Great Britain.

On November 28, 1894, at Norwood, North Carolina, Doctor Hathcock married Miss Estelle Dunlap, daughter of George T. and Anna Dunlap, descendants of another early North Carolina family, represented in the Salisbury district of Guilford County and in Rockingham, Stokes, Camden, Moore and Lincoln Counties in 1790. Their children are: Bernard Dunlap, now student at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina; James Shaffner; Joseph Weinsteine; Mary Agnes; Fannie Myra; Thomas Alexander, Junior; Estelle and Sarah Katherine.

The family from which Mrs. Dunlap descends is a very ancient one. In the reign of Alexander III, Don Gulielmus de Dunlop "sate on an inquest to settle a dispute between Don Godfredus de Ross and the borough of Irvine." This was in 1260. One of this family, Alexander Dunlop, Esquire, came to America and was appointed Sheriff of South Carolina in 1685. This family is now represented in Great Britain by Lord Dunlop.

The name of Dunlop is of Scotch origin and means the castle or hill at the bend; dun, meaning a castle, fort or hill, and lub, a curvature or bending of the shore, forming the word Dunlop.

JOHN EDWARD BLAKEMORE

TO find the origin of a given surname is oftentimes a difficult task, for at the outset the changes which a family name has undergone frequently baffle the genealogical and etymological student. Then, it must be remembered that the spelling of a surname was tentative and capricious, and because of this, names were enrolled in a manner often entirely unintelligible at the present day. Surnames in old records are sometimes spelled one way at baptism, another way at marriage, and a third way when the will is probated. As the pronunciation of names has never been fixed by rule this is, too, an occasion for mistakes in the registration of names, and is a source of much confusion to those uninitiated in such research.

The family name to which the subject of this sketch, John Edward Blakemore, deceased, belongs, is a case in point. In the Lancaster County, Virginia, records the name is written Blakemore and Blackmore. On consulting Old World sources a similar spelling of the name is found. In the different visitations of the Heralds the name is recorded Blackmore, Blackemore and Blakemore.

The name Blackmore belongs to a class of place-names, and in the consideration of place-names we are usually confronted with various theories advanced by those who make a careful study of family names and their stories. According to one authority, Moor is a name that explains itself, and has given a considerable number of surnames, as: More, Muir, Delamare and Blackmore. The interesting fact concerning the Blackmore family is a regular recurrence of certain given names. In the Harleian Society records, the Visitation of 1620, mention is made of Thomas Blackmore of Bishop, who married Homer, daughter of William Snow. In the list of the children of this marriage are Thomas, Edward, and John, given names which have been retained in the Blackmore family until the present day.

The first mention of the Blackmore name in Virginia is found in the Lancaster County records, the will of John Edward Blackemore or Blakemore, recorded May 12, 1738. Every evidence bears out the statement that the Blackmores came to Virginia from England. That they moved into other colonies is proved by a careful survey of the Maryland and Pennsylvania archives. In a list of the number of souls, with names and ages, of Frederick County, Maryland (section now embraced in Mont-



J. E. Blackwood



gomery County) August, 1776, recently compiled in a volume entitled, "Maryland Records," by Doctor Caius Marcus Brumbaugh, is the following mention of the family in Frederick County. Samuel Blackmore, age 40; James Blackmore, age 12; Samuel Blackmore, Junior, age 5; William Blackmore, age 2; Abriller Blackmore, age 35; Ellenner Blackmore, age 17; Mary Blackmore, age 16; Elizabeth Blackmore, age 14; Ann Blackmore, age 10; Emma Blackmore, age 8; an infant 1 month; John Heughes, age 34; Patrick Hennabon, age 19; Michel Lockton, age 18; Clear a Negro, age 35; Cass, age 11; Lidia, age 6; Dillila, age 4; Lettes, age 2. The above gives an estimate of Samuel Blackmore's household and servants. In the census taken by Samuel Blackmore, giving the number of souls in Sugar Land Hundred, September 2, 1776, the following record is given of the household of William Blackmore, age 31: Dawson Blackmore, age 4; Sary Blackmore, age 28; Sary Blackmore, age 4 months. Servants Halford Burch, age 48; James Dixon, age 30; Joseph Brubly, age 26; Andrew Frahser, age 23; Jeae Bowers, age 9; Jean a Negro, age 27; Siss, age 10; Ned, age 6 months. In the Lower Potomack Hundred, Frederick County, Maryland, in the list of white females appears the name of Rachel Blackmore, age 28, and Elizabeth Blackmore, age 26. In the list of George Town Hundred, Frederick County, taken August 22, 1776, in the list of white males, is the name Loyd Beall Blacamore. In the Lower Potomack Hundred in the list of number of souls taken and given in to the Committee of Observation, is James Blackmore, age 33; Lawrence Owen Blackmore, age 8; Samuel Blackmore, age 4; James Blackmore, age 2.

By consulting the Pennsylvania Archives, we learn that the Blackmores came up into Pennsylvania during and after the Revolutionary War. In the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. XXIII, in the list of Rangers on the Frontiers, 1778-1783, appear the names of William and James Blackmore. There are also records of the Revolutionary services of James, Joh, Nathaniel, Samuel and William Blackmore. Also the service of Captain Thomas Blackmore, the son of John Edward Blackmore, the founder of the family in Virginia. The patriotic record of the Blackmore family is shown by the inclusion of the name in the Revolutionary Roster. They were true and valiant soldiers. And as soldiers of peace they manifested the same courage and industry. There is a tradition in the family that in time of war the Blackmores were typical "Fire-eaters" and in time of peace, home lovers and home builders, noted always for generosity in thought, and deed.

John Edward Blackmore, the first of the name, on record in Virginia, according to a statement current in the family, married Ann Newsom, a granddaughter of William Newsom, the patentee, who owned extensive acreage along the Rappahannock River.

The Newsom or Neasom family was long resident in Surrey and the adjoining counties. The will of William Newsom, the son of the patentee, was dated, June 10, and proven in Surrey, September 1, 1691. In his will he mentions his sons William, John, Robert, Thomas, and daughters Elizabeth and Ann.

John Edward Blackmore, who married Ann Newsom, lived on her estate and this estate remains in the Blackmore family to-day. The stream of water running through the Blackmore plantation was formerly known as Newsom's Creek. In the will of John Edward Blackmore, recorded May 12, 1738, there is mention of the following children: Thomas, Sarah, Hannah, Edward, John and Joseph. Of these children there are many distinguished descendants, who are widely scattered over the States.

Thomas Blackmore, the eldest son of John Edward Blackmore, then grown to manhood, married Ann Neville, youngest daughter of Captain George and Ann Burroughs Neville. George Neville according to tradition was the first of the name who came to this country. He had been kidnapped when quite young. He married Ann Burras or Burroughs, an inmate of Lord Fairfax's family, and a relative. Among the children of George Neville and Ann Burroughs, were Presely Neville, who was Major and Aide-de-Camp to Lafayette in 1778, commissioned Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, October 27, 1778, captured at Charleston, exchanged in 1781, served to the end of the war, died December 1, 1818; Joseph Neville, who was a member of the House of Burgesses for Hampshire County at sessions of March, 1773, May, 1774, June, 1775, and of the convention of December, 1775. During the latter part of the Revolution he was County Lieutenant of Hampshire and later was a Brigadier-General of Virginia Militia. He died March 4, 1819.

Thomas Blackmore and Ann Neville Blackmore moved from Fauquier County to Clarke County, settling about two miles from Berryville. At this time Thomas Blackmore was known as Captain Blackmore, having earned his title in the Revolutionary War. He died October 26, 1808. His children were George, John, Lucy, Sarah, Thomas, James, Anne and Hannah.

The other members of John Edward Blackmore's family are as follows: Hannah, who married William Biscoe and moved to Fauquier County. John who went to the parish of Hamilton, in Prince William County, and Edward Blackmore. Owing to the imperfect records and the separation of families, by the lack of preservation of the family records, it is impossible to say positively what became of the others.

Edward Blackmore, the son of John Edward Blackmore, the ancestor of Mr. Blakemore of this sketch remained at the old homestead. He married Jemima Bristow, a relative of Major Bristow, of London, and that he possessed not only high social

position, but also great wealth, is shown clearly by an inventory of his property, and vast estates, which were divided among his heirs. His children were one son, Edward, and five daughters, Bridget, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah and Nancy. He died in January, 1778.

The original Blackmores owned immense acreage. Their property included lands in what is now the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Edward Blakemore's will, recorded November 15, 1819, mentions three children, William, Molly who married a Hutchings, and Lucinda, who married a Wayman of Culpeper County.

William Blakemore's will made and recorded March 18, 1833, mentions five children, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John Edward and Jane. He married Tomzie Chowning, daughter of William Chowning, keeper of public money and accounts, who lived on Towles Point, one mile from the Blakemore home. William Blakemore was born October 2, 1779, and died October 20, 1820. He lived and died and was buried at his ancestral home. Eliza married Thomas Callahan. Sallie Blakemore married Henry Biscoe, whose children were Lawson Biscoe of Richmond County, Major Henry Biscoe of Washington, Doctor John Biscoe of Little Rock, Arkansas, and daughter Jeter, who married a Mr. Raines of Richmond County, Virginia. Jane Blakemore married Thomas Oldham.

John Edward Blakemore married first, Elizabeth Hudnall Anderson, and the children of that union were John Edward and Elfranyal Tomzie. He married secondly Mary Travers and had one son, William Seneca Blakemore. Of his third marriage to Elizabeth Pearson there was no issue.

John Edward Blakemore, Senior, the son of William and Tomzie Chowning Blakemore, was born March 14, 1815. He possessed numerous slaves, living the pleasant and active life of a prosperous planter, on the plantation, a worthy representative of his family. Besides the plantation which he inherited he owned several other farms, but, like the majority of wealthy planters in the South, his estates suffered greatly from the war between the States. As his death occurred February 8, 1866, his guiding hand was sadly missed during the difficult period that followed the great strife and, unfortunately, his family endured many deprivations. This sad bereavement forced heavy responsibilities upon the shoulders of young John Edward Blakemore, who was only thirteen years of age at the time. The slaves were free, Southern money was valueless, and the means to provide an education for the children of the family were not forthcoming. It required a courage equal to that shown in the battlefield by the "heroes in gray," for the Blakemore family, as in the case of

numerous others in the South, to face the tasks of daily life under such conditions.

John Edward Blakemore, the subject of this sketch, was born June 16, 1853. He possessed the greatest asset a child can have, the influence of an environment of culture and refinement. Although his education suffered on account of the losses sustained during the war he was the happy possessor of unusually fine home training, and the guidance of wise and loving relatives.

It is interesting to note that his first efforts after reaching maturity were directed towards the restoration of his ancestral home. Possessing a talent for finance, he also engaged in several business enterprises. He was a successful merchant, oyster planter, and the owner of a private canning plant. He was also successful in the management of lumber industries. Among business men, he was noted for the indefatigable manner in which he managed his own plants. This was the secret of his success.

In political circles John Edward Blakemore was a Democrat and his influence and sound judgment regarding political matters were conspicuous. Being of a retiring disposition, he never sought public office, though his ability to serve in this capacity was attested on several occasions, when sent as delegate to various Democratic Conventions. If he had desired political preferment, he could have exerted a strong influence in behalf of his party, for his ideals were high and his motives pure. He belonged to that high type of manhood, numerous in the old South, and known familiarly as: "the Southern Gentleman."

Mr. Blakemore never affiliated himself with any club or society, though he was noted for his generosity to charitable institutions, and was loved and respected by his community, regardless of class or color. His gentle nature and the integrity of his life endeared him to every one. In church affiliation he was a member of Corratoman Baptist Church, serving as Deacon for a period of thirty years.

He married January 14, 1888, Mary Virginia Fallin, born October 8, 1857, the daughter of Joseph and Virginia Rice Fallin, of Northumberland County, Virginia.

The children of this marriage were as follows: Virginia Irene, who married Doctor George H. Stewart, of Southern Maryland; John Edward; Grover Seneca; Wayman Fallin and Arthur Henley; Mary Elizabeth, who married Doctor William Chowning and lives in Florida; Alice Katherine, who married Roland Ives and lives in Princess Anne County, and Fannie who lives at home with her mother.

John Edward Blakemore died in 1914. His widow, who warmly cherishes the memory and the heroic deeds of his life, still lives, loved by many, at Senora, Virginia.

In summing up the life of John Edward Blakemore it is fitting to call attention to the fact that, though he came of a line of soldiers, he is best remembered by those who knew him as a hero of peace, a man of constructive, not of destructive ability. The highest achievements of mankind are not exhibited on the battlefield, but in the quiet, faithful and intelligent discharge of daily duty in work beneficial to one's fellows. Hence the career of John Edward Blakemore is well worthy of emulation by all who aspire to peaceful, honorable and useful pursuits of life.

MOSES STREET JONES

SCATTERED through the broad expanse of the American republic have been thousands of patriots who in national emergencies have stepped from the quiet routine of their daily lives and fought bravely for principles, have followed the flag in battle or supported a great leader in a vital campaign for the advancement of the people, and then when the crisis which demanded their services has passed, have modestly returned to the farm or the marts of trade, there to resume the productive labor that is just as necessary to the welfare of the land as the more conspicuous action to which they were temporarily called. Like Cincinnatus they have been content to meet the requirements of a moment of stress, and with equal zeal to return to private citizenship with its opportunities of leadership in the paths of integrity and community interests.

Among the citizens of North Carolina who have maintained the best traditions of that State is Moses Street Jones, veteran of the Civil War, a prosperous tiller of the soil. Inheriting his skill as an agriculturist from a father who was equally efficient in that occupation he has added to the family acres and, by intelligence and industry, has evolved those methods of cultivation that have caused the land to yield its best to his efforts. In these days when the cry "back to the soil" is echoing from one end of the land to the other, it is the success of such men as Mr. Jones that is an inspiration to those who believe that the most honorable occupation in which any man can engage is that of producing the food that is needed to support the life of the nation. Few, if any, have demonstrated more convincingly than this citizen of the old North State the wholesome contentment that is to be thus enjoyed.

Besides the proud distinction of being an honored resident of the State in which his broad acres are located, Mr. Jones, through his paternal descent, may claim a share in the history of the Old Dominion, for his father was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where the Jones family has been prominent for many generations, and traces its lineage back to the old world leaders who have taken their places in the records of the past.

Wales has been the cradle of many a line of distinguished men among the English speaking peoples of the world for many centuries. The race was of that branch of the ancient stock of Britons who escaped the Roman and Saxon conquests and main-



yours Truly
M. B. Jones



tained their freedom through all the changing scenes that accompanied the welding of the British nation. It was only when the destiny of the growing empire made Welsh independence impossible that those freedom-loving people finally surrendered to the inevitable, their bravery as great in defeat as it had ever been in victory.

The name of Jones will ever be associated with the story of Wales, and the representatives of the family who have contributed their share to the greatness of America, hold in special reverence the name of their common ancestor, the great warrior and crusader, Sir Hugh Johnys, whose story has been handed down through the centuries. Until quite modern times the people of that little kingdom scorned all surnames and distinguished themselves by employing "ap" between the names of father and son. Thus Thomas ap John meant Thomas the son of John. The British Parliament found it desirable to establish a uniform practice and therefore ordered the use of surnames with the result that it became necessary to change the entire Welsh system. Accordingly Thomas ap John became Thomas Johnhis, which, like the previous form, had the effect of showing the relation of father and son, and in the course of time the form was changed to Thomas John, or Johnes, and then to Jones.

The family coat-of-arms is of early origin and has been traced to that of Jones or Johns of Gothkenan, County of Denby, Wales, which years ago was quartered with that of one of the Welsh kings. This descended through Richard Jones of London, whose sons settled in Virginia during the early days of the colony and took an important part in the building of that great State. Richard Jones had married Lady Jeffries of the Manor of Ley, and had left London to settle in Devonshire, England, at the time of the migration to America. Cadwallader, the eldest son heir to the lordship and the manor, sold his inheritance to Sir Robert Knights, an alderman of London, by a deed, dated at Rappahannock City, 1681. By this means he severed all that bound him to the old country, and entered with enthusiasm and energy into the affairs of the western world.

Besides the Cadwallader Jones branch of the family, one other and contemporary line was established among the early settlers of Virginia. Robert Jones of Wales, boatswain on a British man-of-war which made its appearance at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, during a brief stay ashore, made the acquaintance of a charming Virginia lass, and the time for parting came all too soon. The orders for sailing had arrived, and Robert found that the Royal Navy no longer had its attractions, even for so gallant a sailor as he. With heavy heart he made his way aboard ship, yet with a hope that some way would be opened for a return to the lass o' his heart. Courage is not always confined

to the battle line, which was proven in this case, for as his ship swung away from its anchorage and started on its long journey to far-off lands, Robert braved the condemnation of his superiors and the penalties of desertion, and leaped overboard. He swam ashore, and, returning to Norfolk, was reunited to the young woman of his choice. The marriage ceremony was soon performed, and Robert and his wife settled near the city, where they established one of Virginia's earliest homes.

The United States census of 1790 reveals a large representation of this Welsh family, one of the first among all the Welsh people to adopt a surname. All of the original States had their respective shares of the men of that name, but Virginia and North Carolina had the largest representations. Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in which the father of Moses Street Jones passed his childhood, has been the home of numerous members of the family whose services have been recognized with high honors by their fellow citizens.

Richard Jones, already mentioned as the father of one of the earliest settlers of the State, had patented fifteen hundred acres in Prince George County, and his son, Major Peter Jones, in 1676 was in command of fifty-seven men from Elizabeth City, Warwick, and James City Counties, part of a force that had undertaken the task of checking the activities of Indians on the frontier. A grandson, Captain Peter Jones, was a commander in the Prince George County Militia, and in the next generation Major Peter Jones was honored by the fact that Petersburg, Virginia, was named for him. The son of the second Major Peter Jones, Colonel John Jones, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses before the Revolution, representing Brunswick County, and in 1779-80, held membership in the Virginia Senate representing the Counties of Brunswick, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg, and was elected speaker of that body. In the Revolutionary War he was prominent as a leader of the militia in an attack on Colonel Tarleton.

The son of Colonel John Jones was one of the youngest of the soldiers in the Revolution, for, although he was not born until March 30, 1764, he joined General Green's command, and was in the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780, the Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, and Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. Thus father and son were fighting for the same cause, helping to establish the independence of their country.

Another incident in the early history of the Jones family in America which has its romantic interest is that of the adoption of the name by John Paul Jones, immortal naval hero of the Revolution. The grandson of Robert who won a bride by swimming ashore from a warship at Norfolk, was Robin Jones, who moved to North Carolina as agent or attorney for John Carteret,

Earl of Granville, one of the Lords Proprietors. When the charters were surrendered, Lord Granville made an agreement by which he was to retain large rights in North Carolina, and through his influence, Robin, who had been educated in England, was appointed Attorney-General for the Crown of North Carolina. He was also a member of the Assembly in 1754-5, and was the author of a bill to establish the Supreme and County Courts. He was rated as the largest land proprietor on the Roanoke. His sons, Allen and Willie, were educated at Eton College under the charge of Lord Granville, and later acquired large estates on the Roanoke, where they were for many years prominent planters. John Paul, as a young sailor, became acquainted with them, and was a frequent visitor at their homes. His admiration of their exceptional qualities caused him to adopt their name, and thus he became John Paul Jones. The prediction he made at that time, that if he lived he would make them proud of his name, has been borne out by the events of history. It was through letters from these two brothers to Joseph Hewes, Congressman from North Carolina, that the young sea-fighter obtained his commission in the United States Navy.

Allen and Willie Jones were both delegates to the various congresses held in North Carolina for the purpose of demanding the rights of the colonies, and they participated in the first congress ever held in the State, without royal authority. The two brothers were on a committee, which reported a resolution under which North Carolina was the first of the colonies to move in its congress for independence from British rule, and the right to form a constitution and laws for the colony. At that time a military body was organized and Allen Jones was made brigadier general for Halifax district, and Willie Jones was chairman of the committee of safety of the entire colony, which in effect brought him into the position of acting governor when Governor Martin fled.

In the more northern colonies, the name of Jones became equally prominent, through the coming to American shores of men from Great Britain who cast their lot with the Pilgrims. Benjamin Jones from South Wales settled in Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Up to less than one hundred years ago his descendants were located in only the States of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, but during the past century they have spread into twenty-three States. The son of this original settler was the first to establish a home at Somers, Connecticut.

The descendants of this New England family were prominent in the settlement of certain sections of Pennsylvania, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War, while at the same time

contributing their share to the formation and growth of the colony in which their domicile was first established.

The father of Moses Street Jones was also Moses Jones, who spent his earliest days in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, but was left an orphan when very young. The mother of the elder Moses Jones was of the Comer family of Virginia. The family was highly esteemed and the young orphan did not want for friends who were eager to assist him when the sad bereavement left him to fight the battle of life without parental guidance. One of the kindest of these early friends was a relative named Street, in Person County, North Carolina, who furnished a home for the young man, giving him a start in life, which enabled him in after years to turn over to his son a farming property as the foundation for a rural establishment which has become a model in the community.

Appreciation of the kindness of the man who had befriended him caused the elder Jones to name his son Moses Street. The latter, born March 2, 1834, at Woodsdale, received a thorough public school education, which prepared him to take his place in Person County, where he has since devoted his attention to the care of his property and the building of a substantial home.

When war was declared between the States Moses Street Jones entered the ranks with the other patriots who fought for the "lost cause," and gave the best of his vigorous manhood for the upholding of the Confederacy. He was a soldier in Company K of the 12th North Carolina Regiment, under General Early.

At the close of the struggle, Mr. Jones returned to the old home to meet the new problems and the trying experience of the war's aftermath. Few of those who resumed their accustomed occupations in North Carolina failed to meet with adverse conditions, but Mr. Jones was young, and the difficulties soon began to loom less darkly. Energy and optimism were his most potent inheritance, and the results, long since shown in his material advancement, furnish a tribute to his native ability.

He was past forty years old when, in 1880, he decided to share his home with one who would add to it its brightness, and Miss Bettie King, a neighbor in Person County, was his choice. She was eight years his junior, and among their host of friends, far and near, the match was regarded as an ideal one. Her death a few years later brought profound sorrow into his life.

Mr. Jones was married a second time, in 1894, to Addie Jones, of Brunswick County, Virginia, and after her death, to Ida Jones, whose parents were Benjamin and Rebecca Jones. The death of his third wife has served to intensify the great attachment that exists between this still vigorous veteran of one of the world's greatest wars, and his daughter, Addie Garnett,

who became the wife of Claude Tip Hall after completing her education at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Miss Bettie King was descended from an ancient and honorable family. The Kings were among the most prominent of the early settlers of America and were represented in all the original colonies. The family is found in early English history and was entitled to bear arms. The surname King appears in English records as early as the twelfth century. In the "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds," published by the British Government in 1695, there were records of many deeds in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in which Kings were grantors or grantees. The name has been spelled Kynge, Kyng, Kinge and King. Burke in his exhaustive research in heraldry, has found records of thirty-eight King and fifteen Kinge coats-of-arms, although many of the families bearing them are related. The name appears in old records in Devonshire, London and the counties of Northampton, Dorset, Sussex, Cornwall, Suffolk and Essex. Sir John King of Huntingdonshire was given by Queen Elizabeth in 1559 the lease of the Abbey Boyle, as a reward for military services. The family has produced statesmen, soldiers, admirals, Arctic travelers, scientists, authors, dramatists, composers and bishops. Many are recorded on the rolls of the Revolution in this country, including several members of the Cumberland County troops who were descended from early settlers in Maryland. The word "king" has always been applied in English history to chiefs of tribes or clans. One tradition which has almost the force of verified historic fact is that the early family sprang from a line of West Saxon kings. In any event it is certain that they have been leaders of men for many centuries.

Mr. Jones' mother was Joanna Boltin Springfield, a descendant of an old world family which took its name from one of the ancient communities of Great Britain.

Moses Street Jones throughout his life of constant advancement in productive work has not neglected those interests which bring men into contact with their fellow citizens in such a way that their personal influence may be exerted with marked effect. While he has not held public office, he belongs to the Democratic party. As a member of the Missionary Baptist Church he has been devoted to the advancement of its interests.

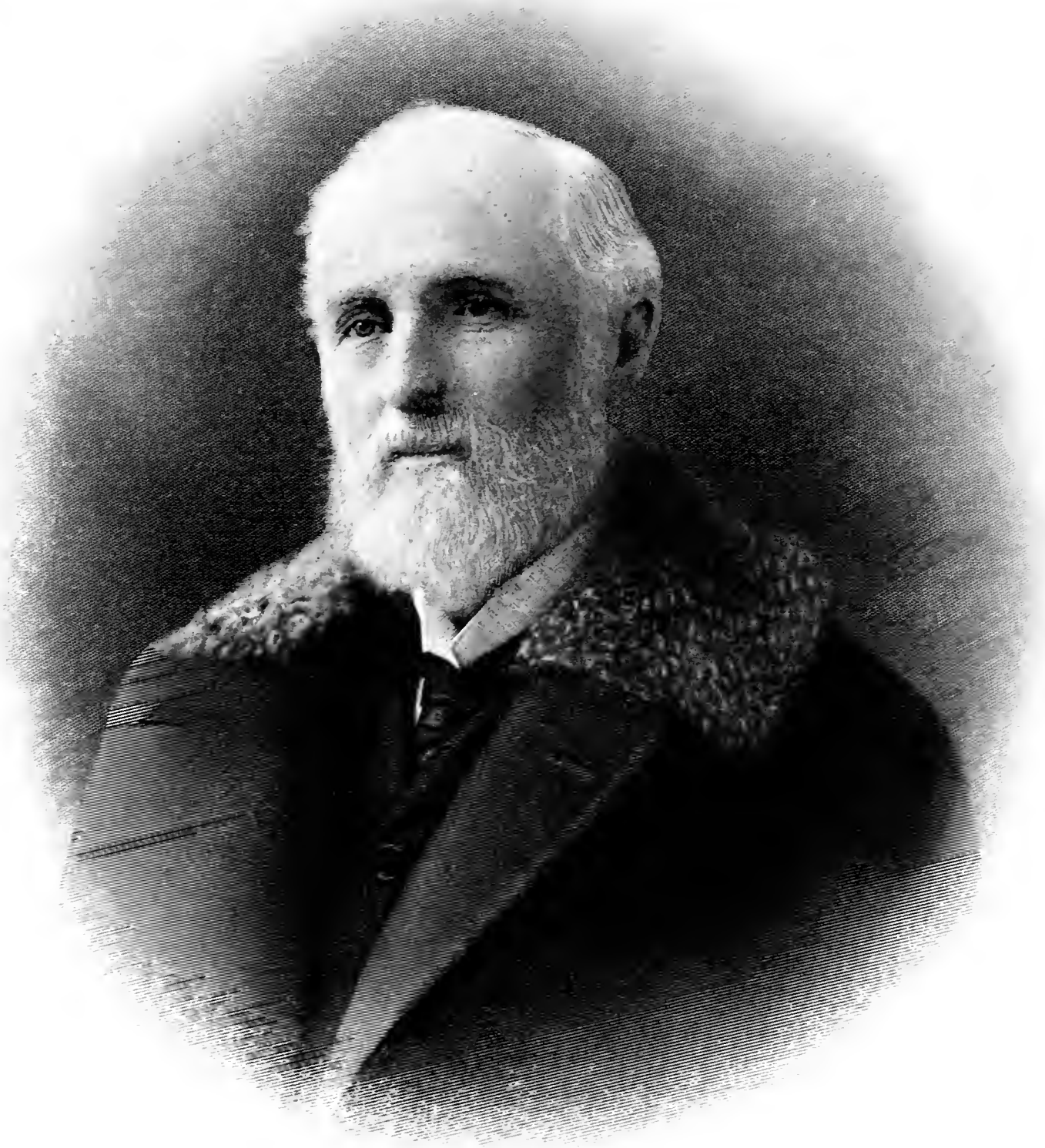
GEORGE WILLIS PACK

THE life of George Willis Pack, financier, philanthropist, scholar, gentleman, illustrates the personification of Saint John's conception of the true Christian as expressed in his terse definition: "We shall know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren." And as George Willis Pack had kindness and sympathy for every one, the great lesson of his life is the gracious fruitfulness of unselfish striving for impersonal aims; for seldom has any one been more universally beloved by his fellow townsmen and intimate associates.

Endowed with an unusually generous disposition, he was always willing to work for civic progress and his residence in his adopted home, Asheville, North Carolina, was a blessing and a benediction. When his active career came to a close in Southampton, New York, August 31, 1906, the citizens of Asheville were among the many loving friends who mourned the passing of a great spirit. While the last sad rites were being observed in Cleveland, a public memorial service was conducted in the Asheville Court House as an expression of the esteem in which he was held and of the grief of his fellow townsmen; bells were tolled, all business suspended and street cars stopped for several minutes.

It was fitting that the citizens of Asheville should pay every mark of respect to George Willis Pack, the friend who had lived among them and had dispensed so generously the fortune which, by wisdom and energy, he had acquired. He had moved in 1882 from Cleveland, Ohio, to Asheville, and in a wise and liberal way had contributed to the civic, social, and intellectual life of the city. His numerous gifts to his adopted city are significant of this broad-visioned, generous-hearted man.

He perceived the need of a new Court House, and gave Buncombe County an ample and suitable lot on condition that the old site be left for the recreations of the public. He was instrumental in contributing nearly all the funds in the erection of a monument to that distinguished and beloved son of the Old North State, Zebulon B. Vance, Confederate General and Senator. He gave to the Asheville Free Library a commodious building, and by his wise foresight, the offices in the upper stories furnished a fund for the maintenance of the building and for the purchase each year of new books. He donated two small public parks to



Geo. W. Pack



the city, choosing especially sheltered sites suitable for the many invalid visitors.

Profoundly in sympathy with the ambitions of youth, he furnished the means for the education of many worthy boys. So modest was he that although ten years have passed since his soul "drifted out into the Great Beyond" his nearest relatives are constantly learning of unsuspected beautiful deeds of his loving service to humanity. His fame is secure, for it rests on the foundation laid by Him who went about doing good.

It is interesting to study the inherited potentialities of a great and good man, and in George Willis Pack the working of the law of heredity is well illustrated. He came of a long line of virile, sturdy, courageous and industrious men in whom were bred a mighty resourcefulness and self-reliance. Genealogists give the family of Pack as being originally of the County of Northampton.

Various branches of the family attained to considerable honor in England and Ireland, where one branch is found both in the civil and military service; but not one of them ever rendered greater service than did those of the name who cast their lots in the New World, and have for two hundred and fifty years been doing their full share toward the making of a mighty nation.

George Pack, Senior, the progenitor of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, came to New Jersey a few years after Charles II had wrested that region from the Dutch. He was one of the founders of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. His great-grandson George Pack married Philotte Greene, cousin of Major-General Nathaniel Greene of the Revolutionary War, and this latter George Pack was the grandfather of George Willis Pack. All of the other immigrants of the name were residents of the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth or Rhode Island, who came in several companies, between 1621 and 1663. Of these emigrant ancestors were Samuel Gorton and John Greene, who were among the actual founders of Rhode Island, Reverend John Lathrop, the historic minister of the Plymouth Colony, and the progenitors of the oldest Allen, Anthony, Potter, Russell and Slocum families in America.

George Pack, the father of George Willis Pack, married Maria Lathrop, a lineal descendant of the Reverend John Lathrop above mentioned and a daughter of Abram Lathrop, who came from Connecticut and settled near Chittenango, New York, when that district was almost a wilderness. Of this union there were fourteen children, George Willis Pack being the eldest son. He was born in the township of Fenner, Madison County, New York, June 6, 1831.

He received a common school education at Peterboro, New

York. He came under the tuition of Gerrett Smith in the Presbyterian Sunday School at this place, and this strong, noble character, made a powerful and lasting impression upon his youthful mind. At the age of seventeen he, with his father, removed to Sanilac County, Michigan. His father, George Pack, was one of those resolute men who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of clearing up the wilderness and making it blossom into fertile fields. He was a pioneer lumberman, too, operating saw mills and inventing machinery. It was no easy task to penetrate the unbroken forests of Michigan, but it was the task attempted by George Pack in 1848. As George Willis Pack was the eldest son of this large family, upon him devolved the duty of assisting in the making of the new home in the wilderness of heavily-timbered land. As soon as he attained his majority he spent several years exploring the forest region near his home. As these forests belonged mostly to the Federal and State governments, he located and purchased land for many people. In this work, which involved long stays in the heart of the woods, he gained valuable knowledge of forestry, and laid broad foundations for his life work.

In 1854 Mr. Pack launched out for himself in a small way, in the lumber business. As a successful lumberman, he was later a member of the firm of Carrington, Pack and Co., which existed at Sand Beach, Michigan, for nine years; of Pack, Jenks and Company, which existed at Rock Falls, Michigan, for eleven years; of Woods and Company, which existed at Port Crescent, Michigan, for eight years; of Albert Pack and Company, which existed at Alpena, Michigan, for ten years; and of Woods, Perry and Company, which existed at Cleveland, Ohio, for twenty-three years. He was also President of Pack, Woods and Company, of Michigan, first a firm and afterwards a corporation; and senior partner of Pack, Gray and Company, which firm existed over thirty years. In all of his long business experiences he was the leading factor among his associates.

In political life Mr. Pack adhered to the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

He was a member of the Union Club and the Country Club of Cleveland, of the Asheville Club, and the Swannanoa Hunt Club, of Asheville.

He was married on June 28, 1854, at Detroit, Michigan, to Frances Brewster Farman, born March 20, 1836, at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Samuel Ward Farman and Harriet Pack. Of this marriage there are three children:

Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey, President of the National Conservation Congress, 1913. He married Alice G. Hatch and their children are: Randolph Greene Pack, who

married Georgia Fuller; Arthur Newton Pack, and Beulah Frances Pack.

Mary Pack, who married Amos Bush McNairy. Children, Gladys McNairy, who married Philip Trumbull White, and Elizabeth McNairy, who married Frank Adair Monroe, Junior.

Beulah Brewster Pack, who married Philip Ashton Rollins.

In literary matters Mr. Pack's taste ran to French and English classics. He traveled abroad extensively and was a man of wide cultivation. His greatest pleasure was classic music. In his later years while spending the winters in New York he rarely missed a symphony concert. He was intensely interested in reforesting the lands. His son, Charles L. Pack, Forester, is continuing the work laid out by the far-seeing father.

No one can look at the portrait of George W. Pack without being impressed with both the strength and goodness of the face. Along with the power written upon it, and even overshadowing the expression of power is the benevolence which is apparent in every line. In his life he bore out the promise of his features, and no man of his generation labored more faithfully to be a good and useful citizen. He was rated as one of America's successful men, and this was true in every sense, for successful in business he was yet more successful in those things out of which alone can be built the foundation upon which this nation must rest if it is to endure.

Some one in writing of Mr. Pack made the statement that notable as were his achievements in business he was yet more notable for what he was in the personal sense. This is a true summing up of the character of a man who lived worthily and well.

MILES ALEXANDER MALONE

WITH the Presbyterian families arriving in the Carolinas from the North of Ireland there came C. J. Malone and his Irish wife, who landed at Charleston in 1768 or 1770, and settled on Fair Forest Creek, a branch of the Tyger, in Union County. Twenty years later their sons Jeremiah and Daniel were themselves the heads of families, the former with his wife and four minor sons residing in Salisbury District, in the area then embraced within the boundaries of Rowan County. Daniel, with three minor sons in a family of seven, was living in the Ninety-six District of Union County, South Carolina. Their third son was Jonas and it is among his descendants that the subject of this sketch is found. Jonas Malone married Lucy Dumas, daughter of a numerous Huguenot family who were large slave holders and among the most extensive planters of the Carolinas at the end of the eighteenth century. In the year 1790, a Jonas Dumas was a member of the Huguenot settlement in Orangeburgh, South Carolina, his family then consisting of four males and nine slaves. As indicated by his Christian appellation, there may have been a relationship between himself and the Jonas Malone who married Lucy Dumas.

Orangeburgh District was known to the French congregation as the "Orange Quarter." On the "*Liste des Noms des Francaises qui se recueille en l'Eglise du Cartie d' Orange*" appears this entry: "Jean Avnant, natif de Nisme, fils de Jean Avnant et de Sibelle Dumas, et son femme Marie Soyer natif de Dieppe en Normandie." In the meager lists of Huguenot settlers of South Carolina to be found to-day, this is the sole occurrence of the name of Dumas. Yet from this slender record is gleaned the fact that there was a family of Dumas in the ancient Gallic town which furnished a member, in the person of John Avnant, son of John and Sybille (Dumas) Avnant, to the early church on French Quarter Creek. The settlers of Orange Quarter arrived in the Carolinas in 1680 on board the "Richmond" ship-of-war. The very ancient town of Nisme or Nimes was an important Huguenot center and the scene of much oppression during the religious uprisings. Under the Romans, Nimes was one of the most important of the cities of Gaul, and no town in France has so many fine Roman remains.

It is apparent that male members of the Dumas family came, sooner or later, to the Carolinas, for prosperous planters of the



Yours Truly
M. A. Malone



name settled in Richmond County near the end of the eighteenth century. These were Benjamin, Andrew, Jeremiah and Susannah, the last a widow with three minor sons. These families aggregating eleven males and eleven females, lived in the Fayette District, while in the Salisbury District of Montgomery County were David Dumas, "pere et fils," with their respective families; the elder being at the head of a household of six males and two females, the younger having a wife and no family. It is notable in a period when slavery was much less general than in the mid-nineteenth century, that every Dumas householder owned from one to a score of slaves, according to the area and size of his lands and family.

Although the French population of South Carolina was drawn from three sources—the early Huguenots, the Acadians banished from Nova Scotia in 1755, and the Swiss settlers who twenty years earlier came over with Jean Pierre Purry, the Carolinas are proudest of their Huguenot ancestry. Yet all three peoples had been forced to leave their homes because of religious or political oppression, alike to seek freedom in a new land. To these religiously persecuted classes, also, belonged the so-called "Irish Presbyterians," originally Scotch dissenters who for a time had found haven in the northernmost counties of Ireland and some of whom later came with their families, directly to the Fair Forest and Pacolet regions of the Carolinas, there founding their rude pioneer homes and forming the nucleus of institutions in which their children and children's children have continued to absorb the principles of religious and political freedom.

Of such zealous stock comes Miles Alexander Malone. His father, the Reverend Jeremiah Dumas Malone, born September 27, 1811; died April 18, 1887, was one of the three sons of Jonas and his Huguenot wife. Jeremiah's brother, Miles, also lived in North Carolina (Warren County) in 1790, while another brother, Charles, lived in the Ninety-six District of Spartanburgh County. Mr. Miles Malone was born near the college town of Maryville, Tennessee, the seat of Maryville Presbyterian College, one of the earliest classical institutions of Blount County. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Jane Bogle. The name of Bogle is one well established in the international history of art.

His wife, Sarah Glenn Jones Malone, was a descendant of Thomas Edwards (1757-1791) and his wife Lucy. Their son, William Edwards, married Elizabeth Brittain in Virginia about the year 1791; whose descendants live near Athens, in Clarke County, Georgia. Thomas was a Revolutionary soldier for three years and was the recipient of bounty land awarded to him by the United States for his active loyalty.

In the fall of 1751 a colony of Irish Quakers from Kings County, Ireland, came up the Santee. Their leader, Samuel Wy-

lie, forming an intimacy with "King" Haigler, chief of the Catawbas, they were permitted to make settlements at points which later came to be known as Friends' Neck and West Wateree. Among those who on account of the adjacency of their grants were supposedly Quakers, was a Scotchman, Cornelius Malone. Eight or ten years later some of these obtained grants of land at Pine Tree Hill, now Camden. Evidently Malone was among these grantees, for his son, Cornelius, was born at Camden (then Pine Tree Hill) on the seventeenth of January, 1759, and who in 1780, "on learning of the defeat of Gates," was living ten miles away, in the County of Kershaw. Another son, William, had been born in Kershaw County in November, 1755. The brothers fought in the Revolutionary War, for the first two or three months, serving in the same garrison at Orangeburgh on the Santee, and in their old age, as pensioners, accepted the bounty of their grateful country, being then, in 1833, residents of Alabama. After serving two years in the war, one year as a cavalryman and another in Captain Chestnutt's company of infantry, William continued to reside in South Carolina until 1808, when he removed to Tennessee. Three years later he went to Madison County, Alabama, and in 1819 to Limestone County in the same State, where twenty years later he was still living in the enjoyment of his modest pension, as evidenced by his name on the United States roll of the Huntsville Agency in 1839.

Cornelius settled in Morgan County, Alabama, where he resided thirty-four years, dying early in 1857, shortly after entering his ninety-ninth year. The family Bible of his father was in the possession of Cornelius in 1833, according to the testimony of William in May of that year, when making application for pension.

Among the staunch friends of the Malones in Alabama were Colonel Reuben Chapman, a Scotchman, whose son, Reuben, became the eleventh Governor of the State, and the Honorable John T. Rather, who, in 1841, was Mr. Chapman's opposing (Whig) candidate for Congress.

Cornelius referred to these gentlemen as "my countrymen," thus doubling the testimony as to his Caledonian origin. Colonel Chapman, after the war, retired to a splendid country estate in Morgan County, where his son Samuel was a well-known jurist. There also lived his co-patriot, Cornelius Malone, who had been in the service of Generals Sumpter and Marion for a period of nineteen or twenty months, and was in several skirmishes with the Tories. During the period of his service the Tories under Watson were met and dispersed by Marion's men at Mount Hope, Black River, and Sampit Bridge. During the month of his enlistment the battle of Tarcote Swamp was fought by four

hundred Colonials under Marion, resulting in a tremendous victory for the "Swamp Fox" and his followers.

On the twentieth of September, 1780, Cornelius Malone joined a militia company commanded by Captain Douglas Starke, who was a planter, and marched with his company to Lawrence's Ferry on the Santee, in pursuit of Lord Rawdon who was encamped in the vicinity. The detachment failed to locate the British forces in that neighborhood, and after two months spent in garrison duty at Orangeburgh, Cornelius was transferred to the command of Captain John Watts and returned to Camden. Later he was engaged in alternately harrying the towns and repulsing British inroads, they being exceedingly active just then in the vicinity of Lynch's Creek, where he was discharged from his first military tour on the tenth of July, 1781. He afterward served an additional ten or eleven months under Colonel John Marshall and Major Ballard.

Another of the name who enlisted immediately after the news of Gates' defeat, was Deloney Malone, who went out from Granville County, North Carolina, as a mounted volunteer, furnishing his own horse. While doing volunteer service in North Carolina he occasionally operated on the South Carolina border, under command of Captain Joshua Coffee in Colonel Philip Taylor's Dragoons. Discharged at Hillsdale, he removed after the war to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and from there to Sumner County, Tennessee. He was born about 1759, and consequently was the same age as Cornelius Malone.

When, with a price upon his head, Aaron Burr was apprehended in Alabama for treason, a North Carolinian by name of Thomas Malone was one of his guard. Five years earlier, in the winter of 1801-1802, young Malone with six companions and sixty negroes had set out from Raleigh for the Mississippi territory. An accident to the canoe bearing some of his companions resulted in their heroic rescue by Malone. In 1807 he was clerk of the Washington County Court. In recounting the capture Malone described Burr's eyes as "like stars," and regretted his slowness in recognizing the arch conspirator, as otherwise he might with ease have claimed the reward.

The Malones are well connected by marriage. In Georgia the descendants of Robert Malone of South Carolina are related to the Penns; Robert's son William P. of Columbus, a veteran of the Creek War, having married at Milledgeville, in 1834, Rebecca P. Griggs, whose mother was Charlotte Penn, second cousin of the great Landgrave. This Malone family is also well represented in Alabama. The mother of John David Malone of Birmingham was a Miss Spotswood of Huntsville, descendant of Governor Spotswood who in 1712 was Virginia's chief executive. A Virginia branch represented by Charles J. Malone, an officer

of the Seminole War, has taken healthy root in Georgia and spread into the sister State of Alabama. Sue Malone, an Alabamian, married Joseph Coleman, great-great-grandson of Mary Key, of the family of Francis Scott Key.

Doctor Samuel Booth Malone of Columbus, Mississippi, married the daughter of John Dandridge Bibb, god-child of Lady Washington, who at her request was named for her brother.

The Mississippi family traces its rise to William Malone who married Johanna Anderson. Of their sons, William Thomas was killed at the Alamo, and Franklin Jefferson was a member of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention. By the latter's marriage with Mary Louisa Harden he became the father of Walter, and of James H., who later constituted the firm of Malone and Malone, lawyers, of Memphis, Tennessee, Walter Malone is well known as an author and writer of verse. Still another branch is represented in Tennessee, where a few years ago the name appeared among the faculty of Vanderbilt University.

It may be observed that Miles is a family name, having been borne by an uncle. The surname of Alexander is one revered in Rowan County, recalling as it does the name of James Alexander, the founder of Salisbury. The Southern families of Malone are undoubtedly of Scotch extraction. The meaning of the name in Gaelic is "tonsured like Saint John."

Touching the loyalty of the pioneer people on Fair Forest Creek during the American Revolution, it appears that in 1775 the South Carolina Council of Safety formed a commission, consisting of two prominent and popular patriots, whose duty it should be to journey to the newly settled and doubtfully loyal territory lying between the Broad and Saluda rivers, and to make plain to the newcomers the nature of the disputes between the Colonies and the mother country. One of the commissioners was William Henry Drayton, a native South Carolinian and sometime president of the Provincial Congress of that State, another was William Tennent, pastor at Charleston and a Presbyterian of Irish-Protestant extraction, a suitable emissary to the Irish Presbyterians who had settled at the forks of the Tyger. There was need to explain the present policies because of the remoteness of the section, the absence of newspapers, and general ignorance of the situation in these early settlements of forest and creek. This region was then the haunt of herds of buffalo and visited only by roaming beaver trappers and Indian traders. Late in the summer of 1775 the emissaries of the government set out upon their mission. They were accompanied on the journey by William Hart, a Baptist clergyman, the three gentlemen forming a politico-religious trio of considerable influential importance in that day. Their first stop was at the Dutch forks near the junction of the Broad and Saluda, a section then included in a

single military district under the control of Colonel Thomas Fletchall, at whose home the trio called on their way up-country. Fletchall's house was situated about six miles west of the present city of Union, South Carolina. The temperature of their reception here may as well be imagined as described, for Fletchall's loyalty was arrayed on the side of Great Britain. The visitors continued their journey up-country from this point pausing at various places to harangue the settlers, whom they found, in varying degrees, hostile to the American cause, until they reached the settlements on Upper Fair Forest, Lawson's Fork and on the Tyger. There they discovered a patriotic sentiment prevailing among the people, who were fully alive to the questions at issue, and with few exceptions, all proved true to the call for freedom. Voluntarily they formed themselves into companies independent of the Tory Fletchall's organization, and the commissioners provided that they should be supplied with ammunition from Fort Charlotte. Judge Drayton reported them to the council as an "active and spirited people and staunch in our favor." Thus did the Fair Forest pioneers prove their loyalty in a "disaffected" section and cast themselves into the balance against Tory power in that vicinity.

The Bogle family have been distinguished in the world of art for generations. Lockhart Bogle's portrait of William Makepiece Thackeray hangs in the Great Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. Robert Bogle, born in 1772, married Annie Reed in Marysville, Tennessee, and their daughter, Nancy Janie, who married Reverend Jeremiah Dumas Malone, was the mother of Miles Alexander Malone, who was born September 26, 1850. He is now in the enjoyment of the pleasant autumn of life when the leaf turns sere, but with vitality clings to the tree, and in his semi-retirement from more active pursuits he is the chosen companion of his daughter, Miss Blondelle Edwards Malone, a sketch of whose career in international art circles appears in the present volume. Mr. Malone is a member of the Ridgwood Country Club, the South Carolina, the Columbia, and similar local organizations. His home is in Columbia, South Carolina.

SARAH GLENN (JONES) MALONE

FROM a miniature on old ivory, the only likeness now extant of the late Mrs. Sarah Glenn (Jones) Malone, is reproduced the portrait which accompanies this sketch. With that occasional phase of modesty which shrinks from the bold, oftentimes unkind, scrutiny of the camera's eye, from youth to middle life, Mrs. Malone consistently declined to be photographed. Painted in the late sixties, the portrait, now nearly a half century old, is unique in this volume, and is interesting to many who peruse these pages because of the glimpse afforded of the quaint headdress and furbelowed gown of a past generation of modes. To near and dear ones, it recalls associations belonging exclusively to the original of the daintily-tinted miniature, bringing from memory's casket the scent of lavender and old lace, and reviving sweet memories of days now long past when the sweet-faced wife and mother was active in the multitudinous interests of home, dispensing to kith and kin, friend and stranger-guest alike, that largess of hospitality for which the Southerner is famous in fiction and in fact.

Mrs. Malone was born before the clash of arms at Sumpter, in the days when "open house" was a sacred tradition of family life, and the respectable stranger with credentials was a welcome and honored guest for as long a period as he chose to remain under the roof of his generous host. Much in this wise the intimacy was formed between her probable kinsmen, the eminent patriots, Willie and Allen Jones, and a dashing young mariner then known as John Paul, later Admiral of our first navy. In hospitality was born that famous friendship which resulted in young Paul's assumption of the family name of Jones, in compliment to the Honorable Willie and his equally distinguished brother, General Allen Jones. So marked, indeed, was the close association of these three that in consequence various small craft, as well as an American vessel, were christened "The Three Friends." It was also through the medium of their letters of introduction that the interesting stranger was brought in touch with the influential persons who obtained for him his first commission. As Captain John Paul Jones, he was a frequent visitor at "The Grove" and "Mount Gallant," the mansion homes of the Roanoke planters, who were the only sons of Robert or Robin Jones, Attorney-General of the Crown for North Carolina in 1761. The historian of this family mentions that among Robin's



Sarah L. Malone.



brothers were John and Nathaniel Jones, "and others not remembered." This family and the so-called Peter, or Cadwallader Jones family, already connected in Wales, were thrice amalgamated by intermarriages in this country so that the two lines are now intertwined in a labyrinth of relationships.

Mrs. Malone's paternal lineage is traceable to Stephen Jones of Perquimans and Person Counties, North Carolina; who lived to the age of ninety-three years. There were two of the name recorded in the first Federal census of the State, in 1790, one living in the Morgan district of Rutherford County, the other in Caswell County (from which Person County was taken). The colonial records just prior to the Revolutionary War abound in references to Stephen Jones of Orange and of Guilford Counties. Little of tradition has come down to us concerning him, but we infer that he was somewhat obiquitous as to residence and active in affairs of the colony.

His son, Joseph Jones, who was born about 1771, married Mary Balis (probably of the family of James Bails or Balis, a neighbor of Stephen Jones). Of his other children, Lucinda married a Mr. Horton; but concerning his sons, Glover and William, no records have been preserved.

Joseph and Mary (Balis) Jones were the parents of Wiley, Rebecca and Stephen Balis Jones. Wiley Jones, Esquire, the eldest son, married Sarah Matthews Edwards. Their children were Joseph, Mary, Kate, Richard, William, Lucinda, Sarah Glenn (Malone), Octavia, Robert and Matilda. The family connections of Mrs. Malone's mother were excellent. Sarah Mathews (Edwards) Jones died in Bostwick, Georgia, August 4, 1895. Her husband was a gentleman farmer of Morgan County; her parents were William Edwards, Esquire, and Katherine Coles.

The Coles family is united by marriage with many Governors of the Carolinas. John Coles of Virginia, an Irish emigrant and wife, Elizabeth Tucker, became the parents of Walter and Isaac Coles. Isaac married Julia, daughter of General John Stricker. Isaac's son, Captain John Stricker Coles, married Eliza Pickens, daughter of Governor F. W. Pickens of South Carolina. John Stricker Coles, Junior, born 1865, married Helen Iredell Jones, daughter of Colonel Cadwallader Jones, Junior, (1813-1899) of Rock Hill, South Carolina, and granddaughter of Governor James Iredell. (The Iredells are supposedly collateral descendants of a daughter and son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.) Her brother, the gallant Captain Iredell Jones, married Ellen, daughter of Governor James H. Adams of South Carolina; and their daughter, Lillian married a grandson of Governor Pickens, who was a member of Congress and formerly minister to Russia, and was himself a descendant of Governor Joseph Blake (1696) and of Governor Joseph Morton (1681).

Referring again to the second generation of the Coles family: Walter, son of Isaac Coles, married Elizabeth Cocke. Their daughter, Sally Coles, married Benjamin, brother of Governor John Taylor.

Frederick Lafayette Jones (1784-1848), son of Major Cadwallader Jones (1755-1796), at the request of his uncle, assumed the surname of Pride. Frederick Pride Jones (born 1856; half brother of Eliza Adams Jones), married Mrs. Fanny (Glenn) Hellen, a member of the Glenn family which has furnished Governors to both colony and State.

Mrs. Malone was also of good lineage with respect to the antecedents of her mother, Sarah Mathews (Edwards) Jones. Her maternal grandfather was William Edwards, Esquire, son of Solomon, and grandson of Thomas Edwards, born about 1756. John Edwards of Brunswick County, Virginia, who died in 1713, devised his estate to his children: John, William, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Mary and Sarah. He also named as legatees, his "cousins" (who in the loose verbiage of that day might have been his nephews), Thomas, William and John Edwards. The parents of Colonel Cadwallader Jones of North Carolina (1788-1861) were General Allen Jones and wife, Rebecca, daughter of Nathaniel Edwards of Brunswick County, Virginia, who was burgess from that county and deputy secretary of the colony in 1770. Colonel Nathaniel Edwards died in 1771, leaving sons, Isaac and William, and daughters, Mary (Ridley), Elizabeth (Willis), Rebecca (Jones), and Anne and Sarah Edwards. The names of Sarah, William and Thomas are of frequent occurrence in the Edwards family.

The Honorable Isaac Edwards of North Carolina, Secretary to Governor Tryon and Deputy Auditor of the province, was perhaps the most prominent of the name in the Carolinas. Although a servant of the Crown, his sympathies are said to have been strongly in favor of the Colonies. Of his union with Mary Cornell, a Colonial lady, there were two daughters, but no sons. His sister, Rebecca Edwards was the second wife of General Allen Jones, and the mother of his sons.

Their only daughter, Rebecca Edwards Jones, was known as the "Indian Queen;" she was particularly remarkable for her shapely foot and high instep.

Likewise Wilie and Wiley, not the diminutive Willie, are names common to the Jones family, Colonel Wilie Jones (son of Cadwallader of Rock Hill) commanded the Second South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers during the Spanish-American hostilities. In the roster of the Confederate Soldiers of America is the name Wiley Jones, member of Company F, First South Carolina Infantry (Regulars) who joined the command at Cheraw, January 17, 1862. Company F formed part of the garrison at

Fort Moultrie. Thus it will be remarked that similar names occur in the distinct but doubtless allied families of Cadwallader and Stephen Jones, both possibly, nay, probably deriving from the parents of Robert or Robin Jones, third of the name.

The early home of Mrs. Malone was in the realm of old King Cotton, the famed black belt of the South, a section where cotton and cotton-picking long constituted the sole crop and industry, and myriads of harvesters, "pickers" and "cleaners," the chattel wealth of the planter. With the coming of the cotton gin and the loss of the laborers in the field, the industry lost much of its picturesque setting. Cotton fortunes were irretrievably lost in the climax of 'sixty-five, plantations dismantled and cabins deserted. Thus, came the impetus of change which has scattered the old landed families of the Southland and inspired the trekking of tribes of non-slave States of the southwest. The father of Mrs. Malone chose, however, to leave undisturbed the hardy Jones root, and to build again upon the ashes of the old South a new fortune in his adopted State of Georgia. Here is found the family in the brighter days of 'seventy-seven, when the subject of this memorial was married to Miles Alexander Malone, son of the Reverend Jeremiah Dumas Malone. The marriage vows were taken on the first day of the New Year, 1877. The gentle bond so happily welded at Social Circle, a town of interesting name, situated in Walton County, Georgia, was severed only too soon by the ultimate fulfilment of human destiny, when Mrs. Malone passed from her earthly home to one eternal. She was long allied with the patriotic women grouped under the flag upheld by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, that noble-hearted band self-pledged to keep alive the traditions of the Confederate States and to honor the brave acts of their statesmen and defenders.

Wade Hampton Chapter, named in honor of the gallant General, has borne upon its rolls illustrious Southern names filling the pages of history dealing with the struggle for civil supremacy, and others no less illustrious, swelling the rosters of the boys in gray. The Jones, Edwards, Glenn and allied families, one and all, contributed precious treasure to the glory of Dixie and the lost cause.

While a resident of Columbia, South Carolina, Mrs. Malone was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Malone was born July 18, 1847, on the Jones Plantation near Watkinsville, in Clark County, Georgia. Under private instruction, according to the custom of ante-bellum days in the South, she was educated in a manner befitting her station and grew to young womanhood surrounded by the influence of gentility and the protection of home. Of refined tastes and artistic tendency she early felt the appeal of exquisite handiwork as demonstrated in cabinet-made articles of vertu, and while mistress of

her own home took great pleasure in the study and collection of antiques. In fact, Mrs. Malone's private collection of rosewood and mahogany furniture enjoys more than local fame, having won the admiration of connoisseurs both North and South. Among the choice pieces are much-prized heirlooms which have been handed down from generation to generation in her family. The Malone residence in Columbia is at Number 1517 Gervais Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Malone were the parents of Blondelle Edwards Malone, landscape artist of note and patron of the Garden Clubs of Europe and America, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

BLONDELLE EDWARDS MALONE

AN American artist, devoted to the colorful Riviera, Blondelle Edwards Malone, has early carved her name high on the buttress of fame in the art centers of Continental Europe, where artistic ideals are high and attainment difficult. As a fitting preamble to the career of this gifted lady the following translation from the pen of an authority, Monsieur Maurice Guillemot, is here given. Monsieur Guillemot is an art critic of the well-known Paris periodical "Le Figaro." In the "Livre d'Or des Peintress Exposants," a work of high standing exclusively devoted to the careers and achievements of living artists, he says of Miss Malone:

"As a pupil of John Twachtman she became especially a landscape painter. Among the principal works exhibited by the artist in the different salons of the national society we will mention, in 1911, 'The Garden of Camille Pissaro;' in 1913, 'The Rose Garden at Bagatelle' (Bois de Boulogne). In the Salon d'Automme, in 1911, appeared 'The Poppy Field.' The artist has, besides, executed for private parties 'The Garden of the Princess de Polignac,' 'The Garden of the Duke of Bedford,' etc.

"In 1913 at the Petit Salon of the International Society of Water Colorists, at the establishment of G. Petit, we well recall the striking contributions of Miss Blondelle Malone, whose original talent interests us as well at Bagatelle as at Guernsey, as well at Dreux as at Naples or Palermo.

"In 1913 the artist had a private exhibition at the Lyceum Club in Paris. M. Maurice Guillemot, in the preface of the Catalogue, expressed himself thus:

"'In the balmy Rose Garden of Bagatelle, before the arches laden with masses of flowers, near clusters of bright colored corollas, an easel is placed in the sunshine, and on this torrid August afternoon, while the promenaders have fled toward the shadows of the park, an artist is working, her blond hair restrained under a white lace hat.

"'Feverishly intent on her work, she remains there, careless of the heat, of the dazzling reflection; she grows enthusiastic

for this profusion of colors and perfumes, with her brush she tries to rival nature herself, tries to fix on her canvas a thousand different harmonies, studies the subtle conditions of the atmosphere, the brilliancy of odorous clusters, the delicacy of the violaceous distance; she crushes tones, strikes notes, struggles with the sumptuous vision, forgetful of time, is disappointed when the shadow grows longer, according to a verse of Virgil, and compels her to interrupt her work, which she will resume tomorrow with the same patient ardor.

“This memory is a dear one to invoke while winter surrounds us with its frosts and its mists, and we find again in it the gaiety of the fine season, a clear and vibrant impression, as we do, moreover, in all of Miss Malone’s work.

“Has she not previously painted the garden of Claude Monet, that of Pissaro, and was not this choice already as an avowal of her orientation and of her sympathies?

“With a sincere palette the artist translates the different aspects before which her wondering soul will pause, whether it be the coasts of Greece, where marble temples project their august and crumbling ruins against an azure sky, whether it be the Bay of Naples, where arise villas crowned with flowering pergolas, or the Islands of Jersey, where rocks spring from the ever-moving sea, or again nearer us the pond in the Bois de Boulogne, where sleep the nenuphars on the surface of the watery mirrors.

“They are these clear and vibrant paintings, perpetual invitations to travel, to luminous skies, toward sunny sites, towards an “Elsewhere” both tempting and seductive.

“A landscape is to be valued by the emotion the artist has put into it and also by that which we had contributed to it ourselves; its charms are not limited by lines, it is a stage setting in which we undergo the fairy charm of light. Miss Malone’s canvases are causes for happy contemplations, for sweet vagabond reveries.’”

In this book there is also a pen sketch of Miss Malone. Her academic education was obtained in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and at Converse College. In New York a course at the Art Students’ League demonstrated her conspicuous talent for landscape painting and made desirable the encouragement of foreign study. Later in the atmosphere of art, established in a Parisian atelier and spurred by professional competition for place in the Salon, her canvases seemed miraculously to catch and hold the elusive glamour of Italian sunsets, the gleam of

Greek pilasters, the charm and color of rose-gardens and poppy fields. Indoor work at the easel, however, has but seldom occupied her time, as by painting "in the open" is a tenet of her art. It is practically demanded by the French disciples of impressionism and, regardless of bronzing, burning suns, and the natural lethargies born of the climate on the Riviera, out-of-door work is bravely essayed. From the rose gardens of California, the flowery kingdom of Japan, the Riviera, the isles of Sicily, the famed lake region of Ireland and quaint corners of Old England, Miss Malone has stolen exquisite beauty which she has reproduced with great sincerity and exactness. To-day she is recognized as a landscape and garden painter "par excellence."

An index to Miss Malone's status as an artist of ability is her membership in various noted professional clubs: The United Arts Club, Dublin; the Lyceum Club of France; the National Society of Fine Arts, Paris; The Water Colour Painters, Paris, and the fact that she is an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, London, and the New English Art Club, London. She is also united with various social and patriotic organizations at home and abroad, notable among which are the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Royal Hibernian Society (Dublin). Because of her interest in Hindoo philosophy and the motif of Japanese poetry she is also a member of the Orientalists' Club, Paris. Balzac, Poe, Thackeray are her frequent companions under the reading lamp, and on her book-racks the plays of Shakespeare find welcome space.

Miss Malone is a rapt and enthusiastic worker. Art for art's sake is her motto while at work with palette and brush in her charming studio in the Rue de Chateaubriand. She has been an exhibitor at the Paris Autumn Salon since 1911, and has shown her canvases privately at the Lyceum Club, where they won much praise from the initiated and from the Paris press. In 1914, she renewed her exhibit at the American Art Students' League and at the Boutet de Monvel gallery. Nor is she unknown in her own country, having exhibited at the New York Water Colour Club and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The fact that she has exhibited at the Salon is proof of the quality of her work, for it is undeniable that in that noted gallery the best place is accorded the most fit. There genius, not gold, holds the open sesame.

Although for years her home has been in Columbia, South

Carolina, Miss Malone is by birth a Georgian. She was born on the sixteenth day of November, 1877, the daughter of Miles Alexander and Sarah Glenn (Jones) Malone, who were then residents of Rehoboth, Georgia, a pleasant hamlet lying close to the boundaries of three counties—Morgan, Oconee and Walton—but belonging to Morgan County. A sketch and memorial, respectively, of her father and mother appear in this volume, hence an extensive resumé of the family lines is thought to be unnecessary.

The artist undoubtedly inherits her talent from the Bogles, who have been portrait painters of note. James Bogle, born in South Carolina, in 1817, was a member of the National Academy. He devoted himself to portraiture and attained an excellent reputation, especially in the Southern States. Calhoun, Clay and Webster were among his many distinguished patrons. Portraits in miniature, executed by John Bogle, of Scotland, were exhibited in London for nearly a quarter of a century. Another distinguished painter of the name was Lockhart Bogle, whose portrait of William Makepeace Thackeray hangs in the Great Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge. Both Lockhart and Bogle are names well known in the world of art. Miss Malone is a descendant in the paternal line of Robert Bogle, who was born November 19, 1782. Of his marriage with Annie Bogle, nee Reed, of Maryville, Tennessee, five daughters were born—Lavinia, Lucinda, Harriet, Martha and Nancy Jane. Miss Malone is the granddaughter of Nancy and the great-granddaughter of Robert Bogle. This name is of Scotch origin. The Bogles of Iredale County, North Carolina, were patriots of the Revolutionary days. During that struggle for American Independence another Robert Bogle (perhaps father of the Robert born in 1782) not only furnished supplies for the American Army, but, under great risk, delivered them at various points where troops were encamped.

It was Edmond Malone, wealthy Irish critic, editor and commentator of Shakespeare, who published the literary works and paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whom Ruskin calls the "swiftest of painters and gentlest of companions," and whose career was a remarkable instance of continual prosperity. It was due to the foresight and enterprise of Edmond Malone that Sir Joshua's masterful portraits, reproduced by the engraver's art, were made familiar to many who could never have beheld the original paintings.

As an American who has wrought creditably, Miss Malone

holds an honorable place in her profession. Still in the glow and vigor of young womanhood and possessing the well-known ardency of the Southerner, it is safe to prophesy that her career has by no means reached its zenith.

Miss Malone studied for a time under John Henry Twachtman, pupil of Anton Mauve. To Twachtman and his associate, Theodore Robinson, are given the credit of bringing the spirit of the French Impressionists to American landscape painting. Among the best examples of his work, in the Corcoran Art Gallery, City of Washington, are "The Torrent"—an Impressionist's view of the Niagara rapids (Evans Collection), "Round Hill Road" and "The End of Winter" (Freer Collection).

Miss Malone's address when in "The States" is Aiken, South Carolina. Her studio is at Number 11, Rue de Chateaubriand, Paris.

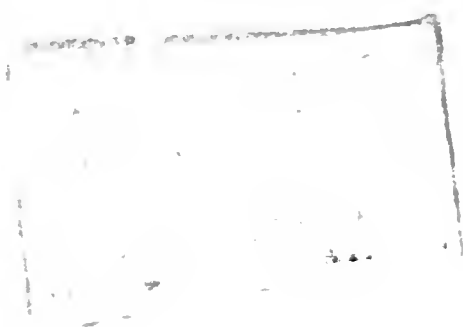
JAMES W. DILLON

WHAT a wonderful heritage to the generations yet to come, is the memory of a life of more than eighty years, spent in the exemplification of the highest ideals of industry, honesty, thrift and love of kind. It is eminently proper in this sketch of the career of James W. Dillon, of Dillon, South Carolina, to quote the words of Mr. P. B. Sellers, in his communication to the "News and Courier," of August 9, 1913: "There is found," he writes, "in the life and character of our departed friend and fellow citizen so much of inspiration, so much of hope and courage under difficulties, so much that was manly and full of high resolve, so much of wholesome example of thrift and high purpose to make something of his profession, that makes for the encouragement of the youth of our country and State, such a noble exhibition of the virtues of kindness and liberality, and such a fine sense of the obligation resting upon him to use the property that his thrift and energy had brought into his hands for the common good of those about him to give a detail of which would fill an ordinary volume."

James W. Dillon was the grandson of Joshua Dillon, who, taking part in the Revolutionary War, settled down after peace in the upper part of Marion, now Dillon County, near the site of the present town of Little Rock. William Dillon, his son, followed him in the pursuit of farming. The wife of William Dillon was Lucretia, daughter, supposedly, of Andrew Cottingham, a South Carolina planter. James W., their oldest son, was born November 26, 1826. There was a daughter, Martha, who married and raised a family in Florida. James early learned to work upon the farm. His father died when he was quite young. The outdoor life, all the inconveniences of that pioneer time, and the strenuous labor, developed the boy's frame, and while he was never very strong physically, he was always able to look after his business interests. His life extended far beyond the proverbial "Three score and ten" years of normal allotment. His educational advantages were extremely limited, for not only were the schools elementary in their scope, but the family resources being limited James was forced to obtain the means to defray school expenses by physical labor.



Yours Truly
J. W. Dillon



It should be remembered that in those days, while the opportunities for higher education were scarce, the foundations were laid deep and broad in the insistence of a thorough training in fundamentals; the three "R's," to use an old-time expression. Consequently, the children whose education was begun in these old field schools were furnished the means whereby, if ambitious and industrious, they far outclimbed the intellectual heights of many of our own day, who with every other advantage are handicapped by the neglect, in our present system, of a thorough training in fundamentals.

Mr. James W. Dillon was a striking example of this truth, for he was really that very rare evolution of a self-educated man. As a speaker, his flow of words was smooth and strong, and his knowledge of language thorough. He spoke and wrote well, and his orthography was always correct. His knowledge of conditions was complete, his conceptions of progress clear and his determination when once aroused unflinching, as was evidenced in his work for the establishment of Dillon County, extending over a period of fifteen years. No doubt in his development the strain of heredity was his great asset.

In his youth he worked at carpentry, and became proficient. He was never ashamed of work. But this was not the line in which his ability was to be proved.

He was naturally a financier, and possibly in some other environments would have rivalled some of our merchant princes, in the North and the Northwest, as well as the great captains of finance.

In 1853, Mr. Dillon began his mercantile career in a small way at Little Rock, but his business grew, and prosperity dawned apace. He soon obtained the confidence of the small farmers and the rich planters, on both sides of the State's lines, and became the leading merchant of that section. There were no railroad facilities and no banking institution within reasonable distance, the nearest railroad being at Marion County Court House, almost twenty-five miles distant. It was necessary to haul all goods in wagons over rough roads, at great expense and discomfort, notwithstanding which, his success continued to increase.

In those ante-bellum days the long credit system was in vogue, and the Civil War found Mr. Dillon in debt for considerable amounts to his wholesale dealers. Such debts, held in abeyance during the four years of the war, had, in many cases, long before been relegated to the "profit and loss" page, and the astonishment and admiration of his creditors in the North, when Mr. Dillon put in an appearance, ready to make settlement, may be imagined.

After the close of the war Mr. Dillon handled the greater part of the cotton grown in upper Marion County. He also opened a private banking institution, which was an absolute necessity in consideration of the large amount of trade gradually accumulating. Again and again he was forced to enlarge his buildings. He was becoming wealthy, and, as he was familiar with and supervised personally all the details of his business, he was a very busy man. Much of his income he invested in real estate. He was the benefactor of the indigent planter. He was most generous in his credits to his struggling fellow citizens, and although an acute judge of character, being seldom defrauded, still there are on his books tens of thousands of dollars of unpaid loans. Many a man owed his start and his success in life to Mr. Dillon's generosity.

James W. Dillon's first wife was Harriett, daughter of Allan and Mary Jones. She was born February 14, 1834, in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and died February 1, 1865. Their children were: William Sheppard; John Bethea, who died in infancy; an infant daughter who died, and Thomas Allan.

His second wife was Sallie McLaurin, daughter of Daniel and Mary McLaurin, born May 17, 1845, in Marlboro County, who died July 10, 1885. The children of this union were Daniel McLaurin and Harriett. Of the third marriage with Sallie I. Townsend, born February 14, 1836, and died February 4, 1904, daughter of Jacob R. and Sophronia Townsend, there were no children. William Sheppard Dillon, born February 18, 1854, who died June 19, 1905, eldest son of James W., was educated in the home schools, and at William and Henry College, Virginia, and studied dentistry. He married first, Margaret Adams, who bore him a son, James. By his second wife, Salome McKensie, there were no children. Thomas Allan is the only surviving child of his father's first marriage. Daniel McLaurin Dillon, son by second marriage, born September 3, 1866, was educated at home schools and at Fort Mill Preparatory School, and is a farmer. He married Blanche Bethea, and has no children. Harriett Dillon, born April 21, 1869, was educated at home schools and at Columbia College. She married, in 1889, Frank B. David, brother of another of Dillon County's active progressive "men who do things." Mrs. David had the misfortune to lose her eldest son, James W., June 6, 1891, and her husband July 21, 1901. Her surviving children are: Frank Bethea, Jeddie Bristow, William Josiah and Thomas Dillon.

In 1882 Mr. Dillon took into partnership with him his son, Thomas A. Dillon, who is the counterpart of his father, in his keen sense of finance, his genial, kindly spirit, and his unselfish

devotion to the public good. In 1888 the Florence Railroad, a connecting link of the Main Line Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, with the embryo town of Dillon was built. The site of the town was on land owned principally by James W. Dillon and Son, who had donated a half interest in fifty-four acres to the Florence Railway Company.

In 1891, Dillon having become a much more important centre, the old store at Little Rock was abandoned and all the interests of J. W. Dillon and Son were centered in the old town which bears the name of its benefactor. In 1903 the firm was incorporated under the title of J. W. Dillon and Son, Company. The officers of the Company were: J. W. Dillon, President; Mrs. Hattie David, Vice-President; T. A. Dillon, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was only in 1895 that the idea of forming a new county from part of Marion was taken up actively, and a meeting was held in the office of Doctor J. H. David and Brother, to devise means for its accomplishment. The advantages of the measure were placed before the people of the county, and a bill was drawn up in the Legislature, but only after several elections, extending over fifteen years, did the bill pass. It was perhaps more by the indomitable determination and unfaltering courage of James W. Dillon and his son, nobly sustained by the citizens of the section, that success at last crowned their efforts.

The occasion of the signing of the bill by the Governor, February 5, 1910, was a gala day such as is seldom experienced. A party of forty gentlemen of the new county went to Columbia, and with them, in his eighty-fifth year, was the "Father of Dillon County," the hero of the day.

"As the party entered the Executive Office they were placed in a semi-circle around the Governor's chair. On his right were Mr. J. W. Dillon and Mr. T. A. Dillon, on his left were Colonel Knox Livingston and R. H. Welch, Esq., attorneys for the new county.

"As the Governor took up a handsome gold pen, provided by Mr. T. A. Dillon for the occasion, and wrote his signature to the bill, which established forever the County of Dillon, there was a breathless silence, which was broken by applause when the Chief Executive announced that the bill was now a law and Dillon County a reality. The pen used was handed to Mr. J. W. Dillon by the Governor and suitably engraved.

"After the ceremonies the party adjourned from the Governor's rooms to the Jerome Hotel, where they were entertained at lunch by the Messrs. Dillon, father and son."

The Commissioners provided for in the bill, to take charge of the building of a Court House and jail for the county, were

appointed by the Governor, and J. W. Dillon and Son donated a half square of land, worth \$10,000.00, besides \$25,000.00 in cash, a birthday gift to the county, in addition to several thousand dollars which they had already given for the same purpose.

The Court House cost \$100,000.00. It is provided with every convenience, contains offices for all the county officers, is of fire-proof construction, with fire-proof vaults for each office, and is heated throughout by steam. Its outside appearance is very attractive and artistic. Indeed all the public buildings of Dillon are erected upon the same lines.

It is seldom that such a meed of success is achieved by a man, as has crowned the life work of James W. Dillon, and every whit of it deservedly bestowed.

Mr. Dillon was actively engaged in his business pursuits until within a few weeks of his death, although, of course, his burden was almost entirely borne by his son, who was his alter ego; he died July 29, 1913.

Mr. Dillon's old age was very beautiful. His mind was as clear as in the heyday of youth, his heart as warm and sympathizing, his spirits buoyant, and with a zeal for good works that never faltered he went like one "Who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

In the white marble corridor of the Court House the body of Dillon's grand old man was lain, that the crowds who loved him and in whose minds he was a part of Dillon might gaze for the last time on the features so familiar to them all. Mr. Dillon was a sincere Christian, a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, to which he was a most generous benefactor. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

This sketch might best be closed by quoting some excerpts from the address delivered at his funeral by his pastor, Dr. R. E. Stackhouse:

"And here, first of all, the career of J. W. Dillon reminds us that ours is truly the land of opportunity. He began life a poor boy, was early thrown on his own resources, and yet by industry, honesty, integrity, square-dealing and indomitable pluck and perseverance, he accumulated wealth, carved a name for himself and rose in public esteem and usefulness until he was universally known as the father of his town and county."

"But while Mr. Dillon made money, he never used it selfishly, but always for the public good. For miles and miles around the poor found in him a friend, and it is common knowledge that in his long life he helped more people in distress than any other man this country has ever known."

"He demonstrated again and again that his object in carrying

on business was not merely to amass wealth for himself but to benefit his fellowmen, and without doubt he goes to his grave with the blessing of more poor people resting on him than any other man we have known!"

"After a career of sixty years in business, without a stain on his escutcheon, the friend of all men, the benefactor to the poor, the unselfish patriot, the pure-minded, courteous gentleman, full of years and honors he sinks to rest by all his country's wishes blest."

"It is entirely fitting that his body should be placed in this building, his influence so largely made possible, and that people who loved him so well should come from all sections of the county to take affectionate farewell of our good father and founder, whose name will linger as a household word around our firesides as long as fidelity is honored or gratitude endures."

Thomas A. Dillon, son of James W. and Harriett Jones Dillon, born August 8, 1861, was educated in private schools under his father's eye, supplemented by a thorough business training at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York.

"The Columbia Record," Columbia, South Carolina, of May 6, 1913, gives the portraits of father and son, with the text below: "Two men who have done more for Dillon County than can be expressed verbally. J. W. Dillon, the father of Dillon County, though eighty-seven years of age, is still active in business and the most highly esteemed man in the county."

Thomas A. Dillon, son of Mr. J. W. Dillon, junior member of the firm of J. W. Dillon & Son, the strongest mercantile firm in eastern Carolina. A man of exceptional business ability, keen insight and unerring judgment, has done much in shaping the destiny of the new county.

Mr. T. A. Dillon has served as president of the People's Bank, President of The Dillon Wholesale Grocery, President of the Dillon Land and Improvement Company, director of the Bank of Marion, the Dillon Oil Mill, the Dillon Cotton Mills. He has been alderman of the town for several years and also its Mayor.

He is a worthy son of a noble sire and both are striking exemplars, proving that the builders of our country are not confined to the ranks of the professions, nor the holders of office, and are far from being among blatant politicians or the wielders of unscrupulous pens. To the men who stay at home, live and work for the betterment of their fellowmen, and those less fortunate than themselves, while building up their own fortunes, be all the credit given that is their due, and it is a gratification to enroll their names among those of the other "Makers of America."

As is the case with all the ancient families of Great Britain and Ireland their envelopment in fable and myth is so great that it is difficult to construct a lineage past the sixth or fifth centuries, though sometimes it may be possible.

The Dillons descended from Fergus Cearrbheoil, son of Connall Creanthann, the first Christian King of Meath, which is in the greater division of Leinster.

Lochran Dilmhain, descendant of Fergus, was, according to the Book of Armagh, "ancestor of Dillon (from the Irish 'Dill' a flood) of Curreneoch (Country) or Dillon's Country," as it was called until the time of Henry VIII. Lochran killed Colman Mor for refusing him his share in the kingdom of Meath, called Curreneoch, and fled into France. Robert le Dillon, lineally descended from Lochran, came back into Ireland in company with those invited from England, by Dermott McMurrough, to help him recover the kingdoms of Leinster. Robert laid claim to his territory of Curreneoch, and succeeded in obtaining his rightful heritage. His posterity enjoyed its possession until the time of the Cromwellian confiscation in Ireland in the seventeenth century.

This clan went over into England to drive out the Picts and Scots in one of their invasions, returning in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and were the ancestors of the Dillons, the Dillon Viscounts of Dillons, and the Dillon, Earl of Roscommon. Ras Coman, or the "Wood of Coman," so called from St. Coman, who founded a monastery in this territory in the sixth century.

Lochran Dilmhain, variously written Dillane, Dillune, Dilion or Dillon, was the ancestor of Robert le Dillon, who was known as Robert the Englishman, because he came over with the English. He was of the same generation as Roderick O'Connor, the last king of Ireland, born 1116 and died 1198. O'Connor became king of Connaught in 1156 and of Ireland in 1166, and in 1175 he acknowledged the supremacy of Henry II, King of England.

Sir Henry Dillon, descendant of Robert le Dillon, in recognition of his services received memorial grants in Longford and Westmeath. In 1790 the Dillon possessor of these lands was created Baron Clonbrock, and his descendants still hold the Barony. The present incumbent is Sir Luke Gerard Dillon, H. P. P. C. Clonbrock of Galway.

Richard Dillon, Esq., with six hundred select Irish troops, took part in the Battle of Vernevil in France. His advent at a critical moment turned the victory to the Duke of Bedford; for which assistance he was made a Knight Banneret by the Duke; his crest being a falcon volant, in place of a demi-lion, and on

his coat armour a fesse azure over the lion rampant, possibly an allusion to his command of the Irish troops, as chief commanders in former times wore belts or girdles of honor, which is represented by the fesse.

Sir Richard married Jeane, daughter and heiress of Riverton County Meath, their third son, Gerald, being the ancestor of the Earl of Roscommon.

In 1619 James Dillon, direct descendant of Sir Richard, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, and in 1622 was created Earl of Roscommon. The Earldom became dormant in 1816. The last Earl had died. He had two younger brothers: Patrick and Edmund, and the succession should have been in the heirs of Patrick. From some legal technicalities the succession was diverted to a distant branch of the family, but is now again dormant.

Joshua Dillon, the direct ancestor of the Dillons of Virginia, North Carolina and the many families divergent, is said to have been born near Liverpool, England, in 1720. His mother dying when he was but seven years of age, his father took him to London, where he bound him until he should reach maturity to his Uncle Robert (or John). This uncle was a large ship owner, operating ships between England and France, and the boy seems to have been employed in this service for ten years, when becoming tired of the life at sea, it is said that he secretly boarded a Dutch vessel about the year 1737, and betook himself to America. He remained among the Dutch Colonists until he reached his majority and then proceeded south. Another Dillon, whose personal name was Luke, and his wife, Susan Garrett, who were from Ireland, landed in Nantucket. It seems probable that they were in company, as they all seem to have gone to Virginia about the same time, perhaps during or after the year 1741.

Besides one of Joshua's sons was named Luke, which was a distinctively personal name among the Dillons. There is in the family account a lapse of some thirty-four years in the life of Joshua, during which he must have married his first wife, whose name has not been found, but whose children are known as James, Kaleb (or Charles) Henry, Leven (or Luke), William, John, Martha Jane and Leah. As James and Charles are said to have been with their father in the Revolutionary War, these at least must have been born before the visit of Joshua to England. It may be that he visited the old country more than once. Be that as it may he was there in 1775. It may have been in a former visit that he was most cordially and affectionately received by the uncle who held the bond he had skipped, but did not reproach him for his action, and at his death made him his

heir. Meantime his father had died. He had lingered long, renewing the old ties of friendship and of kin. Family affection is very strong with the Quakers, and this family was of that persuasion. But the mutterings of trouble grew louder from the country he had learned to love, calling him from beyond the ocean, and, with his brother William and sister Leah, he sailed for America. When war was declared he and his brother joined the army and served throughout the long seven years' war, towards the close of which William was reported missing. After the war a Tory boasted that he had killed William, and in his fury Joshua attacked and slew him, nor was he punished for the act, but instead received a public ovation.

The second wife of Joshua was Priscilla Cole, a widow, with a son, Mathis Cole, and a daughter, Priscilla Cole. There were no children of this marriage. The third wife of Joshua was Mary Blackwell, who also had sons by her first marriage. The family records give as children of this union: Daniel, William and Leah. There seems to be some error in this record, but perhaps the first William and Leah had died.

Joshua died when nearly one hundred and four years old, at the home of his son, Henry, in Marion District, South Carolina, August 1, 1824, dropping dead while at dinner. He weighed three hundred pounds. His widow, Mary, died in 1827.

Joshua was known in this county as Dilling, the misspelling probably having been made by error in enrollment during the war, or in some transcription of records, though the family were always taught the correct orthography. Although the later Dillons were all affiliated with Methodism, the Quaker bent of character is still discernible through all the generations. Joshua, himself decidedly a Quaker, although it is not known how he reconciled his conscience when taking up arms. It is hard to understand his pose, when informed that his uncle of Bondee memory had, dying in 1819, left him an immense fortune, he would have none of it, declaring that he "did not earn it, and was not entitled to it."

The estate was said to be a sum of one and a half million pounds in the Bank of England, and holdings in Roscommon, and around Liverpool and London. His posterity having lost, at least, outward allegiance to Quakerism, may still endeavor to obtain the fortune Joshua disdained, though the division would be decidedly "long."

It was said that Leah, the sister of Joshua, was burned at the stake by Indians, but this may not have been true, and her posterity may perhaps be found in the South, in which direction she may have wandered.

Kaleb (Charles) and James, sons of Joshua, were reported killed in the war, but evidently this was an error, as James was located in North Carolina and left two children.

Henry Dillon, son of Joshua by his first wife, after the war settled in the Bush river parish in Marion District, which was allied with the Charlestown District. He was a farmer and in the ministry of the Friends Church, died in 1844, and was buried at Beaver Dam Cemetery of the same district. He left two children.

Leven (Luke), son of Joshua, settled in Virginia, from there he moved first to North Carolina, afterwards to Indiana, where he married. After the death of his wife he bound his two sons to John and Henry Mathis, respectively, at New Richmond, Indiana, and moved to Alabama, where he married Charity Bristow.

Leah, daughter of first wife of Joshua, lived with her brother Henry until she married Bennett Andrew, a Methodist Episcopal Bishop, who died in Tennessee while moving from South Carolina to Indiana. Her children were: Thomas, Joshua, Travis, William Kenedy, Polly, Margaret (or Peggy) and Sallie. Leah died at Fredericksburg, Indiana. Martha Jane, daughter of Joshua, settled in Florida, married and raised a family and died several years since.

Daniel, son of Joshua, by his third wife, was born in North Carolina in 1798; moved to South Carolina, was ordained Methodist minister, married at Marion Court House, Esther Sweeney, daughter of John Sweeney, a wealthy hatter, farmer and slave owner, in 1818. He moved to Indiana shortly after his marriage. Although an ordained Methodist minister he had strong Quaker impressions. He would not receive assistance from any source except from the work of his hands, asserting that the Scripture must be free. Referring to the estate left his father which he refused to take any steps to secure, he insisted: "I didn't earn it, it isn't mine."

An estate was left Daniel by his father-in-law, of a hundred and twenty acres of land near the town of Hazlehurst, in Mississippi, and another piece of ground just outside of Mobile, Alabama. His children besought him, and importunate letters from the son begged him, to take possession of the property. At length he so far overcame his peculiarities as to hitch up his "one-horse shay" and start out for Mississippi. He arrived, found that the estate included a number of slaves. This was more than he could brook, so he hitched up again and traveled back, even discontinuing all epistolary dealings with his southern kin. "I didn't earn it, it isn't mine," was his ever-recurring refrain.

Agents from London, some years ago, came trying to locate

Joshua Dillon's heirs, bringing powers of attorney for the collection of the bequeathed estate of his uncle, but examination proved the papers to be absolute assignments, which the heirs refused to sign.

Mary E. Dillon, daughter of Daniel, married Elisha Campbell; residing in Schuyler County, Illinois. Both died leaving children: John, a lawyer at Bardstown, Illinois; Josie (Bildermack), at Augusta, Illinois, and two other daughters, who died leaving families.

Martha Jane, daughter of Daniel, married Murdock Bowen, residing first in Missouri, then near Coyle, Oklahoma, in 1889. Their children are Fremont A., Frank, Jefferson, all with families. Miranda V. (Tate, W.), who resides with daughter at Beloit, Kansas.

Nancy A. Dillon, daughter of Daniel, married Elisha Campbell in South Carolina; lived in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and in Kansas, 1866, and in Oklahoma in 1890. They are both deceased, leaving sons: Daniel E., farmer and stock raiser in Garfield County, Oklahoma; Joshua B., prominent newspaper man at Waukomis, Oklahoma, and member of the State Legislature; W. P., founder and for twenty years in charge of the Oklahoma Historical Society at Oklahoma City; daughter Sarah (single), resides with her brother Daniel.

Sarah, daughter of Daniel Dillon, married Bartlett Hymer in Schuyler County, Illinois, who assisted John A. Logan in organizing a Confederate company on the breaking out of the Civil War, but subsequently Logan turned the other way, and Hymer went south. A daughter, Louise, of this marriage (Brown-Paden, W.) is at Hutchinson, Kansas, alternatively with two daughters and two sons, at Houston, Texas.

Aquilla Dillon, son of David, married Sarah Jane Campbell, and resided many years in Schuyler County, later in Augusta, Illinois. Died at Mount Sterling, Illinois; merchant and farmer. He left a daughter, Hester Brill, residing in Wichita, Kansas, and son, Frank, in the banking business at Ringwood, Oklahoma, with two daughters, Gertie and Anna, married, at Wichita.

John, son of Daniel, married Lucinda Woodhouse, died in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1871, leaving sons: J. J. B., at Cornish, Oklahoma, with a family of several children; Daniel H., at Denver, Oklahoma, with several children; William R., at Dill City, Oklahoma, and Harriet (Worl, W.), at Nevada, Grass Valley, California.

Joshua Dillon, third son of Daniel Dillon, married Lucinda Barr, a native of Ohio. He was born in Floyd County, Indiana, and died at Elmdale, the same State, December 21, 1900. He was

a merchant and teacher. Children living all born in Montgomery County, Indiana: Margaret A. (Utterback, W.), at Crawfordville, who has one son; Maryn Barr (Plunket), in New York; one son and two daughters dead.

The Dillon family thus has spread to many quarters of the United States, which is richer by a lineage so distinguished, represented by such a galaxy of Makers of America.

The posterity of the brothers Patrick and Edmund were reported to have emigrated to America.

THOMAS LESTER JOHNSON

EVERY man's life affords an interesting story, but peculiarly are we attracted by the details of the career of those who have achieved praiseworthy success despite many vicissitudes. There have been many records of such men in the history of America, and the subject of this sketch may be classed with them. Not world-wide applause has he won, for neither years nor opportunity have come to him, but in his own community he is regarded as one of the bright lights of Robeson County. He is a public-spirited man, contributing with ability and good will his part in work for the general welfare of his county.

Something of that elemental strain that makes men dare to think great thoughts in humble places and gives them the courage to dare beyond their circumscribed conditions, belongs to Thomas Lester Johnson of Lumberton, North Carolina.

The boy who wants an education is not unfamiliar to us, the boy who forges ahead and attains his desire, in the face of difficulties, we respect, but the boy who does this and does not forget the humble home behind him deserves our admiration.

Born near Leicester, Buncombe County, North Carolina, November 13, 1884, Thomas Lester Johnson attended the county public schools, the Haywood High School at Clyde, Mars Hill College, and graduated finally with the LL.B. degree in May, 1908, from Wake Forest College, North Carolina.

Professor R. L. Moore, President of Mars Hill College and a former teacher who knows all the circumstances of young Johnson's life, has written the following story of this mountain schoolboy's determination to acquire an education:

"A motherless boy heard A. E. Brown make a characteristic educational address, in which he declared that there was a chance for every boy and girl to have an education. The boy had gone about as far as the indifferent public school could carry him, and he pondered the message and the hunger for an education drove him across the country to see what Brown could do for him. The father was unable to help him, there was not the touch of a mother's hand, there was little sympathy from the neighbors, and little hope, but the boy was determined, and Brown set him on the way to one of the mountain schools. Work, energy and pluck pulled him through the winter months, and he was sufficiently advanced to teach the public schools of his county. Then followed



Yours truly,
Thomas L. Johnson

years of struggle; stern but light-hearted, he kept steadily to his purpose. Agent in the summer, teacher in the fall, pupil in the winter, a student all the time, he not only kept himself in school, but helped his brothers and sisters away to school. It was a magnificent fight, but the youth never wavered, never complained, never bemoaned his fate. One summer he read law, and recited each week a perfect lesson of remarkable length at the end of a twenty-mile trip. It is needless to say that he was not long in mastering the law course at Wake Forest, Will Bailey being his classmate, roommate and friend. But not an hour did he forget the humble home and the younger members of the family."

The question which instantly suggests itself is, what kind of people were this boy's forbears?

It is a well-known fact that among the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas are to be found descendants of some of the best families of England. In a neglected condition, cut off from associations with the progress of the world, they have been handicapped in many ways, but the red corpuscles of a conquering race are in their blood and time after time they have shown, when the test has come, the strength of their lineage.

Robeson County, of which Lumberton is the capital, is so called in compliment to Colonel Robeson, who distinguished himself in the battle of Elizabethtown, in Bladen County, fought in 1781 between the Tories and the friends of liberty. Though a resident of Robeson, Mr. Johnson was born in Buncombe County. By the way, it was a member of Congress who originated the present meaning of the word "buncombe," when he said in the House of Representatives that he was "talking for Buncombe."

Mr. Johnson's father's people, however, were not of Buncombe. His father, William Sandy Johnson, was born on a farm near Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, October 6, 1861. When he was about twenty-one he moved to Alexander, Buncombe County, where he married Mary E. Martin, who became the mother of Thomas Lester. William Johnson's father was Christopher Columbus Johnson, who was born at Halifax, Virginia, but went later to Pittsylvania County. He, too, was a farmer. His father, Jackson Johnson, who was born and lived at Halifax, was a large planter and slave owner, who fought in the Revolutionary War. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. There is record of a James Johnson in the first census, as head of a family of eight, with eleven blacks, one dwelling and three other buildings in Pittsylvania, who was probably a family connection. A further probability is that this James is the same James Johnson who was Captain of the Sixth Virginia in 1776, and the next year, Major.

On the maternal side William Irvin Martin was the grand-

father of Mr. Johnson, and Amanda (James) Martin was his grandmother. William Ervin Martin lived near Alexander, Buncombe County, North Carolina, being the son of William and Martha Martin. The former was born in Iredell County and his father, Jacob, lived either there or in Burke County, and served in the Colonial Army throughout the Revolutionary War.

The grandmother of Thomas Lester Johnson, on the maternal side, was the daughter of Silas James, son of Thomas and Sarah James. The latter, born in Burke County, was a Crowder, and many of her relatives are now living in Burke, Iredale and Gaston Counties. The wife of Silas James was Mary, daughter of John Payne, an officer in the War of 1812.

The blood of tillers of the soil and of fighters against oppression is the heritage of this young American of to-day, whose brave struggle for an education and an honored place among his fellows has already been told so well by his former teacher. That he has achieved this place and met with unusual success is largely due to his untiring energy. Early in his career he earned a reputation for promptness and devotion to the interest of his clients, and he is a determined fighter in the arena of the court house. As a public speaker he is much in demand, especially at commencement exercises and Sunday-school gatherings. Even in his college days this gift of oratory was evident, and twice he was one of the debators at the college exercises, and commencement orator, and the valedictorian at his graduation.

The immediate connecting links between the families in America and those in the old country are in most cases difficult to trace, the incomplete records not giving the necessary details. There were a great many Johnsons, Martins and James in the United States at the time of the Revolution, but the recorded traces of them prior to that time are so fragmentary that certainty as to lines of descent is not, in most cases, possible. It is known that the Martins are of English and Scotch origin; the James are Scotch-Irish and Welsh, and the Paynes Irish. The Johnsons trace their descent from English forbears and some branches of this family may also be found in Sweden. Mr. Johnson's grandmother on the paternal side is of German extraction.

As already suggested, the Johnson name may be of Swedish origin, but it is found very early in Great Britain. There is the evidence that the Manor of Nether Court, in Kent, existed during the reign of Edward III, and that it, together with the manor known as "Upper Court," came into the hands of Thomas Johnson in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The said Thomas Johnson died "seized of them both in the eighth year of that reign." In Queen Anne's reign the properties were sold to Edward Brooke.

Some of the oldest families of the Johnsons are the Johnsons of Ayscough-fee Hall. Willus Johnson de Spalding, according to

the rolls in the Tower had charge of the Poll-tax in the county of Lincoln, in 1381. This family derived from the Norman house of Fitz-John. Their hall was rebuilt in 1420. The Johnsons of Temple Belwood go back to the time of Henry VIII.

One of the Johnsons of Wytham-on-the-Hill, in Lincoln, founded the Grammar Schools in 1558, and there is record of Johnsons at the battle of Agincourt.

In 1684 Ezechiel Johnson was Lord of the Manor of Clipaham of Rutlandshire. The family was scattered in different countries, with the earliest record in London of ten Johnson families in 1633 and of Robert Johnson, a merchant, in 1640, and James, Richard, Thomas and William in the same year. In 1671, James Johnson, of Yarmouth, was knighted at Yarmouth, and, in 1696, at Kennington, John Johnson, an alderman, was knighted.

The Johnstons and Johnstones are, of course, related families. The Johnstons of Carnsalloch are a very ancient branch, and the Cowhill family are cadets of the same great clan of Annandale. The Johnstons of Kincardine are descended from the Soutor Johnstones, scions of the house of Johnstone of Annandale, who fled from their native district in 1460 in consequence of "some discontent" and settled in Perthshire, assuming the name of Soutar. Later they were permitted to resume their ancient name of Johnston.

Mr. Johnson has made rapid strides in his profession, having in nine years gained one of the largest practices in the region where he lives. He has associated with him recently his younger brother, E. M. Johnson, who is a graduate of the Wake Forest College, and who is also Assistant Recorder of the City Court. This firm, Johnson and Johnson, enjoys a splendid reputation for professional ability and moral worth.

Thomas L. Johnson has interested himself in many enterprises. He is a director of the First National Bank of Lumberton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Loan and Trust Company, which is largely instrumental in the development of this section, and an officer in a number of other corporations. He is a good Democrat in his political preferences and has been repeatedly recognized by the party, though he has avoided a candidacy for any office, other than that of member of the County Board of Education, where he has efficiently served for the past five years. Mr. Johnson is fulfilling well his desire for a life of usefulness. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is an earnest member of the First Baptist Church, and has taught its second largest Bible Class for the past seven years.

On December 22, 1909, at Hickory, North Carolina, he married Miss Jessie Moser, who was born at Conover, Catawba County, November 12, 1884. Her parents were Franklyn Pierce and Susan Moser, families represented in the Hillsboro and

Salisbury districts of Orange, Randolph and Stokes Counties in Revolutionary times.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson is in Lumberton, and their children are Thomas Lester, Jr., and Christine. Mutual trust and affection make their home complete. Yet Thomas Lester Johnson is not concerned merely with the things of his household, for his heart beats in unison with all humanity.

Quoting again from the teacher, some of whose words have already been used in these pages:

"Down the road toward Wilmington, in a growing town, there is a young lawyer, newly married, true as steel, a teacher in his Sunday-school, the helper of his pastor, a royal spirit who finds time as there is opportunity to speak to groups of boys and girls and parents—a mountain boy, who, as his days are prolonged, will grow in usefulness, in wisdom and power, for he does not put himself or his own interest first."

Such is Thomas Lester Johnson.





Yours truly
Charles S. Grindall

CHARLES SYLVESTER GRINDALL

FOLLOWING the religious revolution, fathered by Martin Luther, and the revolt of Henry VIII when he made war on the old Church to which England owed her civilization, conditions in the Old World had become intolerable. One individual after another set out to preach new doctrines, one sect after another sprang up, one and all claiming the right to choose their own belief, and to worship God in their own fashion, each the object of persecution by all the others, as well as by the Governments where new religions were established by law.

The people began to look towards the new world, form colonies and emigrate, hoping to find in a strange, savage land the freedom denied them at home. Unfortunately, the most of these colonists were imbued with ideas of personal liberty alone, continuing in the land of their adoption the same persecution of those of other beliefs, from which they themselves had suffered in the land of their birth.

The Catholic pioneers of Maryland, to their everlasting glory be it recorded, were the first to establish liberty of conscience in America, and their colony of Maryland became the land of sanctuary. Political changes, ingratitude and venality shook the very foundation of her institutions, and her people were again subjected to all the miseries of religious persecution. But the war of the Revolution brought about the triumph of their ideas and principles, and freedom in her majesty began to dominate the Nation. Woe to America should the hydra of "isms" ever succeed in its perennial efforts to inaugurate a war of persecution upon the posterity of the wonderful men from whose composite brain sprang Minerva-like religious liberty.

Doctor Charles Sylvester Grindall and his wife, Alverta Caughey Grindall, are the descendants of some of those men who in their day were truly "Makers of America."

Doctor Grindall's grandfather was a son of John Gibson Grindall, of England, whose name he bore in full. He settled in Harford County, where, November 17, 1807, he married Ellen Wheeler. Of this marriage there were five children, of whom one was John Thomas Grindall, the father of Doctor Grindall.

John Gibson Grindall removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, with all his family except John Thomas, who engaged in business at

Ellicott City with the Ellicotts. Their success was pronounced, and as a place for expansion of their interests they chose Baltimore. The journey thither was by wagons and horses, through the beautiful valley where now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs.

The arms of that branch of the family of Grindall as borne in Maryland are thus described:

Arms: Gules a cross molins or.

Crest: A dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand holding by the blade a sword, point downwards, all proper.

The Maryland Iron and Chemical Works were established with Mr. Grindall as General Manager. It was this output that furnished the acid used in the sending of the first telegraphic message from Baltimore to Washington by Professor Morse: "What hath God wrought!"

John Thomas Grindall married Miss Eliza (born in Baltimore 1815, died 1883), daughter of Thomas Armstrong, of Baltimore, and Ellen Curren Armstrong, of County Tyrone, Ireland. Thomas Armstrong, wife and children were living in Backwine at the time of the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, and of the Battle of North Point during the War of 1812.

Through the Armstrongs, Mr. Grindall came into possession of a large tract of land in South Baltimore, which he divided into lots upon which he built houses, selling them on a partial payment plan, thereby giving birth to the Building and Loan Associations, such a boon to workingmen and others seeking to establish homes. Grindall street in South Baltimore still perpetuates the name of a man whose whole life was one of devotion and benevolence to his fellow-men, and when he died, May 17, 1885, truly was it to be said: "Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets."

"Grindall Street" is the title of one of the poems of Folger McKinsey, "The Bentztown Bard." The property in this section is still in the possession of Mr. Grindall's son, Doctor C. S. Grindall, who with his brothers, Joseph A. and John Ellicott, was a trustee of his father's estate, and later administrator of that of his brother, John Ellicott, who died, May 3, 1897.

Doctor Charles Sylvester Grindall was born in Baltimore, July 8, 1849. His education was conducted on lines fitted to develop the intellect and broaden the outlook of the future philanthropist. He was sent to the primary school of St. Joseph's parish on Barry street. His preparatory studies were made at Saint Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware. His university course was pursued at Loyola College, Baltimore, where he received his Master's degree, June 23, 1886. Elected president of the Alumni Association, he served a year. Choosing dentistry as his profession, he was graduated in 1872 at the Baltimore

College of Dentistry. After a post-graduate course at the University of Maryland, he opened his dental offices in the three-hundred block of North Charles Street.

Well established in a lucrative practice, he married Miss Alverta, daughter of Noah Walker Caughey and Mary Jane Tormey Caughey. He thus became allied to one of the oldest Maryland families, as his wife traces her lineage in a direct line to Sir George Calvert, and Leonard Calvert, first Governor of Maryland; Governor Robert Brooke, who held that office in 1652; Colonel Baker Brooke of De La Brooke Manor; Captain James Neale; Honorable John Pile; Sir Dudley Diggs and others no less worthy of renown. The marriage was solemnized at a nuptial Mass in the Church of St. Ignatius, Rev. William J. Clark, S. J. officiating.

After some years of successful practice during which he made many warm and devoted friends, Dr. Grindall moved his offices further upon North Charles Street to number four hundred and twenty-one. Among the clientele of Doctor Grindall were many prominent members of religious orders and of the clergy. He was for seven years visiting dental surgeon to the Jesuit House of Studies at Woodstock, to St. Agnes College at Mount Washington and to others of like standing.

Doctor Grindall has been one of the foremost of his generation, in work for the betterment of social life, and for improvements making for the greater beauty and attractiveness of the city of Baltimore. On the executive committee of the Charles Street Improvement Company with his co-workers he has diligently endeavored to make that street the most beautiful in the whole Nation.

The public department of the City has given him proofs of its appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the civic purity. His help was most efficient in rooting out and banishing undesirable elements and where once were immoral pest spots there are now happy homes.

Privately the charities and good works of Doctor Grindall are further reaching than is known. Sickness, suffering, financial loss have never appealed to him in vain.

In 1894 he retired from professional duties, devoting his time to the civic and charitable work for which he is so well known. For more than half his life he has been connected with the admirable work of the society of Saint Vincent de Paul, and his exertions have been untiring. He was President of the Special Work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the Jails and Penitentiaries, the House of Correction and Bay View Asylum. He is deeply interested in the penal institutions of his City and State. It was through his persistent effort that a Chaplain was appointed for the Catholics of the Baltimore City Jail, the Peni-

tentiary and the House of Correction, and also the appointment of visitors and religious teachers for these institutions. Altars were built in the House of Correction and Penitentiary, and libraries installed. The most of the vestments used were donated through his efforts, as also were many of the beautiful statues adorning the walls. To the Little Sisters of the Poor, he has been a constant benefactor, and only in eternity may be enumerated the number of souls called to the True Faith through his zeal. Many graves in consecrated ground have been given to the poor and to condemned criminals through his solicitation.

Among many other works of charity he is a life member of the Society for the protection of children, a non-sectarian organization, and he is a Director of Dolan's Children's Aid Society.

Doctor Grindall has traveled extensively, in his own country and abroad. Three times he has been received in audience by Pope Leo XIII and four times by Pope Pius X; a record hardly equaled by any other layman of the Church. His last visit abroad was made in company with His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Farley of New York, Bishop Foley of Detroit, Bishop O'Connell of Richmond, Reverend Louis O'Donovan and Monsignor Lee, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of the elevation to the Papal Chair of Pope Pius X. The Cardinal's birth anniversary was celebrated during the voyage, the description of the festivities on board ship having been reported by Doctor Grindall most felicitously in his letters to the "Baltimore Sun."

Doctor Grindall is a most interesting lecturer, and is in great demand by many societies and associations, his lectures dealing mainly with his travels in Europe and other parts of the world. Perhaps the greatest gratification of his life is in his close intimacy with his beloved Cardinal, who frequently singles him out to bestow upon him marks of his appreciation. At the laying of the cornerstone of the new Saint Charles College, the Cardinal requested that Doctor Grindall walk by his side. A photograph taken during the procession has been enlarged, one copy of which adorns the Cardinal's residence, one is in St. Mary's Seminary, one in the Sacred Heart Rectory and one at St. Charles College. No matter where he may be Doctor Grindall sends the Cardinal a message on his anniversary, once sending a wireless from sea at a distance of eight hundred miles.

Through his grandfather, John Gibson Grindall, who distinguished himself with the Forty-second and Forty-third Maryland Militia in 1812, and through his other ancestors, Doctor Grindall is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; and the Sons of 1812. He is also a member in the Society of Colonial Wars,

the Maryland Historical Societies and the National Historical Society of New York. He is eligible for membership in other patriotic societies.

The name of Doctor Charles S. Grindall is synonymous with every work of civic betterment and of charity, and no history of the present era of Baltimore could be written in which his name would not hold a prominent place.

Exemplified to its utmost limit in his character is the old, old adage: "Blood will tell." It was in 1578, half a century before Lord Baltimore's project to found a refuge for Catholics in the New World, where delivered from the persecution of the penal laws of England, they might worship God in peace following the dictates of conscience, that Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir George Peckham and Sir Thomas Gerrard obtained a concession of the Island of Newfoundand from Queen Elizabeth. By their charter they were empowered to make laws: "so as they be not against the true Christian faith or religion now professed in the Church of England."

Setting out with a numerous colony of Catholics their ship landed at Newfoundland in 1583, but by the unfortunate loss at sea of some of the leaders, the whole expedition was a failure. Later a son of Sir Thomas Gerrard, Richard, came back in the "Ark and Dove" with Hon. Leonard Calvert the first Proprietary Governor of Maryland and second son of the first Lord Baltimore. Sailing from Cowes in the Isle of Wight, November 22, 1633, they arrived off the coast of Virginia, February 24, 1634. After some delay they sailed up the Potomac, landing on Blackiston's Island, where, March 25, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered for the first time on the soil of Maryland.

Sir George Calvert was already interested in Virginia as he was a stockholder in the Virginia Company of London; as were also Thomas and Nicholas Wheeler.

The Gerard or Gerrard family is of very ancient lineage. Otho, a rich and powerful noble of King Alfred's time, was descended from the Dukes of Tuscany. The English progenitors of the family came from Florence through Norway into Normandy, and a few into Wales. Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, was nearly related, and Otho was a Baron of England in the time of Edward the Confessor. William Fitz-Otho, Castellan of Windsor, was appointed Warden of the Fields in Berkshire in 1078. He possessed thirty-five Lordships in the Counties of Bucks, Dorset, Middlesex, Wiltshire, Somerset and Southampton, which were in the family before the Conquest. He married Gladys, daughter of a Welsh princess, and their sons Gerald, Robert and William were the ancestors of the Gerrards Lords

Gerrard of Bromley, Earls of Macclesfield and also of the Carlows and other distinguished families of Great Britain.

James Gerrard, Bishop of Harford, was translated to the archbishopric of York in 1100.

Coming down in a direct line, through intermarriage with a descendant of King Edward I, Sir Gilbert Gerrard was appointed Attorney General by Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Gerrard, his near relative, was sent to the tower because of an attempt to release Mary, Queen of Scots, and his estates coming from his grandmother were handed over to his kinsman, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert, who was also Master of the Rolls and it seems probable that, like many another of that day, he received them as a trust to be one day returned, which no doubt he did, as wealth seems to have remained in the family.

Sir Thomas was obliged to mortgage many of his other estates. One of his sons was tortured in the tower, for his devotion to the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, but escaped and afterwards endowed the College of Liege, where he died.

Sir Thomas, his son, was created a Baronet among the institutions of James I, and the one thousand pounds sterling that he offered the King were returned to him in consideration of his father's sufferings through his loyalty to the King's mother.

Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, married the daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and sister of Lord Seymour. She died in 1734. Of this marriage there were six sons: Sir William, Richard, Peter, Gilbert, Thomas and John. William, Gilbert and Thomas are recorded at Greys Inn in 1609-10. Peter Gerrard, M.D., Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A., April 11, 1662, M.A. January 18, 1664, M.D. July, 1669, was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1671.

Richard, the second son, went to Maryland with the Calverts, but returned to England, served in the army and died there. Doctor Thomas Gerrard either came with his brother, or after, and remained. He received the grant of St. Clement's Island and Manor in 1639. He was a zealous Catholic and it was greatly due to his exertions that freedom of worship was preserved. To his co-religionists he was a tower of strength. In addition to his vast lands in Maryland, he had a grant of a thousand acres in Northampton, Virginia. He was by far the greatest land owner of his time. He married Susannah, sister of Justinian and Marmaduke Snow, and died in Virginia in 1639. Doctor Gerrard was the earliest American ancestor of Doctor Charles S. Grindall.

Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor Thomas Gerrard, married Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston in 1669, and thus St. Clement's Island went into possession of the Blakistons by whose name it

is now known; Blakiston's Island on the Potomac being a favorite place of resort for outing parties.

The Blakiston family of Maryland traces its lineage to the Blakiston of Newton Hall, Blakeston, in the Palatinate of Durham. A pedigree in Surtees' Durham, carries the line back to New Year 1341.

Rev. Marmaduke Blackiston fifth son of John Blackiston, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir George Bowes of Dalden and Streatham, Kent, married in 1595 Margaret Gaines. He died in 1639, his wife predeceased in 1636. John, the second of eleven children, was born in 1603, married Susan Chambers in 1626. He was Member of Parliament for New Castle in 1641 and Mayor of New Castle in 1645, and died in 1650.

Nehemiah, third son of John and Susan Chambers Blakiston, is named in his father's will in 1649, as the inheritor of great grants in Virginia and was born about 1637. It is probable that he came to America with his uncle George Blakiston and his family in 1668. He married in 1669 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gerard, Esq., who settled upon him and his heirs lands and tenements of great value in St. Mary's County. Among these were two tracts, one called Longworth's Point, the other Dare's neck containing together four hundred acres, which were conveyed to Nehemiah Blakiston and Elizabeth, his wife. He was one of the attorneys of the Provincial Court in 1696; he was Clerk of the King's Customs for Wicomico and Potomac Rivers in 1685. In the Revolution of 1689 for his services he received a vote of thanks from the Assembly, and was commissioned Captain of a troop of horse in the St. Mary's County Militia. In 1690 he was appointed "President of the Committee for the Present Government of the Province." In 1691 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland and in the same year Speaker of the Assembly. His commission as Colonel was dated in 1692. He died during the following year. Mrs. Blakiston married secondly James Rymer in 1696, and thirdly Joshua Gaibert of St. Mary's County. Her only children were those of the first marriage. She died 1716.

John, eldest son of Colonel Nehemiah and Elizabeth Gerard Blakiston, inherited Longworth's Point from his mother and other property from his father. He married Anne Guibert, daughter of his stepfather, and died in 1724. Their daughter Elizabeth who was the second wife of Roswell Neale of St. Mary's County.

Sir Matthew Blakiston was Lord Mayor of London in 1760, created Baronet in 1763. In 1753 he was Sheriff of London. He was descended from Henry III.

In the Revolutionary Records are found in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, the names of Benjamin Gerrard and Predox Blakiston, (War Department 2501 and 2494).

In Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1666 it is recorded that Henry O'Neale of the Province of Ulster in Ireland, tempo Elizabeth Reg. married the daughter of a Scottish Chieftain. His son was John Neal of Bolton in Craven, County York; whose grandson George was a physician of London, Master of Magdalen College, Oxford in 1741, Doctor of Medicine 1661 and was buried at Leeds in 1691. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Jackson, Alderman of Leeds. His son John M. of Dorcaster is supposed to be the father of Captain James Neale. There were clergymen galore among the Neales. Robert Neale in 1737 was a Prebendary of Wedmore, appointed in 1737, died 1739.

A granite boulder has been erected by the Daughters of the Revolution, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, to the memory of Captain James Neale, American ancestor of the Neales of Maryland. He was born in Drury Lane, London, England, in 1615 and came over in 1642. From 1643 to 1665 he was a member of the council working with great zeal in the interest of the colony, and died in 1698. His son Anthony married Elizabeth, only child of William and Emma Rosewell of St. Winifred's freehold, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Their son, Rosewell Neale, married first Mary Brent and secondly Elizabeth Blakistone. The daughter Mary by the second wife married Benjamin Wheeler, of Prince George County, Maryland, who moved in 1715 to the section afterwards embraced in Harford County. The Wheeler homesteads were about five miles north of Belair, and the families were prominent in the organization of Harford County (1784). The father of Benjamin was Thomas and his grandfather Benjamin. He died in 1741 leaving sons: Thomas and Benjamin.

The Reverend Michael Francis Wheeler and his sister Frances Helen were children of Benjamin Wheeler, who died in 1802 and was buried in the cemetery of St. Ignatius a few miles distant from Belair, where a monument marks this place of sepulture. Having lost both parents while still young, the children were taken to Baltimore. Frances Helen was the first pupil of Mother Seton at the Emmitsburg Convent and the first graduate of the school, and John Gibson Grindall, the father of Dr. C. S. Grindall, administered the estate of Benjamin Wheeler the father of Frances Helen. Michael Francis went to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, developed a vocation for the priesthood and was ordained by Bishop Marechal in 1820.

His labors as a missionary priest were not unlike those of St. Paul the Apostle. Perhaps the greatest monument to his

memory, is the Convent of the Visitation of Georgetown, to which noted Institution he brought the first Sisters from France in the days when crossing the ocean was fraught with discomfort and peril as, being before the days of steam navigation, the voyage had to be made in small sailing vessels. Rev. Michael Francis was spiritual Director at Georgetown Convent and it owes to his unceasing efforts the position it has attained as an Institution of Learning, where many of the most prominent women in America and Europe both Catholic and non-Catholic have been educated. After a life of strenuous labor for the salvation of souls, Father Wheeler fell a victim to the scourge of cholera, in Baltimore in 1832.

Thomas Wheeler, son of the second Benjamin, was the father of Ellen Wheeler who married John Gibson Grindall, grandparents of Doctor Charles S. Grindall.

Among those of note in the family are: Francis Wheeler, Archdeacon of Salop in 1684; Benjamin Wheeler, Fellow of Oxford, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1676; Sir Charles Wheeler, Baronet, Burgess of Cambridge 1680; Robert Wheeler, Prebendary of Wedmore 1737.

In the Yorkshire Inquisitions into the extent of lands, Thomas de Geuendale and William de Geuendale are mentioned in 42, Henry III (1257) and "Dominus Walterus de Grendall" in 19, Edward I (1290)—as also Margaret Grendall. The examination of the records shows the identity of the families, and that the patronymic is one of the so-called place-names. The origin of the family has not been further traced. Among the later distinguished scions of the Grindall race was James, Precentor of London in 1560; Edmund Grindall, S.T.B., Precentor of London, resigned in 1554, when he became Bishop of London. He was transferred to the archbishopric of York in 1570, and made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1575. He was born at Saint Bees in Cumberland in 1520, and died in 1583. It is written of him: "Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring it only to make ends meet, and as for the little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses in both universities, and the founding of a free school at Saint Bees, the place of his nativity."

WORTHIES OF CUMBERLAND.

The first mention of the name found in America is that of Edward Grindall in James City in 1623.

JAMES M. C. LUKE

JAMES M. C. LUKE, son of Isaac Virginius and Elizabeth Holland Luke, was born in Nansemond County, Virginia. His grandfather, William Luke, was a native of Scotland, born in 1738, and as William is an oft recurring Christian name in the Luke family of England, no doubt the family was originally seated there; some of the younger branches scattering to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—particularly in the last-named principality, in Cornwall-by-the-Sea.

The families of Luke and Boase were nearly connected by marriage, and, according to the Boase or Bowes family records, the Lukes settled in the sixteenth century in Paul and Madun, Cornwall. It was related that in 1779 a Mr. Luke had offices in Penzance, where Boase had “better opportunities for self-instruction than were available at his home in Gear Culval.”

The name of Luke was first prominently known as that of the evangelist, who, a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, was of Greek extraction. He was converted by St. Paul, was his disciple and companion in his travels, and fellow-laborer in the ministry of the Gospel. He was a physician and a painter, and wrote his “Gospel” in Greek, about twenty-four years after the ascension of our Saviour. The name probably is derived from Lucania, in Greece.

In this country, Elias Luke was registered as having twenty acres of land and three negroes—he was living in St. James’ Parish in Barbados in 1679. This is the first Luke found in Virginia records, but later on, among others, most prominent in 1690, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was George Luke, son of Oliver Luke, Esquire, of Woodend, Bedfordshire, England.

This George Luke, after settling in Virginia, married Mrs. Smith, widowed sister of William Fitzhugh, through whose advice and suggestions George had been sent to Virginia by his father, Oliver. He came in 1690 or perhaps a little later.

The first of the Luke family given in English pedigrees is Sir Walter Luke, of Cople, Bedfordshire, a judge of the King’s bench, who was grandfather of John Luke, of Woodend, in the Parish of Cope. The son of the latter, Nicholas Luke, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John of Bletshoe, and died in 1613. His son, Oliver, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Valentine Knightly, of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, and was



JAMES M. C. LUKE

the father of Sir Samuel Luke, who is supposed to be the hero of Hudibras.

Sir Samuel served in the Long and Short Parliaments, and took active part on the popular side; served with distinction in the Parliamentary Army, 1643, when, being a Presbyterian he was retired by the Leef Denying Ordinance; was a member of the Convention of Parliament in 1660, and died in 1670.

George Luke, of Virginia, was a grandson of Sir Samuel, and it is thought that he is the George who was buried at Cople in 1732. George was the son of Oliver, Sir Samuel's oldest son, and Elizabeth Winch, of Emerton, Bedfordshire. He was styled the "Last Luke of Woodend," in the inscription on his tomb, but it is probable that some of the family early settled in Scotland, and that the subject of this sketch is descended from that branch; since the William born in Scotland in 1738 must have been the William Luke who married Sarah Murray, May 11, 1771, as shown by the Lower Norfolk County Records. David Murray was a witness.

In the Lower Norfolk Antiquary Records is a permission granted by Isaac Luke, in October, 1782, to Mr. William Porter to take out a marriage license to marry his daughter Elizabeth. The marriage bond was issued to William Porter and Miss Elizabeth Luke and witnessed by William Porter and Paul Dale Luke, the last names showing that the Dales and Lukes had intermarried as early as the middle of the sixteenth century.

One of Mr. James M. C. Luke's ancestors was the first settler of Portsmouth, Virginia, and either his great-uncle or grandfather had a child who married one of Commodore Dale's children.

Commodore Dale, whose Christian name was Richard, was born near Norfolk, Virginia, November 6, 1756, and died in Philadelphia, February 26, 1826.

He was only twelve years of age when he entered the Merchant Service, and six years later was made commander of a ship. He became a lieutenant in the Virginia Navy, in 1776, and was shortly afterward captured and kept on board a prison-ship. While there, some royalist schoolmates persuaded him to join an English cruiser. He did, but was wounded during an engagement with an American fleet, and swore, during convalescence never again to put himself in the way of the bullets of his own countrymen.

After the Revolution, Dale served on the brig "Lexington," was captured with its crew and officers, thrown into prison, escaped and was recaptured, but finally, disguised as an English officer, managed to get to France where he joined John Paul Jones and served with distinction on the "Bon Homme Richard."

Dale was warmly praised by Lord Nelson, who is known to have predicted that in Commodore Dale's handling of the trans-

Atlantic squadron, a storm of trouble was brewing for the navy of Great Britain. Two of Commodore Dale's sons held commissions in the navy.

In 1752, Portsmouth, Virginia, was laid off from a farm belonging to Mr. Crawford. Norfolk was the county seat until 1789, when Powder Point, now called Berkeley, became the temporary Court House. Twelve years later the county government was removed to Portsmouth. In the Clerk's office there, almost unbroken records are to be found, from the year 1630 to the present time, if we exclude the period of the Revolutionary war.

Among the marriage bond extracts of Norfolk County in the year 1779, Isaac Luke is a witness to George Dyson and Sarah Hilton. In 1780 a marriage bond was issued to Isaac Luke and Sarah Carbery, witnessed by Isaac Luke and the George Dyson above mentioned. Two years later, in 1782, when a list was made of the whites and blacks, "On the south side of the Western Branch as far as New Mill taken by William Booker," Mr. Isaac Luke had in his family ten white and thirteen black individuals. Isaac and William Luke appear to have been brothers.

There were registered in the same year, in Lower Norfolk County, James Dale, with four white members of his family, and John Dale, with one.

The first Dale mentioned in reference to the early settlements in this country was Sir Thomas, who came in 1611 with three hundred and fifty men, sailed up the James River and founded the city of "Henricopolis," named in honor of Henry, son of James I.

In 1615, through the efforts of Sir Thomas Dale, the Virginia Company of London agreed to give to each colonist fifty acres of land in fee simple, if he would clear the said land and settle upon it; a nominal yearly rent to be paid to the Crown.

Sir Thomas returned to England in 1616, and it is more than probable that the Dales of Virginia are descended from this family. The Dales of Scotland at that time were settled in Ayrshire, where they had been prosperous farmers for centuries.

In 1739, Mr. William Dale, a merchant and wholesale grocer, was living in Stewarton. He married twice. By his first marriage he had two sons, David and Hugh; by the second, one son, James Dale, Esquire,—whose son was a prominent merchant in Glasgow.

The Dales of Scotland were linen and cotton merchants as well as bankers, ministers and magistrates.

Edward Dale, of Lancaster County, Virginia, gentleman, was a brother-in-law of Sir Grey Skipwith, Third Baronet of Prestwold, Leicestershire, both of whom settled in Virginia—Edward Dale was appointed Clerk in 1655, holding the office until May, 1674. He was Justice from 1669 to 1684; Sheriff in 1670, '71, '79,

'80, and member of the House of Burgesses in 1677-1682. In the several records of the County, Dale is referred to as Edward Dale "Gentleman," or "Major" Edward Dale. His will was recorded in 1695, but the original is not to be found.

The Lukes, spelled Louk in the Laing Charters, were sheath or scabbard makers in Bristo or Potterow (1598), William Luke was a Notary in Forfar (1671), as shown by their being witnesses to charters granted. These Laing papers were bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh by the well-known David Laing, LL.D., who died in 1878.

Robert Luke was named Alderman of Penzance in the charter of 1614. Stephen Luke and William Luke's wife and the widow Luke had seats in Penzance church in 1674.

Mr. James M. C. Luke's mother was Elizabeth Holland. The Hollands are mentioned by Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," as being among the very early settlers of the Virginia State.

Samuel Holland, who was in Virginia in 1638, was the son of Joseph Holland, citizen and clothmaker of London.

The Holland family is essentially English. George Holland is named among others who in 1775, sent a letter from Louisa County where his home was, to the Gentlemen of the Convention meeting at Richmond, March 20, protesting against the gaming going on in their district, and suggesting that if it were stopped, such persons as were indulging, would employ their time and talents in some more useful manner.

Mr. Luke's education was entirely academic, but he became a successful merchant, and for twenty-five years followed the calling of a Baptist minister; serving many churches throughout Virginia and North Carolina. He endeared himself to all with whom he came mentally or spiritually in contact.

During the Civil War, he acted as Chaplain, and also served as Captain of Company B—Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment. He was wounded and retired a year before the war ended.

In 1852, Mr. Luke married Catherine Hannah Holland, presumably a cousin, daughter of Augustus Holland and Annie Winburn, of Nansemond County, Virginia. After her death he married the widow, Mary Francis. His children were: Alice Luke, Isaac Augustus Luke, William Robert Luke, and Myrtle Annie Luke by his first wife; James M. C. Luke was the son by the second.

Alice Luke, who was graduated from the Baptist Female College, Murphreesboro, North Carolina, married Tiberius Constantine Sykes, of Norfolk County. Her children are: Zoe Sykes who married Gilbert Welden; Lois Catharine Sykes who married Christie de Camps, and Grover Sykes, who married Margaret Hampton.

Isaac Augustus Luke married Jessie Holland. Their children are: Howard Luke and Isaac A. Luke, Jr.

William Robert Luke married Lucy Wilson, and they have one son, William Robert Luke, Jr.

Myrtle Annie Luke married John B. Brockett, and her children are: John Byron Brockett, Flora McMullen Brockett, Guy Brockett, Gladys Brockett and Clyde Brockett.

There is still preserved in the Luke family a handsome mahogany desk which came from Scotland. The name of the maker and the date, 1769, are carved on the back of one of its drawers.

There were estates belonging to the family in Scotland which could have been saved to the family, but the Civil War broke out just about the time of the inheritance, and Mr. Luke, true to his country's call, not being able to go back to his fatherland, lost the money and lands, as they reverted to the Crown after a certain stated time, and the family has not attempted to regain the lost patrimony.

The Sykes family, into which Mr. Luke's daughter Alice married, comes also of good old English stock.

Mr. Sykes, of Leeds, Clothier, a younger son of Richard Sykes, of Sykes Dane, near Carlisle, had son Richard Sykes who married Sibil Rene, who was buried at Leeds, October 11, 1576.

This family was remarkable for the number of their children, and the men held high positions of honor and trust. Some were mayors, some were ministers, and many of their graves are in the churchyard of St. Peters at Leeds.

William Sykes of this family, originally from Salford, near Manchester, England, was a merchant and died in Maryland, (date of death not given) but his father, Samuel, died in 1703, and it seems natural that if he came to this country, it was after the parent's death. His wife was either Mary Kirkman, of Bolton, County Lane, or Susanna Hickman, daughter of William Hickman, of Hemsworth Hall, County Lancaster.

There was a Major Luke whose personal name is not given, serving in the Continental Army in 1779, from Virginia, as George Foster, Major commanding the Twenty-first Regiment, sent a letter to Major Luke, assuring him that no more deserters would be allowed to regain their places in the army.

Sir Thomas Dale was fitted out with three ships, men, cattle, and many provisions, and all arrived safely in Virginia, May 10, 1611. Writing back home of the new colony, Sir Thomas said: "Take four of the best kingdoms in Christendom and put them all together, they may in no way compare with this country, either for commodities or goodness of soil." He was one of the loftiest and purest of men who ever lived in the colony. Pocahontas became a Christian under his direction, aided by Reverend Alexander Whitaker. In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale, "Knight,

Marshall, and Deputie Governour," wrote a lengthy account of the "lawes, orders Divine and Political," as well as martial for the Colony of Virginia. The minister of each parish was required to read all the laws to the congregation before services, under pain of losing "his entertainment checkt for that weeke."

Thus, the Luke family of North Carolina and Virginia possess an ancestry at once distinguished and worthy, and it is only reasonable to expect its members to be included amongst those who by right living and industry are doing so much to increase the influence and prosperity of the Nation.

HUGO GROTIUS SHERIDAN

IN the College of Arms at Dublin, is a pedigree of the Sheridan family, which, though lacking dates, carries it back to the days of the Irish chieftains. Oscar O'Sheridan of Castle Togher, County Cavan, who married the daughter of O'Rourke, Prince of County Leittrim, is the first of the long line. In the eleventh generation, direct descent, is Denis, who married Jane Atkinson. He was cousin to the Reverend Denis Sheridan, who renounced his faith under the influence of Bishop Bedell, joined the Church of England, married and became the head of a long line of brilliant and capricious descendants—scholars, barristers, politicians, writers and orators.

Thomas Sheridan, a person of distinguished ability and marked character, in repudiating a charge of disloyalty to the King, says: "In clearing myself of this aspersion, I must say something, which nought but necessity, that knows none and breaks all laws, can excuse from vanity, in that I was born a gentleman of one of the ancientest families in Ireland. My father, left an orphan at the beginning of King James' reign, soon found himself dispossessed, and exposed to the world, that whole county, with five others in Ulster, being entirely escheated to the Crown. My parents, Protestants, my mother a gentlewoman of England, of good fortune, a Foster, who for my father's sake quitted her country and relations—both famous for honesty, for their loyalty and suffering in the late rebellion, when my father escaped narrowly with his life, and at last was forced to fly, for relieving and protecting very many English."

This was the beginning of the breaking up of the family in County Cavan, though his father, Denis was P. P. in Kildrumperdon. The branch of the family from which Richard Brinsley Sheridan descended, the original line, was that of Patrick Sheridan of Togher, described in the pedigrees as "a near relative of Reverend Denis." His son, Thomas, the friend of Swift, was sent to college by Doctor Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Coloyne, which would seem to indicate close relationship. The family has an almost unbroken line of conspicuous representatives—the Bishops of Coloyne and Kilmore; Doctor Thomas Sheridan; Thomas Sheridan, the actor; the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, British dramatist, orator and politician; Tom, the son of Richard Brinsley, who became a person of social prominence, and Tom's daughters, the three beautiful and clever sisters, Mrs. Norton, Lady



Hugo G. Thenderson



Dufferin (afterwards Lady Gifford), and the Duchess of Somerset—the famous Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament. It is a curious fact, that in almost every generation, each Sheridan married a lady of another nation.

As troubles arose in Ireland, due to disturbances between church and state, an Irish colony under James Pringles, in the year 1732 petitioned the government for grants of land in America. The penal laws of England were responsible for much of the emigration from Ireland and Scotland. Some of the Catholics and Presbyterians who came to this country, settled first in Pennsylvania, and, after the defeat of Braddock in 1755, pushed on further to the South and West.

The Sheridans coming from County Cavan, Ireland, settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and there in 1766 or 1767 Dr. Hugo Grotius Sheridan was born. As Berks County was a continuous contributor to the Colonial Army it is very probable, that whatever Sheridans were of a fighting age, took part in the struggle for freedom, although none of the name are recorded on the Revolutionary Rolls. Hugo Grotius, a lad of ten years during the great and final revolt of the Colonies, became a famous surgeon. He went abroad in 1812 and on one occasion was taken prisoner. Through the influence of his kinsman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the doctor was released, and on parting, the great dramatist gave to Doctor Sheridan a gold medallion containing his portrait, which is still preserved in the family.

After leaving Europe, Dr. Sheridan went first to Bermuda, then it is thought, to Cuba, and, after spending some time in Georgia, finally settled in Colleton District, fifty miles from Charleston, South Carolina. Here in 1809 he was a practicing physician, enjoying wealth and prominence.

Dr. Sheridan was married three times. His third wife, Mrs. Catherine Spears Liston, whom he married in 1830, was the mother of Hugo G. Sheridan. He was born at Round O, Colleton District, South Carolina, May 5, 1833. Little is recorded of his very early years, but he was prepared for college, at the famous ante-bellum institution, Cokesbury Conference School, and about the year 1856 was graduated from the University of South Carolina. He then studied law and practised for some time in Walterboro. Later he was elected to the Legislature from the Colleton district. He was wealthy and a large land and slave owner.

In Orangeburg County, on January 24, 1856, he married Sarah Ann Dantzler, daughter of Peter and Sophie (Houser) Dantzler.

The first Dantzlers emigrated from Germany in 1739 and settled in Orangeburg County, where they were identified with both public and private enterprises.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Sheridan organized a

company at once, and served as its captain through the four years of the struggle. He was slightly wounded at one time and on another occasion was captured but effected his escape on the way to prison camp. During this period General Sheridan, of the Union forces, hearing from a captured soldier, that another Sheridan was commanding a troop of Confederates nearby, released the prisoner with a message for Captain Sheridan, inviting the latter across the lines to talk over family histories. Before the time appointed for the interview, a battle took place and the two Sheridans never met.

General Sheridan, called "Fighting Phil," came from Ohio. Although a distant relative of the South Carolina branch, he came of the line that had remained faithful to their religion, the Roman Catholic, and as Mr. Hugo Sheridan's ancestors had joined the Church of England, it was only natural that the families should have drifted apart.

When Sherman started on his march to the sea, Mrs. Hugo Sheridan returned to her old home in Orangeburg County, fearing that the Union troops would pass Colleton on their way to Charleston. This accounts for the family having been resident in Orangeburg after the war. Mr. Sheridan's estate at Colleton was almost useless to him, his slaves having been freed by the defeat of the Confederacy. After Lee's surrender, and when the schools reopened, Mr. Sheridan commenced his career as teacher, continuing in that profession until 1894, five years before his death. His first position was at Haighler Academy, then at St. Matthews.

People may ridicule heredity if they will, but it is an irrefutable fact, that certain characteristics are handed down through the generations in many families. Thomas Sheridan, in 1769, published a masterly discourse on the "Education of the Young Nobility of Great Britain." It contained a plan for boarding schools by which each boy would be trained in preparation for the particular profession for which he was best adapted. Hugo Grotius Sheridan, following in his estimable footsteps, and realizing that, "Every summit won, unveils a 'farther on,' Alps rise o'er Alps, and more must yet be done," founded the well-known Sheridan Classical School of Orangeburg, South Carolina. He later became Superintendent of City Schools of Orangeburg, and finally first headmaster of the Carlisle Fitting School of Bamberg, a branch of Wofford College. He was in some ways a wonderful teacher and an exceptional disciplinarian. Appealing first to the boys' sense of honor, he endeavored to train them "in the way they should go," but when milder methods failed he did not hesitate to use the hickory rod. Even the worst of his pupils, knowing his aversion to hypocrisy, must have respected his honest, simple life and have appreciated his careful, thorough teaching. Some of his methods were very much in advance of the times and he was con-

sidered one of the leading educators of South Carolina. It is said that he prepared more boys for college during his career than any other one teacher in the State. There are men to-day of learning and prominence, who did their preparatory work under his instruction, and who reverence and respect his memory.

The Western family of Sheridans is no doubt closely related to Mr. H. G. Sheridan. Of four brothers, James, John, Oliver, Garrett and perhaps a fifth, William Lefame, the three first came to America in 1821 from County Cavan or County Meath. James and John settled in Illinois and followed school teaching. John had no children, but James reared a large family. James M. Sheridan of Crossville, Illinois, G. L. Sheridan of Chicago, and the Reverend S. O. Sheridan of Elizabethtown, Illinois, are his sons.

The brother Owen after a few years went to Mexico (now Texas) where he married a Spanish lady. It is thought that he and his family were killed by Indians as he was never heard from after an Indian massacre.

Garrett, who remained in England, had married in 1816, the daughter of Sir Richard Penott, Baronet. He also claimed to be a near relative of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, author and dramatist. His son, H. B. Sheridan, served as member of Parliament for thirty years, and it was through his efforts that many important laws were enacted. Mr. R. B. C. Sheridan, barrister of London, England, is the grandson of H. B. Sheridan.

The Orangeburg "Democrat" was established by Mr. Hugo Grotius Sheridan, and for many years he was its chief editor. He wrote also for other papers, political and religious. He was an earnest reader, the Bible and Shakespeare, probably claiming his preference.

Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler were college mates of Mr. Sheridan, and he took an active part in the election of Hampton for Governor in 1876. In politics, Mr. Sheridan was a staunch Democrat; in religion, a Southern Methodist. He was often superintendent of the Sunday Schools, steward, and often acted as lay-reader of meetings and made many religious speeches.

Among the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan are: Hugo, Jr., who succeeded his father in the Sheridan Classical School and who died in 1915; James Liston, the eldest son, a physician who died in 1890; and Frank Moorner, for some years a prominent teacher, and founder of the Sheridan Teachers' Agencies.

Frank Moorner was born at Cottageville, South Carolina, December 4, 1864. After preparation in the Sheridan Classical School in Orangeburg he graduated from the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1885, and later completed the reading course of the Chautauqua Reading Circle. After teaching one

year in the Sheridan Classical School, he was made principal of the High School at Holly Hill, South Carolina, where he met and married Miss Thomas Pettus Hart in 1887. The other schools in which he held professorship were: Bennettsville High School, South Carolina; Powder Springs High School, Georgia; Elloree, South Carolina; Barnwell, South Carolina, and he was Superintendent of the City Schools of Greenwood for four years. For twenty-six years he has been general manager of the Sheridan Teachers' Agencies, with branch houses in Atlanta, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina. He was formerly senior member of the firm of Sheridan and Hart, Books and Stationery, of Greenwood, South Carolina; and is now General Manager of Sheridan School Supply Company of Greenwood, South Carolina.

Mr. Frank M. Sheridan is a Democrat, a Knight of Pythias—Chancellor Commander, Woodman of World—Consul Commander, and was a Knight of Honor. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has been steward, Sunday School Superintendent and Church Secretary. He believes that every man should do his full duty to his fellowman, earn an honest living, perform his duty at all times, without fear or favor, giving full value for value received.

He speaks of his father in the highest terms and by his loving words of tribute proves himself a living monument of filial respect and stands as a bright example to future generations.

“Honor thy father and thy mother that thou mayest be long lived upon the land which the Lord thy God will give thee.”



Yours truly
W. B. Payne

WILBUR BOSWELL PAYNE

LITTLE by little, but none the less surely, mankind is beginning to recognize that individual human value can be correctly measured only by service rendered to one's fellow men. A shining example well worth following was the life of the late Doctor Wilbur Boswell Payne, of Covington, Virginia.

Covington is a small town in the Virginia mountains. When the little daily paper published in a town of this sort puts its columns in mourning for one of its citizens who has passed away, it is notice to the world that the man who has gone to his reward was of unusual value and it is a suggestion to those who know what real human values are, to investigate and learn what manner of man this was.

Doctor Payne died June 24, 1915, in the forty-ninth year of his age, literally worn out by the unsparing work which he had given to the people of his native section. His quality as a physician may be fairly characterized as an inheritance, since he was the third of his family who practiced medicine in Covington. The first was Doctor George Harrison Payne, a great-uncle, who was born in Falling Spring Valley at the old Payne homestead November 4, 1799. He was the son of Lewis and Sabina Payne, and was graduated with honors from the old Jefferson Medical College in 1828. He married Sarah Anne Womack at Natural Grove on the Upper James River, September 30, 1841. It is hard to understand at this day what this notable old physician endured in covering the vast extent of country in which he practiced. Part of Botetourt, all of Alleghany, part of Monroe, and part of Greenbrier Counties, all of them thinly settled, were cared for by him in his practice. He was resident physician of the White Sulphur Springs during the period of its greatest popularity, when visitors came from as far South as New Orleans and Texas in private conveyances and stage coaches. He died February 2, 1852, when just entering his fifty-third year, leaving four daughters, one of whom married William Skeen, another, G. G. Gooch, and a third, Captain Morgan. The inscription on his monument reads: "The universal demonstration of sorrow at his death testified to the value of his life."

The second physician of this family was Doctor James Preston Payne, nephew of Doctor George Payne, and an uncle of Doctor W. B. Payne. He was born at the old Payne home June

23, 1840, graduated in 1868 and practiced at Covington until 1877, when he moved to Newport, Giles County, Virginia, continuing the practice of his profession until his death.

Doctor Wilbur Boswell Payne, the third of this family to practice medicine in Covington, was the son of Lewis and Eugenia St. Claire (Boswell) Payne, and was born on the lower part of the old Payne plantation in Falling Springs Valley, December 17, 1866. His academic training was received from public and private schools of Alleghany County, and his medical training from the University of Virginia and Tulane University of New Orleans. He won certificates of special merit from both of these medical schools, and his post-graduate instruction was obtained at the famous Charitable Hospital at New Orleans. He passed the State Medical Board in 1892, leading his class. He located, for the practice of his profession, in Covington in 1894 where he resided until his death. On December 14, 1894, he married Miss Amelia M. Choppin, of New Orleans, daughter of Arthur Choppin, a cotton merchant of that city. One son, Wilbur Boswell Payne, Junior, born April 5, 1901, is the issue of this marriage.

As a physician Wilbur Boswell Payne was of special ability, and so proficient was he that he could easily have won a position in the front rank of medical men in any of our great cities, but he elected to cast his lot with the people among whom he had been born and bred, and to use his great abilities in the service of those who, while they might not give him large emolument or spread his reputation abroad, would repay him in those better things of life which cannot be bought with money, and for which widespread renown will not compensate.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Virginia, the International Congress of Tuberculosis, and the County Medical Society. He held the office of local censor in the American Medical Association, and was a member of the Legislative Committee of the Medical Society of Virginia for a number of years. It was through the work of this committee that the license tax on Virginia physicians was abolished. He was Secretary of the Board of Health of Alleghany County from its organization until his death. He was the local surgeon of the C. & O. Railway, and examiner for a number of life insurance companies. In business matters he took an active part in measures looking to the progress and development of the county. He was a director of the Citizens National Bank, the leading bank in that section of Virginia and the adjoining section of West Virginia. He was Second Vice-President and Director of the Alleghany Milling Company.

In the social and religious work in the community he was equally conspicuous. One of the interests nearest his heart was

the Home for Homeless Boys at Grace Mission, of which he was one of the founders and directors. For years he was an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, being one of the vestry, and foremost in every movement calculated to forward the work of the church. These outer manifestations of public spirit in various directions were but the expressions of the inner soul of the man, and the life of this man can only be related by those most closely associated with him.

The Covington "Virginian," the day after his death, gave the larger part of its issue, which was printed with heavy mourning columns, to loving memorials of Doctor Payne. Editorially it said: "Probably no death in the history of Alleghany County has ever caused more widespread or deeper sorrow than that of Doctor Wilbur Boswell Payne, whose gentle soul last night passed to its great reward.

"In his death the Commonwealth suffers the loss of a fearless, independent, progressive and public-spirited citizen, his profession one of its ablest members, his church one of its most loyal workers and his family a kind and devoted husband, a tender and loving father, an affectionate and generous brother and friend.

"Educated and trained in our greatest medical schools and hospitals, he was well equipped for a brilliant metropolitan career in his profession, yet that profession itself meant more to him than the mere plaudits and emoluments that would have been his in the practice of a large city. To him there was a greater call than one to wealth and fame. When the time came to choose there was no hesitancy. Back he came to these old mountains, back to the scenes of his boyhood, back home. Here he labored and here he was loved.

"Few indeed are the homes in our community and few indeed are the citizens who have not at some time received and been grateful for the ministering aid of this kind and faithful physician. The ailing mother, the sick child, the dying man, all felt the touch of his gentle hand with equal tenderness. In sickness and in sorrow he came to us, not only to treat our physical ills, but to aid and comfort us with his loving sympathy and his wise counsel. Confidence in him as family physician was only surpassed by confidence in him as man and gentleman; young in years and yet a gentleman of the old school, a friend, a comforter, confidant, a father-confessor. His heart and soul were consecrated to his profession. Commercialism was as foreign to his professional practice as greed was to his private life. The beggar in rags received from him the same careful and constant attention, the same skilful and considerate treatment, as the man of the greatest wealth. To him all patients were human beings, mankind, created in God's image, nothing more, nothing less; all equally deserving of his loving kindness and greatest efforts.

"In rain and snow, in sleet and hail, good weather and bad, in summer's heat, in winter's icy blasts, day and night, hour in and hour out, he strove to meet the overwhelming demands upon him without a thought of compensation and without expectation of reward. Physical exhaustion and sudden death came at last, and in its suddenness, there also came to us of Alleghany that shock which always comes when one in whom we confide and trust and admire and love and honor and obey and hold in high esteem passes so swiftly from us that the human mind is unable for the time to grasp the belief that such an able and active and admirable life is at an end.

"At an end? Yes, so far as this world is concerned, but religion, which is, after all, the sum of life, teaches us that there is an after world to those who die, that others might live. No greater sacrifices for mankind were ever more bravely met than those which Wilbur Boswell Payne, M.D., made in his profession. One more name is added to the long list of martyrs in his noble calling."

In another column appeared a lengthy history by another pen from which the following extract is taken:

"While Doctor Payne gave generously to charity and subscribed to every fund raised for public enterprises, he was essentially a physician. Every sacrifice was made in order that he might minister to the suffering. It is generally believed that in the end his work for his fellow man, claimed as the final sacrifice the beloved physician's life.

"Food or sleep were forgotten when some poor suffering mortal required his aid, and not infrequently his trips to the poor in the surrounding mountains so taxed his strength that he would be unable to pilot his car or drive a horse home. When death came many were the stories that were told by his numerous friends of his sacrifices. One had found him trudging wearily home through the snow after patiently nursing a poor man in the western end of the country, the roads so icy and he too weak to permit him to make the trip in carriage or car. Another recalled how, when ill himself, he would struggle from his sick bed to answer the call of a patient frequently not as ill as the good Doctor himself. No thought was ever given by Doctor Payne to a monetary reward for his work. All he apparently derived was the satisfaction of having alleviated the suffering of one in distress. The accumulation of wealth was foreign to his mind; his devotion was confined to his practice and his family."

Then comes a tribute from the Boys' Home of the Grace Mission. Space will not allow but a short excerpt from this touching tribute.

"No one of our Trustees has had a more real and personal interest in every boy in the Home than Doctor Payne. He knew

most of the boys personally and the boys looked upon him as their friend and benefactor. It would take volumes to tell of the many kind deeds and the many services that he has rendered in behalf of these boys who are destitute, homeless, and outcast. He has surely ministered to the 'fatherless in their affliction,' and great will be his reward."

In the same issue of the paper which contains numberless personal tributes, appeared a letter, written in the dialect of the mountaineers. It perhaps after all, contains the finest appreciation of the work of this good man, sincere heart-felt expression of the people who had known him all his life. This letter says:

"The good book tells us that 'there is a time to laugh and a time to weep' and so it is. There isn't no laughing up this way to-day. There is as much sorrow hereabouts as there is down to Covington. We folks admired Doctor Payne as much as you did. The weather never wuz too bad nor the night too dark fur him to come when he wuz called. Somehow, I believe that the kind of life Doctor Payne lived did more good than all the churches and newspapers and tracts that wuz ever in the country. Folks felt better after a talkin to him. Folks felt more Christian-like after seeing him go so long over these mountains without nothin to eat and no sleep because some poor sick woman or child needed him. Never sent no bills. Never pressed nobody in his life. Just doctored fur ther love of helpin us poor mortals along and a makin us more comfortable on ther rocky road uv life. When news uv his death cum somehow we couldn't just take it in. We never had given no thought to his dying. Maybe we wouldn't hev called on him so much hed we known he wuz a wearin himself out on us poor critters. But we'll see him agin. We've got the good Lord's word fur that."

Doctor Payne was of the best stock of Virginia. In 1619 Sir William Payne, a baronet of Bedfordshire, England, and two of his younger brothers had grants of land in the new colony. Sir William, as head of the family, could not come to Virginia, but the two younger brothers, John and Thomas (or Richard) emigrated and established homes in the new country. John settled on the Rappahannock River at Leedstown in Westmoreland County. He had numerous descendants, who made homes in many parts of the Old Dominion.

Doctor Payne's father was Lewis Payne³. His grandfather (1811-1865) was Lewis Payne², who married Miss Louisa Peck. His great-grandfather was Lewis Payne¹, son of General John Payne and his wife, Sabina Lewis. Lewis Payne¹ married Miss Nancy Davis, moved from the old seat of the family and settled in Bath County. His father, General John Payne, was a notable figure in the Revolutionary period and a neighbor of General Washington.

The Paynes were very earnest churchmen for generations. One member of the family, John Payne, became an Episcopal bishop and went to Africa as a missionary.

On the Revolutionary roster appear the names of Francis, George, Henry, Josias, Junior, Joseph, Nicholas, Tarleton, Thomas and William Payne. Francis Payne was a Lieutenant in one of the Continental Infantry Regiments, and Tarleton Payne was a Captain in the First Virginia Continentals.

The Payne family claims descent in Great Britain from one Hugh de Paen or Paens, one of the great figures of the Crusades.

Mrs. Payne was Amelia Metcalfe Choppin. Her father, Arthur V. Choppin, of French extraction, married Blanch Bona, of South Carolina. Arthur V. Choppin's father, Paul Choppin, was a native of Macon, Burgundy, France, and was one of the pioneer sugar planters of Louisiana, having been associated with his brother in the manufacture of the first white loaf sugar made in that State.

Paul Choppin married a daughter of Samuel Sherburne, who was American Consul at Nantes. The Sherburnes settled in Portsmouth in 1612, and were descended from the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst House, Aighton, Lancashire, England. The Choppin plantation in Louisiana was situated where the beautiful Audubon Park, of New Orleans, is now located.

The sons of Paul Choppin, Arthur V., Doctor Samuel P., and Amédée Louis, were notable men. Arthur V., lost a limb in a railroad collision in 1861, which disabled him and prevented his taking active part as a soldier in the Civil War. He was one of the first men to re-establish the cotton industry in New Orleans after the war, by opening and operating the Star Cotton Ginnery.

Doctor Samuel P. Choppin was one of the State's most celebrated surgeons. He was resident surgeon of the Charity Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Louisiana, Editor of the New Orleans "Medical News and Hospital Gazette," Surgeon on the staff of General G. T. Beauregard, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, President of the Boston Club, the most successful social organization in that city, and prominent in many other official capacities.

Amédée Louis Choppin was a successful cotton merchant, and a gallant Confederate officer. All of these men represented the highest type of gentleman, measured by the standard of civilized ethics.

Mrs. Payne's mother was Blanch Elizabeth Bona, one of three sisters, daughters of Thomas Bona, an ante-bellum cotton and rice planter near Charleston, South Carolina, who married Emma Love, only child of John and Louisa Love, of Savannah, Georgia. The three Bona sisters were noted not only for their

beauty but for their accomplishments. Mrs. Payne's mother was a posthumous child, born six weeks after the father's death, so she never knew more of him than the fact that he was a gentleman of high standing.

Success in life is the goal striven for by the great majority. The readers of this brief sketch of Wilbur Boswell Payne may learn what a really successful life is.

JOHN CHOWNING EWELL

THE "Old Dominion" has been called the "Mother of States and Statesmen." No equal population in all history has contributed to its country an equal number of men of the first rank in the public service, and of unsurpassed loyalty to the public welfare.

No other State is so rich in historic family names, and in studying the history of the territory comprised in what was originally called Virginia, the belief in heredity becomes more firmly fixed in the mind.

Speaking of the era which saw the colonization of this Province, Lord Jeffries said: "For in that short period (1580-1649) we shall find the names of almost all the very great men this nation has ever produced." Let but the emergency arise and from tidewater to the Alleghenies there rises up an army of men, who but the day before had been quietly pursuing the ordinary duties of life, and these unassuming men by their deeds prove themselves the equal of the Paladins of history.

Judge John Chowning Ewell of Bertrand, Virginia, is one of these unassuming men, who in times of stress has shown himself to be, "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed."

He was born at Bertrand, November 17, 1842, son of James and Myra A. (Chowning) Ewell. His father was a farmer, of a family who for five or six generations, had been for the most part Virginia farmers. John Chowning had the usual rearing of a boy on a Virginia plantation in the years before the Civil War. From his seventh until his twelfth year he attended a private school near his home, during the next three years he was sent to a boarding school at Lancaster Court House, and then spent one year at Bloomfield Academy in Albemarle County. He afterwards became a student at Randolph Macon College, where he was when Virginia seceded from the Union. He left College immediately and enlisted in the first Company which left Lancaster County for the front. This Company was afterwards known as Company F of the 47th Virginia Regiment. In 1862 he was transferred to Company D, 9th Virginia Cavalry. For three and a half years he shared in all the campaigns, receiving two slight wounds, neither of which disabled him even temporarily, but in October, 1864, he received a very serious wound from which he had not fully recovered when the war ended.



Yours sincerely
John C. Russell



Judge Ewell faced the problems which confronted the returning Confederate soldiers with the same undaunted courage he had carried into war. He studied surveying, following that occupation for several years; in the meanwhile reading law at home. After the reconstruction measures had been passed by the Federal Congress, he was nominated as the white, or Democratic, candidate for the first General Assembly to meet under the new conditions. He received every white vote cast, but was defeated by the negro majority. But the negro supremacy did not long continue. He served as one of the supervisors of his County, completed his preparations for the Bar and began practice as a lawyer in 1874. He followed his profession successfully for some years and in 1883 was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, which office he filled for three years.

He was then elected by the Legislature, Judge of the County Court for Lancaster and Northumberland Counties.

When in 1902 the Constitutional Convention of that year abolished the County Courts, a mass-meeting of the Bar and citizens of his district passed resolutions eulogistic of his excellent services during his long period as Judge and expressing their profound regret at losing him from the bench.

In other directions Judge Ewell has been highly honored. When the Northern Neck Telegraph and Telephone Company was organized in 1887, he was elected as director, resigning after having served for twenty years.

He was made President of the Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association on its organization in 1896 which position he yet holds (1915).

He was elected President of the Lancaster National Bank of Irvington, Virginia, on its organization in 1900 and still fills that position.

Perhaps no service which he has ever rendered to his people has given him more pleasure than his connection with the Confederate Veteran Organization. He was elected Commander of the Lawson-Ball Camp on its organization in 1894 and by successive re-elections filled the post until his resignation some years since. In 1909 he was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans for Virginia and served in that capacity for the year, as allowed by its Constitution. In his address delivered at the 1910 meeting he touched upon one of the weak points of the Southern people and strongly presented his argument in favor of fair attention being given by them, to the preservation of historic truth, in connection with the causes and aftermath of the Civil War. His position was well taken, for by their own neglect the Southern people had allowed themselves to be placed before the world, in the attitude of being merely rebels. But a higher power appears to have in-

tervened in their favor and Judge Ewell has lived to see a remarkable change. Even in the North nearly all intelligent men now speak of the "Civil War" and not of the "rebellion." And the North now takes almost as great pride in Lee, the greatest captain ever produced by the English-speaking people, and his great Lieutenant, Jackson, as does the South. The healing influence of time, with a wider intelligence, is doing much to remedy the neglect of which Judge Ewell spoke; though that does not excuse the people for their neglect of a duty, sacred to both the memory of the dead and the honor of the living.

For many years Judge Ewell has been an active member of the historic Christ Church Parish of the Episcopal Church. He has served as Warden and is now both a Vestryman and lay reader.

Naturally he emphasizes religion as of first importance, but he would not have the proper pursuit of secular duties neglected. He would have the intellect so trained as to know what is true, morality so recognized that it will induce the practice of what is right. In his opinion the young man with the proper foundation of principle and who with that, has ability, reliability and integrity is assured of success in his business life.

Judge Ewell is somewhat anxious about our present methods in education, especially in connection with the promotion of the best interests of the State and Nation. In his own words: "It is very important to begin with the schools. In some, if not all of the Southern Colleges, previous to 1861, a student caught cheating at an examination, or telling a lie, would have been driven from college by the students. Too much attention is now given to athletic games, and we have too great a variety of studies. The object in our schools should be principally to develop the intellect and to establish a good character so as to enable students both to know and to practice what is right. Such students when entering upon life, would become voters who could safely be trusted to elect public officials who would feel their responsibility in working for the interest of those whom they represented, and for the good of the State and Nation. To attain such results, all teachers should not only be men of ability, but also of high moral character, and all school officials should at least have the same qualifications in character."

Judge Ewell's long and useful life has been a splendid illustration of the principles for which he stands. Living his whole life in his native county, he has gained the esteem and confidence of the entire community by faithful service both in war and peace.

The genealogical searcher must ever remember that family names were not generally used until the twelfth century. The personal or Christian name, for the sake of identity, was pre-

fixed to the name of the county or parish in which his estate was situated. This will be perceived in the excerpt from manuscripts given below where Robert Cake de Ewell is identical with Robert de Codenten.

Ewell is a village about two miles from Epsom and thence on the road to London. Apel or Capel denoted in the Saxon tongue, a spring of water, and its situation at the head of a small stream which runs into the Thines, probably gave occasion to its name. In the Domesday Book it is written Etwell, which means literally, "*at the spring.*" In some records it is called Atwell. The Domesday record says: "The King holds in demesne, Etwell."

Superiority of the manor of Ewell rested in the crown until Henry II (1154-1189), who gave land here to Jordan de Bloville. Henry also gave a rental to Maurice de Creon, a knight of Anjou. His heir, of same name, a knight of Anjou in 1272 granted all his hereditary right in Ewell and other Lordships in this County to Sir Robert Burnel. The manor of Ewell has since passed to the Northeys. The Ewell family are not mentioned in connection with this domain until some years later. Manning and Bray in their History of Surrey tell us that.

Walter de Merton, Chancellor of England, under Henry III, died in 1274, in his will making Master William de Ewell and others executors.

Amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS., in the Bodleian Library at Oxford is a book containing copies on parchment of many deeds and rentals relating to estates in the parish of Ewell and Coddington from Henry III (1219-1380) to Richard III inclusive. By these it appears that a family sometimes called Cake or le Cake and sometimes de Ewell, or Awel, was of prominence there. Osbert Cake de Ewell, son of Norman de Ewell, confirms the grant of Roger, son of Roger Primes de Avelle, to Gilbert, son of this Osbert. This deed is without date, but Gilbert is witness to a deed dated 3 Henry, son of John (1219), Robert Cake de Ewell grants to Master William de Ewell lands, rents and services in Ewell. This Robert seems to be in other deeds Robert de Codenton, and by that name grants lands to Gilbert, son of Osbert *nepoti et alumpno meo* (my nephew and pupil). In another he is said to have been rector of the Church of Coddington. William de Ewell is granted in several deeds dated in the reigns of Edward I and II (1270-1327). Eustace, prior of Merton, grants to Gilbert de Ewell a mill in Ewell with services of their tenants there paying a rent of half a mare; this deed is without date, but the only prior of Merton of that name was chosen in 1240 and died in 1252. Temp. Henry III. John le Blench, son of William le Blench de Ewell, at the instance of Walter de Merton (who was rector of Coding-

ton in 1274) grants to Gilbert de Ewell *nepoti quondam Roberti* de Codington and Agnes his wife, all his lands in Ewell as well as the fee formerly of Maurice de Cronci (Creon) as of the fee of the Abbot of Chertsey, in demesnes and services and all of which he might have of the inheritance of Hereward de Ewell, *atavi mei* (my ancestor or my great-great-great-grandfather).

So it appears that Hereward de Ewell lived about 1190 in the time of Richard I.

In the Lay subsidy Roll for 1593 or 1594 we find: John Ewell in lands XX S, IIIj, signed *Ewell sub. asst.*

In the description of Surrey we learn that Ewell is not far from London, and that Ewell Castle is a big pretentious castellated house built in 1804. Within the grounds there are remains of that vast ill-omened Palace of Nonsuch, intended by Henry VIII to outrival every royal dwelling in Christendom, to build which he destroyed many old parish churches. Several monuments and brasses have been transferred to the new church. It is this act of Henry VIII which helps to baffle the genealogical searchers for the Ewell lineage.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the greater part of Surrey belonged to Earl Godwin. To Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, William's half-brother and Richard de Trobridge, son of Earl Gilbertoven, were assigned thirty-eight Surry manors. As is the case very frequently the phonetic spelling of Ewell is exemplified in the account book of Thos. Powell, church warden in 1590. He charges six shillings "for our dinner at *Ycoll* at the time of the Visitation.

In the Leicester Parish Register the names Yewell, Youell occur several times. Barber's explanation of the origin of the name is somewhat grotesque, as there seems little doubt that the family name was taken in this instance from the place, which had been in existence for many years, and was well known to the Romans.

A most exhaustive investigation has disclosed the fact that the Ewell family in England were seated, for a considerable time, in that most delightful, quiet watering place known as Herne Bay in the County of Kent. That it was a family of considerable local prominence is evidenced by the fact that in the parish church of that place a tablet in the wall tells of the virtues of the departed Ewells and is embellished with the coat of arms of the family.

Dr. James Ewell, a distinguished member of the Virginia family, stated in his Medical Companion that his forbears were of Welsh origin. This may be partly correct, but that the American progenitor came immediately from Surrey or from Kent seems proved from the fact that their first home in Virginia was

called Guilford, this being the name of a place quite near to Ewell.

From several sources of information it appears that James Ewell came to Virginia and was already settled in Accomac in 1668, and was evidently the same who in 1674 fulfilled a contract to furnish 30,000 bricks.

He had four sons, Mark, George, Solomon and Charles. It was this Charles who settled in Lancaster about 1690. He married Charlotte, a daughter of Rev. John Bertrand and a granddaughter of the Comte de Joli. The Comte de Joli and his son-in-law, Rev. John Bertrand, were both Huguenots, who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Charles Ewell had three sons, Charles, Bertrand and Solomon. This last named, Solomon, remained in Lancaster and inherited from his father the farm yet in the family, and now owned by Judge Ewell and his sister, Miss Marianna Ewell.

Solomon married Eva Ball, a relative of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

Major James Ewell, the son of Solomon and Eva Ball Ewell, was a Revolutionary Soldier. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Ann Conway, whom he married July 12, 1783. Of his marriage a daughter was born October 14, 1784. This daughter was twice married, first to Blair, and secondly to Black, who was a descendant of an armigerous English family. The descendants of this family now live in South Carolina and Georgia. Major James Ewell married secondly on October 23, 1788, Ann Lee Gaskins, daughter of Colonel Thomas Gaskins, who had served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

Of this marriage was born James Ewell, who was a farmer, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a man of strong religious character. He was twice married, first to Agnes C. Eustace, on July 29, 1813. Of this marriage there were three children, Mary Ann, Maria Thornton, and Thomas Gaskins Ewell, all of whom died unmarried. James Ewell's second marriage was with Miss Myra A. Chowning, daughter of Colonel John Chowning, who served as Colonel in the War of 1812.

The children of this marriage were James Leroy, Marrianna, John Chowning and Catherine Alice Ewell. James Leroy served through the Civil War as a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and died in 1866. Catherine Alice did not long survive her brother, and the surviving children of James Ewell's second marriage are Marianna and John Chowning Ewell, neither of whom have ever married. Judge Ewell's line of descent therefore is as follows: James Ewell, the immigrant; his son, Charles; his son, Solomon; his son, James; his son, James²; his son, John Chowning; showing but six generations in 250 years—a rather unusual family record.

Going back to the first Charles, it appears that his two sons, Bertrand and Charles², moved to Prince William County Virginia. Both of these reared families. Charles (2) married Sarah Ball, another member of the family to which Washington's mother belonged. There were three sons of this marriage, Charles, Jesse and James Ewell. Charles died young. Jesse and James were both Colonels in the Revolutionary War. Colonel Jesse married a daughter of his cousin Bertrand. There were many children of this marriage—among them, James and Thomas, both of whom ranked among the eminent physicians of the last century both as practitioners and as medical authors. Dr. Thomas Ewell served as a surgeon in the United States Navy and was the father of three notable sons: Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, LL.D., Lieutenant-General Richard S. Ewell, and Lieutenant Thomas Ewell. The last named was killed in 1847 while leading his Company over the breastworks at Cerro Gordo, during the Mexican War. Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell was a man of splendid attainments, a gallant soldier, and with rare unselfishness devoted the last thirty years of his long life to the rehabilitation of the historic old College of William and Mary which had been ruined by the Civil War. General Richard S. Ewell was one of the most distinguished of the Confederate Commanders succeeding to the command of Jackson's Corps after the death of that great genius, and though crippled by the loss of a leg, led his Corps until the end of the struggle, entirely to the satisfaction of General Lee.

That Charles Ewell¹, of Lancaster, was not the founder but the son of the founder of the Virginia family seems to be conclusively proven by the statement of Miss Alice Maud Ewell, of Haymarket, Prince William County, to the effect that James Ewell, of Accomac, mentioned in his will his son, Charles Ewell, of Lancaster.

In the Dinwiddie papers, vol. 1, p. 14, we learn that the families of Taylor, Forest, Hill, Ridout, Marbury, Gault, Stoddart, Pinckney, Lloyd, Ewell, Buchanan, and Tasker are all related by marriage.

The Ewells of Surrey and Kent have always been included among the Gentry of Great Britain, and, in this country, from their first settlement in Virginia, they ranked as "gentlemen," a thing which in that day meant a definite position in the community.

That the family was long established in Surrey and Kent is established by the facts cited above, that it was an important family is shown by the same facts, that it was settled there up to the first half of the seventeenth century is demonstrated by parish records.

As showing the antiquity of this family it is possible to

obtain records of the marriage in 1436 of a daughter of Dan Ewell of Great Russel Street, London, to John of Heyland. London and Ewell, although not such close neighbors then as they are at present, were still not far distant.

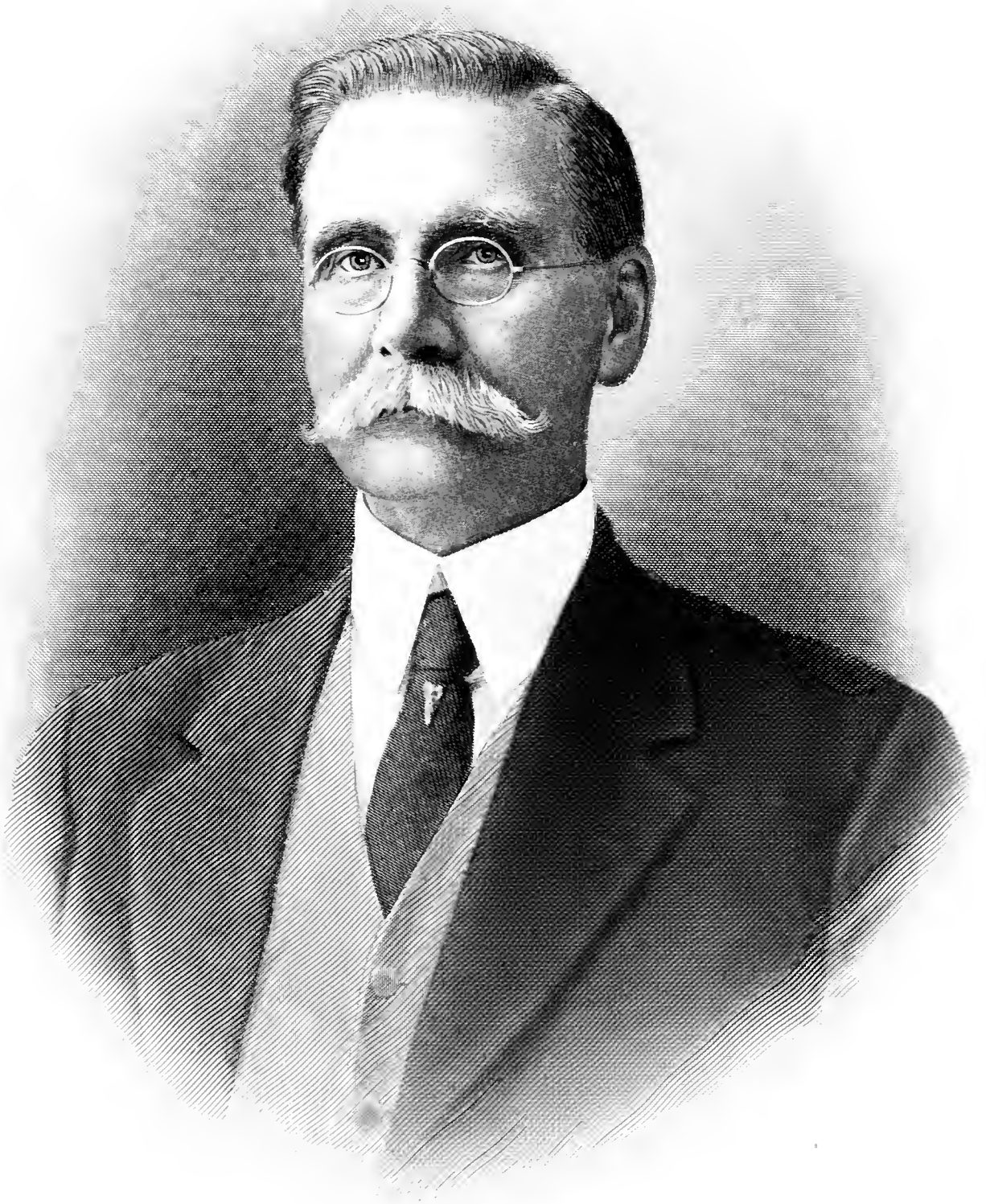
The coat of arms of the Ewell family is thus heraldically described: "Argent a rock proper."

JOHN DANIEL EIDSON

AMONG the families that have for generations held prominent positions in the State of South Carolina and in the prosperous county of Edgefield are the Eidsons and the Bouknights. John Daniel Eidson, who has exemplified in his career the qualities of both, is to be counted among the representative citizens of this section. Inherent patriotism led him as a youth to give valiant service to the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil War. When that great conflict was ended, he entered upon the task of building for the future—a task which has been lightened by the satisfaction of seeing constant expansion in his material interests. Although his sound judgment has been of great value to his fellow citizens on many public questions, he has not sought advancement in political life, but has been content to exert his influence for the betterment of conditions.

Out of the growing complexity of the American affairs of the past century, with the characteristic prodigality in the use of the natural resources of the country and oftentimes a haphazard method of conducting business, there has developed within the past few years a new and scientific point of view based upon efficiency and conservation, and a thorough knowledge of the means of production. As these principles are gradually being forced upon the great mass of the people, the student of economics has discovered that even before the era of science in business and production there were men who, as a result of intelligent study of their own problems, had already made use of those important methods. They have made the soil yield its best, and in the gathering of the abundant crops had studied the markets in order that their produce might be disposed of with advantage to both seller and purchaser.

John D. Eidson was a scientific farmer and an intelligent merchant from the beginning of his participation in the affairs of Edgefield County. Upon returning from the war after three years' service during which he showed marked bravery, he learned the lessons of agriculture from his father, James Russell Eidson, who already had become known as a successful farming manager. He found that good crop raising also involved good marketing, and when in 1868 his intellectual qualities caused him to be called as a teacher of the children of his community, he devoted his spare time during his year as an educator to



Yours truly
J. D. Edson



laying the plans for the future. From the class room he went directly into business and, while conducting his store, made valuable use of his agricultural skill, for the combining of two lines of activity—producer and sales representative for his own products. This double occupation was of great instructive value to him, as it gave him an insight into the varying and ever-broadening demands of that portion of Edgefield County which was adjacent to the town of Johnston, his birthplace.

Mr. Eidson saw that planters were in need of facilities for the manufacture of their cotton. Alert and enterprising, he was able, with his growing capital, to establish cotton gins, which have since been greatly enlarged.

Skill in handling his own business brought the recognition that led to the entrusting of the important affairs of other persons to him. Delicate financial matters require the judgment of a man of experience, and Mr. Eidson received many commissions to act for others, always with excellent results. In time he made formal announcement that brokerage had been added to his other interests, and that branch of his work also has grown to large proportions. He has not, however, relinquished the other branches of his business. On the contrary he has added still another phase of activity. Not content to see the grain growing in abundance in the fields about that section of South Carolina, but believing that his native town should be a leader in the development of the finished product, he became the proprietor of the Johnston Roller Flour Mills, which ranks as one of the largest flour mill properties in the State.

As the years have passed Mr. Eidson has not ceased to maintain a masterful grasp upon the business structure that he has built up. Habits of industry, which perhaps were inculcated in part by the rigorous discipline to which the soldier boy was subjected when he fought for the Confederacy, have continued unabated through a fruitful career, while his liberality in dealing with business associates has brought increasing recognition, and the esteem in which he is held and the confidence that is reposed in his judgment have brought to him high honors. He was elected President of the Bank of Johnston, and for more than a decade has administered the affairs of that institution with prudence and good judgment. He has also been made the warden and intendant of the town of Johnston, President of the Johnston Educational Joint Stock Company, Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor, Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and has been an active worker in these organizations for many years. His affiliation with the Democratic Party has brought him into contact with leaders in public life, and he believes that association with such leaders has yielded a potent influence in guiding his course. As a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church South his interest in religious advancement in the community has been marked, and the local parish has honored him by election as steward and district steward.

Mr. Eidson has, no doubt, inherited his business ability and intellectual qualities from both of his parents. His father, James Russell Eidson, besides being engaged in the management of his farm, was a trial justice and a school trustee. He was interested in military affairs and was captain of a company of militia. The father of James R. Eidson, John Eidson, was also a school teacher, magistrate and farmer. Mrs. James R. Eidson was the daughter of Daniel Bouknight, a Methodist clergyman, who also engaged in farming in addition to his clerical duties. The Bouknights were residents of the County of Lexington, and were among those people of German origin who for generations have settled from time to time in that section of South Carolina.

A member of the Bouknight family was among the accessions to the Lutheran Church that followed the establishment of the theological seminary at Lexington village by the South Carolina synod of that denomination. The buildings for the seminary were erected in 1833, and a classical seminary was established at the same time. Both were opened in January, 1834. The joint support of this seminary by the synods of North and South Carolina was established in 1836, and in the next few years both States, as well as other Southern States received large additions to their lists of ministers from among those who had studied here. The Rev. S. Bouknight was licensed in 1840, and his work as a clergyman was principally in the Lexington district.

While the parents of the Rev. Daniel Bouknight of the Methodist Church were among the later arrivals from Germany, they came among the descendants of earlier generations of German immigrants who had done much for the development of South Carolina. Persecution in their own homes in Europe had driven these people to the New World, and it was a British monarch who paved the way for their prosperous settlements in America. Queen Anne made large provision for the welfare of many Germans who had become homeless exiles during the great War of the Spanish Succession. Extensive grants of land in New York and in North and South Carolina were made for the people from the Palatinate, and one of their principal settlements was in Saxe Gotha, now called Lexington County in honor of the Battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary struggle.

The paternal grandmother of the present head of the Eidson family was Miss Martha Humphries, who was born in Edgefield County, now Saluda. She was descended from one of the

Colonial families of the State. When the Provincial Congress of South Carolina met, January 11, 1775, to approve the proceedings of the Continental Congress, it named a committee to execute the action that had been taken regarding the imports of British goods. Ralph Humphries was named as the member for Saxe-Gotha township. Mr. Humphries later was elected to the Colony Congress, was chosen a justice of the peace, a commissioner of election, and a Representative to the Legislature. He was active throughout the days of the Revolution, and was regarded as a loyal leader in his district.

On December 18, 1873, John D. Eidson was married to Miss Anna Herbert, of Newberry County, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Isaac and Tabitha Herbert. The family of which she was a member came from England more than two centuries ago, and settled originally in New York and New Jersey. Walter Herbert, who was born in New Jersey in 1742, left that State for the South some years later, and at the time of the Revolution was a resident of Newberry County. His son was a member of the State Legislature and a magistrate. In later years members of the Herbert family have held prominent positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Eidson have been blessed with a particularly fine family. The daughter, Carrie Tabitha, is the wife of William G. Templeton; of the two sons, Olin Marvin Eidson has followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer, while Herbert Glenn Eidson is manager of the Johnston Branch of the Western Carolina Bank. Both sons are married.

As Mr. Eidson and one of his sons are both bankers, it is of special interest to note how largely this one family has been affiliated with the banking interests of South Carolina. One other family in addition to those mentioned is included in their ancestry. The wife of Rev. Daniel Bouknight was Miss Mary Smith. The records of their section of the State show that the Smith, Herbert, and Bouknight families have all been connected with the banking interests; that their ability, integrity, and sound business methods found in these channels the exercise of the highest forms of responsibility.

CHARLES WASHINGTON HANCOCK

CHARLES WASHINGTON HANCOCK, founder and head of one of the most important firms engaged in the business of general contracting throughout the States of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, May 13, 1853, and is a member of a family of ancient descent and notable talents.

The family name itself is a very old one. One authority claims it is derived from Hencot or Hengoad, a locality near Salop, in England. W. de Sprenchaux, from Burgundy, France, was Lord of Hancock in the time of King Stephen. Another explanation of the origin of the name is that, like many of our common surnames, it developed from the addition of a designating word or syllable to a personal name. The syllable "cock" is a diminutive, and Han-cock, translated literally, means "little Hans," Hans being an abbreviation of Johannes, counterpart of the English John.

That the Hancocks are of Norman-French origin is well attested by the fact that the Hancocks of Wolverley Court, Worcestershire, England, are holding an estate which has been possessed by Hancocks continuously since the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Hancock family of Blakeshall (given as Blakesley Hall in the heraldic visitation of 1618-19) is another eminent noble English family, bearing the same arms as the Wolverley Court Hancocks, with the addition of a mullet for difference.

Another ancient and interesting branch of the Hancocks was that of High Frierside. The manorial estate, the history of which dates back to 1369, had passed through the hands of several different noble families before it came, in 1562, to James Rawe of Newcastle, who bequeathed it to his five daughters about the year 1608. Three-fifths were united by descent of one share and the purchase of two others in the family of Harrison. William Harrison, of Easter Frierside, gave bond to Henry Hancock and Anne, his wife, to submit to such division as a commission of "gentlemen" should make of the "lands at High Frierside." The two remaining fifths of the estate were divided between two different branches of Hancocks, one represented by Richard Hancock, who married Isabel Rawe, daughter of James Rawe before mentioned, and the other by Henry Hancock, whose wife was Anne Rawe, sister of Isabel.

Heraldic visitations of English counties in the early part



Yours Truly
L.W. Harnock



of the seventeenth century show that at that time the Hancocks were not only numerically strong in all parts of England, but had attained eminence in many lines.

The spelling of the name itself varies even in the records of a single family, which is illustrated in the pedigree of the Hancock family of Comb Martin. In England, in recent years, the forms Hancock, Hancocks, and Handcock are all found.

The Hancocks appeared at two places in America in the same period of colonial history; that is, in Massachusetts and Virginia. Although the connection between the New England and the Virginia families in this country in colonial days cannot be proved, there is good reason to believe they had a common origin in the Old Country. The first New England Hancock on record is Nathaniel, who was in Cambridge as early as 1634, and whose grandson, Rev. John Hancock, was the father of John Hancock, the statesman.

In Virginia the name first appears on record in 1635, on August 7, of which year Thomas Hancock, a lad of fifteen, boarded the "Globe," bound for Virginia. Two months later John Hancock, aged seventeen, came aboard the "Constance." In the year 1650 Edward Hancock settled in Yorke County, and Richard Hancock came the same year to Charles City County. Four years later Mat. Hancock arrived in Lower Norfolk County. A branch of the Hancock family was resident here about one hundred years later.

At an early period in colonial history various Hancocks in several different counties in Virginia had become prominent and influential people. Simon Hancock, of Princess Anne, in 1697 sold a large tract of land for the establishment of a town, to be called New Town. In the same county, in Lynnhaven Parish, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, John Hancock filled the office of vestryman. In May, 1783, when the town of Kemp's Landing, Princess Anne County, was to be established, John Hancock, Gentleman, was made one of the trustees in charge.

In Sussex County Benjamin Hancock obtained a grant of one hundred fifty-four acres of land in the year 1755, and the next year John Hancock acquired one hundred ninety-nine acres in the same county. One of the original patentees of land in Albemarle County was Soloman Hancock, who in 1756 obtained grant for four hundred acres between Hardware and Totien Creek. Four years later he sold part of it to Giles Tompkins, and in the year 1777 he removed to Halifax County, having disposed of his estate to William Tompkins, son of Giles, afore-mentioned.

In Prince William County in 1772, John Hancock inherited "Deep Hole Tract" from his great-grandmother. He had already

acquired, through his wife, four hundred fifty acres of land in Amherst County, and was the owner of twelve slaves.

William Hancock, a planter of Surry County, lived in that county as early as 1668. In 1687 he served with the Surry Militia, and was a conspicuous figure in the Surry Rebellion of 1694.

There were members of this family of Hancock in Surry as late as 1776, and it is noticeable that the quite unusual Christian name of Clement appears with marked frequency among them. Albemarle Parish, it may be mentioned, was the chief seat of the Surry family. Perhaps the two largest branches in the Colony of Virginia were the Goochland Hancocks and the Surry and Sussex families. The two counties were originally one, and the Hancocks in the two districts are evidently of the same stock as the William above mentioned.

The immediate ancestors of Mr. Charles Washington Hancock settled in Charlotte County; his grandfather, Martin Hancock, resided about a mile west of Red House, and was in his day a very extensive landholder. His children were seven in number; his sons were: Clem Hancock, father of the subject of this sketch; Douglas Hancock, Martin Hancock, Harvey Hancock and Thomas Hancock. He had two daughters: Marguerite, who married Thomas Hamlett, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of John W. Marshall.

Mr. Clem Hancock, father of Charles Washington Hancock, born in July 26, 1810, settled at Red House, Charlotte County, Virginia. He served two terms as Member of the House of Delegates and was Magistrate for fifteen or twenty years. He was a merchant-farmer and proprietor, and was a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he was a Whig, and was the first member of his party to be selected to office while the county was still Democratic.

The old homestead of the Hancocks, Red House, took its name from an old well that had a red house over it. This well was used by travelers on their way from Richmond, Virginia, to New London, the County Seat, and the road near by was called "Lawyers' Road" because it was traveled by so many lawyers. Mr. Clem Hancock kept the Red House Tavern and he built and owned all the buildings at Red House, having surveyed and opened up the road leading from there to Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mr. Clem Hancock married, November 10, 1831, Miss Martha A. Harvey, born October 1816, and their children were eleven in number: Nathan Martin, born September 1, 1832; Amanda, born September 9, 1834; Mary Elizabeth, born August 16, 1836; Clement, born March 9, 1838; Mocca Price, born September 30, 1840; Martha, born November 30, 1841; Sarah Ann,

born July 8, 1845; Thomas Harvey, born July 13, 1847; Emma Minerva, born August 19, 1850; Charles Washington, born May 13, 1853, and Charlotte Virginia, born March 6, 1855. With the exception of Thomas Harvey, Charlotte Virginia, and Charles Washington, none of these children are now living. Clement, when a boy in the early twenties, was killed at Winchester, Virginia, like so many thousands who died for the Southern Confederacy in the war between the States.

Charles Washington Hancock was five years old when his father died July 30, 1858. Owing to security debts his father's estate was virtually bankrupt, except for his mother's share, which consisted of slaves. A few years later the war between the States broke out. During Mr. Hancock's boyhood there were very few schools, and at the age of ten he, like numerous other boys, was working not only for his own support, but for the Confederacy. At the close of the war he was twelve years old, and at this tender age had to support his mother, who had lost all that she possessed during the war. Desiring to fit himself for some occupation in life, he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, where, while learning the trade of moulder and finisher, he went to school at night and thus obtained most of his education.

His mother survived her husband many years, and died October 5, 1905.

Mr. Hancock went into business in Campbell County with his wife's brother, Mr. William Legrande. They located about twenty miles south of Lynchburg, where they engaged in the manufacture of implements and machinery, but a disastrous fire destroyed their entire establishment.

On December 6, 1871, at old Appomattox Court House, Mr. Hancock married Miss Emma Cheesman Legrande. The parents of Mrs. Hancock were Caroline Matilda Hunter and Archer Alexander Legrande. Mrs. Hancock was born July 2, 1852, at Old Appomattox Court House on the field of the famous surrender.

About the year 1878 Mr. Hancock moved with his family to Appomattox County, nearly three miles south of his present residence, and there entered upon the milling business, in which he was very successful. He introduced the first steam thresher into the county.

About 1882 he went into the millwright business with Mr. John Hardy, the name of the firm being Hardy and Hancock. He continued in this for six years, when the firm was dissolved, as Mr. Hardy has lost his eyesight.

In 1888 Mr. Hancock engaged in the general contracting business, and at about the same time moved his residence to Appomattox Depot. The first very important work which he handled after his removal was the erection of the plants for

the Wilson Aluminum Company at Holcomb Rock, Virginia, and at Kanawha Falls, West Virginia. In 1895 the firm name was changed to C. W. Hancock and Son, Mr. Hancock having admitted his eldest son, C. A. Hancock, into partnership. About 1897 he opened an office in Lynchburg, Virginia, and since then his business has been gradually growing. In 1907 the firm name became C. W. Hancock and Sons, when C. N. Hancock, a second son, was admitted to the business. In 1912 his youngest son, E. H. Hancock, was made a member of the firm. Mr. Hancock's firm was the first to introduce reinforced concrete work into that section. His Company covers the territory of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Several years ago branch offices were opened in Roanoke, Virginia, and Bluefield, West Virginia. Many important buildings in Lynchburg and Roanoke have been erected by C. W. Hancock and Sons.

They built all the fire-proof powerhouses and sub-stations for the Appalachian Power Company, and engaged in the erection of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company's powerhouse at Bluestone, West Virginia, which is said to be the largest powerhouse of its kind in the country.

The officers of Mr. Hancock's firm are: C. W. Hancock, President; C. A. Hancock, Vice-President; C. N. Hancock, Secretary and Treasurer, and E. H. Hancock, Associate Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Washington Hancock is a Democrat, and has held the office of Commissioner of Election for Appomattox County. He is a member of Liberty Baptist Church; a Deacon and Trustee of that church, and for twenty-two years has been its Sunday-school superintendent. He is a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason. He is also a Director of the Lynchburg Hotel Corporation and the United Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Hancock has had seven children. His oldest daughter, Annie Jamima, is no longer living. His oldest son, Archer Clem, was educated at Appomattox High School, and Glade Springs Military Academy, married Miss Ella I. Rosser, is Vice-President of C. W. Hancock and Sons, and has five children: Braxton Legrande, Virginia, Archer (now dead), Margaret, and Elizabeth. Mr. C. W. Hancock's second son, Robert Thomas Hancock, is now deceased.

Lillie Neal Hancock, who received her education at Appomattox High School and South Side Female Institute, was married to Abner H. Gregory and has two children, Florence Hancock Gregory and Emma Elizabeth Gregory.

Mr. Hancock's third son, Charles Nathan Hancock, graduated as Civil Engineer from the Virginia Military Institute in 1904, married Miss Marguerite Marshall, and is Secretary and Treasurer of C. W. Hancock and Sons.

Edward Harrison Hancock, the fourth son, graduated as Electrical Engineer from the Virginia Military Institute in 1908, married Miss Cordelia Neblette Hamner; is Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of C. W. Hancock and Sons; of his two children, Charles Washington and Edward Harrison, the latter is now dead. Mr. Hancock's youngest child is Naomi Legrande Hancock.

Mr. Hancock is deeply interested in public questions. It is his opinion that if the National and State Governments would furnish the capital to build good roads throughout the country, greater benefit would result to the nation therefrom than from almost any other public undertaking. He also favors laws compelling all public buildings to be made fireproof, and believes that every State should pass a Workman's Compensation Act, similar to that passed by West Virginia to protect her workingmen.

Mr. Hancock has always been a great reader. His opinion is that all standard books are helpful to the reader who digests what he reads. His advice to the young person starting out in life is to select the occupation to which he is fitted; to enter into it with zeal and power, and not to grow discouraged if success does not come within a few years. Experience has taught him that it takes long years of patience, self-denial and hard work to become successful in any business. He is a man who, in a quiet, commendable way, has accomplished much, and leaves to his family the priceless gift of a reputation without blemish and a "good name that is beyond riches."

JAMES NATHANIEL WILLIAMSON, JUNIOR

THROUGHOUT the colonial and post revolutionary historic periods a stream of migration is plainly evident from Virginia to North Carolina; not only from the more southerly, and contiguous counties of Virginia, but from all sections; and many names which illumine the pages of Carolina's history may be traced to Virginian origin. Not only was the political history of North Carolina enriched by the addition of this Virginian strain of blood, but the social and industrial life as well bear evidence of marked effects from this source.

The ancestors of James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior, were all of Virginian descent: Williamsons, Swifts, Farishes, Banks, Holts, Rainey, Lockharts, Pannills; all of whom made their migrations to North Carolina within the last half of the eighteenth century.

The Holts were the first of the above named families to leave Virginia for North Carolina, where their ancestor, Michael Holt, settled in what was at the time Orange, now Alamance, County. The Rainey family went from the lower section of Virginia: Surry and Sussex Counties, into North Carolina, while the records of the same section bear scattered traces of the Lockhart family. The Williamsons, Swifts, Farishes, Banks and Pannills were from counties in the eastern and Piedmont section of Virginia, and did not go into North Carolina until towards the close of the revolutionary period or soon thereafter, the Williamsons and Swifts settling in Caswell County and the Farishes in Cumberland County.

The Williamsons are a sturdy race; earlier generations of the family were planters and apparently confined themselves to tillage of the soil as a means of livelihood.

Nathan Williamson, the first of the family in North Carolina, was a Virginian by birth; tradition is invariable on this point and collateral data justify a belief in the traditional statement. An extensive search in the records of Virginia has, however, thus far, failed to reveal the birthplace in Virginia of Nathan Williamson or to produce positive results in the tracing of his ancestry; though the substantial position, which the records of Caswell County show him to have held from his very earliest appearance certainly indicates that he came of sub-



Yours truly
Geo. N. Williamson Jr.

stantial stock in the Virginia colony.* In later years we find this same *Nathan* Williamson signing documents as *Nathaniel* Williamson.

Nathan Williamson (first of the name in Caswell County) was born in Virginia about 1750 and died in Caswell County, North Carolina, in 1839. He first acquired land in Caswell County by purchase from Henry Hays in 1780; from time to time adding to this original possession by purchase and patent until he obtained a comfortable landed estate. Mr. Williamson married Sarah Swift, daughter of William Swift (a prominent resident of Caswell County and at one time Sheriff of the county), a native of Virginia, and a son of the Rev. William Swift, a minister of the Church of England, who resided in Hanover County, where he died in 1734.

Thomas Williamson, son of Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson, became a large planter and merchant in Caswell County. He was born about the year 1782 and at his death in 1848 had attained marked success in the work to which he had given his undivided attention from early manhood, holding the highest esteem of all those with whom business or social relations had brought him in contact. Thomas Williamson married Frances Pannill Banks Farish.

Mrs. Thomas Williamson was the daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish, of Chatham County, North Carolina, both natives of Virginia, and descended from the well-known families of Banks, of Stafford County, Pannil and Bayly, of Richmond County, and the Farishes of the Rappahannock Valley. Representatives of all of these families are found in the seventeenth century records of Virginia. From Stafford, Richmond, Caroline and Essex Counties later generations of these families moved to what is known as the Piedmont section of Virginia and are found seated in Orange, Culpeper and Madison

*Taking into consideration all of the facts that have been unearthed by a research into the County records of Virginia it seems most probable that Nathan Williamson, of Caswell County, North Carolina, was descended from a certain Henry Williamson, of Fairfax County, Virginia, who died there in 1756 leaving sons James, Benjamin, William and Nathan Williamson and daughters Sarah, Martha and Elizabeth Williamson, and wife Rachael Williamson.

After Henry Williamson's death his sons seem to have left Fairfax County; at least the records there cease to mention them. Where these men went is not known, though in 1790 the *North Carolina Census: Lists for Caswell County, St. David's District*, show that *James, Benjamin and Nathan Williamson* were living in that community and the records of Caswell show that they had lived there since the formation of the county. This combination of baptismal names is the most significant item that has been discovered in a research that has covered a large portion of Virginia and Carolina and is believed to hold a clue to the solution of a most baffling genealogical problem which would, no doubt, have long ago been settled but for certain gaps in the local records caused by fire and pillage.

Counties. From Madison and Orange Counties the Farishes and Banks went to North Carolina, in which State, in Cumberland County, on January 5, 1804, Thomas Farish (who had been born in Orange County, Virginia, March 31, 1781) was married to Fannie Banks (a native of Culpeper, now Madison, County, Virginia). Mrs. Fannie (Banks) Farish was a daughter of Adam and Grace Banks, and a sister of the Honorable Lynn Banks (1784-1842), of Madison County, who was for many years Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates and a member of Congress from Virginia. Thomas Farish was a son of John Farish and Frances Pannill who removed from Madison County to North Carolina.

Thomas Williamson (1782-1848) and his wife Frances Pannill Banks Farish had born to them seven children, of whom the youngest was James Nathaniel Williamson, born March 6, 1842.

James Nathaniel Williamson (the father of James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior, the subject of this sketch) was but a lad of six years at the time of his father's death. His mother was, however, a woman of marked ability whose every energy was directed to the care and training of her young family. Mr. Williamson's education was planned along the most liberal lines, and in all of his studies he revealed an aptitude which won the commendation of his instructors. He received his preparatory instruction in the school of Doctor Alexander Wilson in Alamance County, and at the age of eighteen entered Davidson College in 1860. At the age of nineteen Mr. Williamson enlisted in the North Carolina volunteers for the war between the States as a member of Company A, 13th North Carolina Regiment, and from that time followed the fortunes of the Confederacy over many of its most noted battlefields to the end of that struggle at Appomattox, where he received his parole as Captain of Company F, 38th North Carolina Regiment.

Undaunted by the failure which "ideal and hope" were forced to endure at Appomattox after the increasingly bitter experience of the four long years of war for principle, Mr. Williamson returned to his old home in Caswell County and shouldered the burden of assisting in the rebuilding of a devastated country. With energy he went to his new task and as time rolled by the effect of well-ordered industry became evident in a restored fortune.

In September, 1865, James Nathaniel Williamson married Miss Mary Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Edwin Michael Holt, of Alamance County, and shortly thereafter became identified with the Holt family in their large cotton manufacturing interests. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were first cousins through their mothers; Mr. Williamson's mother having been Frances

Pannill Banks Farish, while Mrs. Williamson's mother was Emily Farish, both daughters of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish.

The Holts have occupied a distinguished position in the social, political and industrial life of North Carolina since the appearance of their first ancestor, Michael Holt, in the colony.* This Michael Holt settled within the limits of the present County of Alamance and secured by grant a large tract of land from the Earl of Granville. From time to time he added to this original tract and at the present time the towns of Graham and Burlington comprise much of the original Holt lands. Michael Holt¹ died in 1785, leaving a son, Michael Holt², who figured as an upholder of "law and order" against the demands of the Regulators. A loyal subject of the King, Michael Holt, a conservative in action at the beginning of the American Revolution, was arrested by the newly constituted authorities and carried to Philadelphia. Presentation of the facts in the case seem, however, to have allayed suspicion for Holt was released and returned to North Carolina, where he is found later doing his part for the new Government by furnishing supplies for the army. Michael Holt² married, first, Margaret O'Neill and by her had one son, Joseph Holt, who went to Kentucky. By his second marriage with Jean Lockhart, Michael Holt² became the father of seven children, of whom the sixth child was Michael Holt³, who married Rachael Rainey, and became the father of Edwin Michael Holt, to whose genius and unrelenting energy was due the founding of the Holt cotton mill industry in North Carolina, and the establishment of the first cotton mills south of the Potomac River for the manufacture of colored cotton goods.

Edwin Michael Holt married Emily Farish and they were the parents of Mary Elizabeth Holt who, on the 8th of September, 1865, married James Nathaniel Williamson and to whom was born, at Graham, North Carolina, January 28, 1872, a son, James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior.

Educational standards have always been very high in the Williamson family, and the same care and attention which former generations had bestowed on such matters were given by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson to the education of their children. James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior, was sent, at the age of

* It was doubtless this Michael Holt who had two grants for land in Spotsylvania County, Virginia (that part which in 1743 was cut off into Orange County) the first grant in June, 1726 for 400 acres in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County in the first fork of Rapidan River and the second grant in September, 1728 for 245 acres in the first fork of Rapidan River adjoining the said Holt's land and the land of John Broyl.

Michael Holt, of Alamance County, North Carolina, went from Virginia to North Carolina about 1740.

twelve years, to Pantops Academy near Charlottesville, Virginia. From Pantops Mr. Williamson became a student in the celebrated Bingham's School (at that time situated at Mebane, North Carolina). The military training which he received in that school was of great benefit to the growing lad. While at Bingham's Mr. Williamson also occupied the responsible office of adjutant in the cadet battalion.

Popularity with students and teachers marked the whole of Mr. Williamson's scholastic career, while close application to study brought to him high standing in his classes.

An intense interest in the manufacturing business in which his father, James Nathaniel Williamson, Senior, and his elder brother, William Holt Williamson, were engaged, led the younger James Nathaniel Williamson to forego a course at the University of North Carolina. After matriculation he remained at the University but a short time.

In 1893, the year that he became of age, Mr. Williamson entered on his business career in the Ossippee Mills in Alamance County, and during the succeeding three years exhibited such marked business ability that he was, at the end of that time, admitted a partner in the undertaking, and was made secretary and treasurer of the concern. Success crowned the young man's efforts to such an extent that he was able to purchase a one-fourth interest in the Pilot Cotton Mills at Raleigh, becoming, at the time of their incorporation in 1907, vice-president of the company; an office which he has held to the present time. In other business ventures Mr. Williamson has been equally successful and is at the present time vice-president of the Alamance Loan and Trust Company and a director of the American Trust Company of Charlotte.

While at Bingham's School Mr. Williamson became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity and in later years, at the solicitation of his employees, and to gratify their desire, he became affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

In political life Mr. Williamson has always exercised independence, with a tendency in national affairs to the program of the Republican Party, yet at the same time regarding Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt with impartial admiration. In his views on the tariff question Mr. Williamson is uncompromising, seeing no hope for commercial prosperity in other than a high protective tariff with a properly constituted board to regulate it according to conditions. He also believes that a large merchant marine should exist, protected by a strong navy.

Mr. Williamson has demonstrated by his own business career his very strong conviction that success can only come

to the man who puts his whole heart into an undertaking, bringing to bear every particle of energy that he possesses: business must be an "interest," not merely "a job." Thus "work" has proved a pleasure to him and in its exercise he has found great diversion.

One of Mr. Williamson's great enthusiasms is "good roads," and towards their perfection in Alamance County he has devoted much thought and work. He was, at one time, treasurer of the Highway Commission of the county. He thinks that the most effective method of solving the "good roads" problem is by the combined financial contributions of the State and the Nation.

Though Mr. Williamson's family are Presbyterians, and in early life he connected himself with that denomination, he later became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a member of the vestry of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Burlington, North Carolina.

James Nathaniel Williamson, Junior, was married, in 1898, to Mary Archer, daughter of E. A. Saunders, of Richmond, Virginia, and to them have been born three children, James Saunders Williamson, Mary Archer Williamson and Edwin Holt Williamson.

CALVIN JEREMIAH DEAL

CALVIN JEREMIAH DEAL comes of a long line of farmer ancestry. He himself for the greater part of his life followed the same calling, but has recently turned his attention more particularly to the manufacture of cotton.

The ancestors of Mr. Deal have been in North Carolina for several generations. Originally they were Germans, and came first to Pennsylvania, thence to North Carolina.

The tradition in the family is that two brothers, Peter and Jacob Deal, came from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and that their father's personal name was "Yost," and that a family of Overcast were in the company who came, intermarriages having taken place between them.

Upon a thorough examination of early records of Pennsylvania, no data is discovered covering the names of such persons in Montgomery, but in Westmoreland County there are records which do correspond so that no doubt, as is frequently the case, tradition during the lapse of years has lost its accuracy, so far as the Counties are concerned from whence these families emigrated to North Carolina.

In the archives of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland County, are discovered the names of Yost Deal, John Adam Overcast, and Michael Overcast, as land holders and taxpayers; the records ranging from 1753 to 1786, Yost Deal paid taxes in the year 1772, in Lowhill township, the same County.

Further research brings to notice that in the year 1739 two German emigrants came on the same ship from Rotterdam, one named Yost Deihl, the other Yost Eberkerst; Deal and Overcast are the Anglicized form of "Deihl" and "Eberkerst," which they no doubt adopted upon their arrival in America, as did the family of Zimmerman, one branch of which preferred to be known as Carpenter, the English version of the name.

The two families of Deihl and Eberkerst came on a ship peopled with 213 others, all of them from the Rhineland fleeing from German oppression and persecution.

These immigrants were of the industrious enterprising class, to whom conditions in the Palatinate had become so intolerable that they gladly took advantage of the possibilities of the new land of America, willing to risk the hardships and privations of a venture into the unknown, because of their hope for betterment. It was because of the tolerance of William Penn, and the absolute



yours Truly
C. J. Deal



freedom of conscience established in his Province that such numbers from the German Palatinate sought homes in Pennsylvania. Penn's mother, Margaret Jasper, was a Hollander, which accounts for the feeling of strong affection he is said to have possessed for his maternal ancestors, and he wrote and spoke the language fluently.

In the Eighteenth Century, after its first quarter, there were twenty-five thousand immigrants from Germany. They were tillers of the soil by nature, and only wanted a chance for free homelife, making no complaint, because of the wilderness, and their consequent privations. They established themselves firmly and became known far and wide as Pennsylvania Dutch. This name is still applied to them.

The province became crowded by the many immigrants, and desirable land became more scarce. Home makers were obliged to turn elsewhere, and large numbers went to the Carolinas. They carried with them and established in North Carolina all the customs and manners of living which had been formed in Pennsylvania. Their language was known as "Pennsylvanische Deutsch" and was unlike any other, being a mixture of English and dialects from along the Rhine. Even slaves spoke it in earlier days, although now, it has almost entirely disappeared, so that it is rarely heard, and only from very aged persons.

The exodus from Pennsylvania began about 1745 and kept up for years, and at some period of this hegira came the Deals, the Overcasts and the Colemans (or Kohlemans). Very few records were kept, and the genealogist must depend upon tradition, title deeds and family Bibles for lineage and other information. Their Bibles were brought by the emigrants from Germany, and not every family had one, since in their voyage they were greatly restricted as to luggage.

To have brought one gave evidence that it was esteemed an indispensable treasure.

In religion the usual affiliation was with the Lutheran and the Dutch Reformed Sects, the two being so closely in touch with each other that the same hymnbook served for both.

Always was built a house for worship; it seeming to be as necessary as a kitchen fireplace. Some of the old churches are still standing, and are interesting edifices that should be preserved. They were usually long in form, and against one of the long sides was built the pulpit, which was of a peculiar high goblet shape, and mounted by stairs. The stairs were usually hidden. A sounding board stretched above the speaker's head.

On Sunday two services were held, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Entire families would attend for the whole day, carrying with them the noonday meal, which, in good weather would be eaten under the trees. Apart from the religious

side of this service, these meetings were certainly a refreshing event, after the close of a week of hard work.

Good comfortable living for both man and beast was the rule in these German communities. They kept good stock and fed them well, while their wagons and farming implements were substantial and kept in good condition. Big four-horse wagons were common and it was customary to shelter these in a shed built between two large corn cribs.

Many relics in handicraft, made under pressure of need, give evidence of skill, and instinctive artistic ability. Candlesticks, shaving sets, cooking utensils, in brass, copper, pewter, and iron; articles for furniture in wood; woven fabrics with patterns for decoration; and particularly attractive metal backs for their fire-place stamped or hammered deeply with some legend.

Such things, homemade, sometimes crude, sometimes finely finished and beautiful, have been kept in use for generations until now, they are being gathered and treasured as curios.

Such were the ancestors of Calvin Deal, and with this manner of people came to North Carolina in the early days, Peter and Jacob Deal. From the latter of these two Calvin Deal is descended. There came also, among them the ancestors of his mother, Susanna Overcast, and too, of his wife Sarah Jane Coleman.

The father of Susanna, was Philip Overcast and doubtless, they were descended from John Adam Overcast of Pennsylvania recorded in 1753, and possibly from the earlier Yost Eberkerst.

The parents of Sarah Jane were George P. Coleman and Mary Coleman. Their home was near that of Solomon Deal. Of Colemans there were twenty-three recorded among the early arrivals of North Carolina. One of them, George.

Of Peter Deal we know that he married and had one child, a daughter who married James Roseman. There our information regarding him ends. It is difficult to trace a family line when there is no male issue and the name is merged into a succession of others.

Jacob married and had five sons: John, Henry, Jacob, Peter and Samuel.

John the eldest married and had five sons: John, Jacob, Solomon, Allison, and Levi.

Soloman, the third of these had three sons: Calvin, J. J. Daniel, and Silas. Of these the latter two died, leaving only Calvin.

As already noted, Calvin Jeremiah Deal, in 1875, married Sarah Jane Coleman. To their union were born five sons and one daughter: James Francis, Arthur Leona, Silas Augustus, Clarence Ralph, Claude Fardric, and Mabel Florence.

James, a minister, is married and has two sons: James, Jr., and Charles.

Arthur is a farmer and has two sons: Hugh and Carl.

Silas is in the mercantile business and he has three sons: Ray, Walter, and Arnold.

Clarence Ralph is doing railroad office work, and Claude is a bookkeeper.

The daughter, Mabel, is married to a minister: the Reverend W. B. Aul.

Descendants from the other branches of the Deal family are numerous, and are to be found in many quarters.

Of the personality of Calvin J. Deal, it is a deserved tribute when it is said he is true to the ancestral type, possessed withal, of fitness for the changes of manner and method in the present day. He was born in Rowan County, North Carolina on his father's farm and a farmer he himself was, until the year 1895. His father died when he was four years old, and he was consequently deprived of many opportunities during his boyhood, that might otherwise have been his. There was need of his assistance on the farm, and his attendance at school was irregular and his education incomplete.

When he quit farming it was not because of distaste for agricultural pursuits, but because of attractive opportunities in other lines. Indeed, he has an inherited love for the soil, and belief in it. He enjoyed the freedom and independence of a farmer's life, the wholesome quiet of the home, and the security from want felt by those who live with nature and benefit from her large abundance.

For five years Mr. Deal was in the mercantile business, but retired from that pursuit, and becoming interested in cotton mills, is now giving his full attention to activities in that line. He has left the farm entirely, and holds residence in Landis, Rowan County. Mr. Deal has made investments in two Cotton Mills, in one of which he has been Secretary and Treasurer since the year 1903, while in the other, since 1909 he has held the more important office of President.

Mr. Deal votes the Democratic ticket, but has no inclination to hold office. Neither does he care for societies or clubs, and holds no membership in any. He is a staunch churchman, however, and is not only simply a member, but is a Ruling Elder in the Lutheran body following in the belief held steadfast by his forebears.

Mr. Deal is somewhat of a student of history and church literature. He is full of ideals as to the betterment of mankind, and believes that the only secure foundation for hope is through the church.

Apart from his interest in this greater world-work, Mr. Deal has schemes for organized efforts toward the advancement of enterprises, and especially toward promoting prosperity among farmers.

WILLIAM T. PARKER

DURING the early months after a state of war had been proclaimed between the United States and Germany, the steadfast patriotism and loyalty of many Americans was manifest in the earnest rebukes they were forced to administer to the mistaken propagandists whose seditious activities were designed to make a breach if not to stir up a Revolution in this country. The mails were loaded with pamphlets and circular letters of a more or less treasonable character, and loyal citizens assailed by these literary bombs, from the receipt of which they were unable to protect themselves.

It was in May that Senator Overman in the course of his remarks upon the floor of the Senate, upon war measures, said: "I have a letter here from a distinguished North Carolinian, a very prominent man, who belongs to the Quaker Church; of course, they (anti-war propagandists) take him to be an easy subject, and they are sending him communications which I think are treasonable. I ask to put his letter in the 'Record' now. Let it be read, in order that Senators may hear what he has to say to the Secretary of this organization."

The prominent "North Carolinian" referred to by the Senator is: William T. Parker, of High Point, North Carolina, a successful manufacturer and leader in the business life of his town and State, a staunch Democrat, a faithful and broad-minded Quaker gentleman, and an ardent patriot.

Because of his Quaker affiliation, no doubt these disloyal organizations thought to enlist him as an ally in their nefarious purposes, but his indignation was aroused, and he addressed earnest words of disapprobation to each of their Secretaries of the measures proposed by their communications received. Mr. Parker's letter read upon the floor of the Senate is as follows:

"High Point, N. C., May 6, 1917.

Pauline K. Angel, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss or Madam:

I have received several communications from your organization, making various suggestions in opposition to our Government. I wish to state plainly to you that I have no sympathy with your methods. I have a profound faith in the judgment of our great President, Woodrow Wilson, and sincerely think



Yours Sincerely
W. J. Parker

that it is the patriotic duty of every citizen of the United States to give him, his or her loyal support. I further believe that the ends you profess to be working for will be obtained sooner and more permanently by giving support to the President and Congress, and I further believe that your efforts to divide and dissipate public sentiment at this time is giving comfort to our enemies, and the tone of your letter seems to me little short of treason.

Please take my name off your mailing list, for I believe you are hindering and not helping the real cause of a permanent peace.

Yours very truly,

W. T. PARKER."

June 21, in the official organ of the Baptist Orphanage of Thomasville, North Carolina, there appeared a letter from Mr. Parker addressed to this disloyal, nay, treasonable crowd, which is given in its entirety, showing him to be possessed of a character which combines ancestral staunchness with modern independence of thought:

"American Union against Militarism,
Washington, D. C.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am in receipt by this morning's mail of your pamphlet entitled: 'Conscription and the Conscientious Objector to War.'

I wrote you very plainly a few weeks ago, to take my name off your mailing list. I did not give you my name and do not want to have any connection with the various organizations whose object is to embarrass our Government in this world crisis and give all the aid and comfort they can to the enemies of not only our country, but to the enemy of all civilization and decency.

I am fully in harmony with the objects of my country in the prosecution of this war. If your organization could succeed in your objects you would frustrate every effort of our Government and make us the strongest ally of Germany. There is little doubt in my mind but that your whole organization is financed by German sympathizers, and I must insist that you take my name off your mailing list.

I am a Quaker and my foreparents have been Quakers for five generations on both sides of the house, but I am not one who believes that it is all right to accept the protection of the best Government on earth and then, when its peace and security is threatened by a nation whose compact with Hell is to wipe all trace of civilization from the face of the earth, hide behind my church relations and let the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians,

and so on, fight for the salvation of Christianity, civilization, and everything else that is good and sacred, while I seek some secure place under the pretext of conscience.

The first sentence in your pamphlet reads: 'Liberty of conscience is essentially an Anglo-Saxon tradition for which our ancestors fought and died.' Will you please put the question to your own conscience, if it was right and proper for our forefathers to fight and die for liberty, why is it not right for us to fight and die, to maintain that liberty? If I were opposed to maintaining civilization on the earth, then I would harp on conscience and do all I could to help the bloody Germans and unspeakable Turks win this war.

I demand of you to take my name off your mailing list, and I trust you will not put me to the further trouble of insisting on it.

Yours very truly,

W. T. PARKER."

Thus it was that William T. Parker, the Quaker, stepped aside for William T. Parker, the Patriot, in the time of national crisis.

Mr. Parker's forefathers have not only been Quakers for five generations, but Americans and North Carolinians as well.

In the year 1713 a grant of land on Chowan River, including Hollidays Island, was made to Job Parker, from whom, by means of the records of the Quaker monthly meetings, of Perquimans County, Mr. Parker traces his descent in an unbroken line.

Job Parker's son Joseph and his wife Ruth, were the parents of seven children. A daughter (Mary) was born in 1729; a son, the youngest, born 1749, received the name of his grandfather, Job Parker; he married in 1775, at Richsquare in Northampton County, North Carolina, Isabel Peele, and this couple were the great-grandparents of William T. Parker. In the 1790 Census of North Carolina, Job Parker is recorded as a citizen of Edenton District, Chowan County, with a family of three males and eight females. His brother Nathan was also a resident of this district. Job Parker had a family of nine children, of whom the eldest, born in 1776, bore his grandfather's name, Joseph Parker. He married four times. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron and Miriam Morris, whom he married in 1880, he had nine children; of the other marriages he had no issue. Four of the younger children died in early childhood. About the time of his marriage, he settled at New-begun Creek, North Carolina.

Here Joseph R. Parker, the father of William T. Parker, was born in 1820, February 22. He was the ninth and last

child of his parents, and the only son who lived to maturity. In 1848, he married Margaret Ann, the daughter of Thomas Newby, and settled at the old homstead in Pasquotank County. Here the family lived for six years, when they moved a short distance away to the adjoining county of Perquimans, and established a new home in Belvidere, where William T. Parker was born.

The three counties, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank, where were the ancestral homes of the Parker family, are situated in the northeastern part of North Carolina. That choice section is somewhat of a peninsula, being bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Albemarle Sound, and on a portion of the west by the Chowan River, on which site was Job Parker's original grant.

Coincident with the advent of Job Parker into the Chowan site in North Carolina was that of Joseph Parker into Chester, Pennsylvania. These men may have been uncle and nephew, or elder and younger brother. They were both Quakers, and Job named his first son Joseph, it being the only one of that personal name among the early settlers. To establish the relationship would determine the local origin of Job Parker in England.

Joseph came, bringing his certificate from the Monthly Meeting in Cumberland to the Chester Monthly Meeting. This certificate, signed by his father Thomas, is still preserved in Chester. Upon his arrival he took up his abode with his uncle, John Sulkeld, a well-known Quaker preacher. The young man's age was twenty-five, and he bore a fine character, and he soon rose to a position of prominence in Chester. For a number of years he was assistant to David Lloyd, Registrar and Recorder of Chester, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him in office. In 1724 he was Clerk, and in 1738 Justice of Peace. His wife Mary Ladd died in 1731, a bride of a year, and left an infant daughter to bear her name. Joseph Parker survived his wife thirty-five years, but never remarried, so that his line is continued in the descendants of his only daughter. Mary Parker married Charles Norris, son of Isaac Norris, the famous Pennsylvania Quaker. Mary Parker Norris was bereaved of both husband and father in 1756. She died in the Parker homestead, a double-brick house still standing on Second Street, in Chester, in 1799. Deborah Norris, granddaughter of Joseph Parker, was married to Doctor George Logan, grandson of James Logan, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania from 1708 until 1726, and made their home in the old mansion, so giving it the name of Logan House. Through their maternal line, many who bear the name of Norris and Logan are descendants of Joseph Parker, of Chester.

Job Parker, of Chowan, was founder of that branch of the family of which William T. Parker is a scion.

The surname Parker is a very ancient one, and belongs to the class of names derived from the occupation of the original bearer. A follower of William the Conqueror was made keeper of the Royal Park, and bore on different records the name of Johannes le Parchour, le Parkre, le Parkerre. In the Domesday Book the forms Parcus and de Parco are found. The present spelling, "Parker," was well established as early as the thirteenth century.

A Reginald le Parker accompanied that king to Palestine, receiving a royal grant of land for his loyalty and bravery. This Reginald is the ancestor of the Lancashire Parkers, who bore arms and titles. Branches of this family settled in adjoining counties. One especially distinguished line had its seat at Norton Lees, in County Derby, while another made its home in North Molton, Devon County. Sir Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, once Lord Chancellor of England, was a scion of the former line, while the Earl of Morley belonged to the latter. The coats-of-arms of both these houses were elaborate records of distinguished services, and the mottoes were in keeping with Parker characteristics—"Dare to be just," and "The reward of the faithful is sure."

The Parker family has an unusual number of titled branches in England, is well known in the professions, and is of high standing in the Church.

In the Library of Congress is a rare old volume, printed in London, in 1711. It is entitled "The Life and Acts of Matthew Parker, first Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." By Royal decree he was Chaplain to Anne Boleyn, shortly after his ordination after the accession of Queen Mary. He was not in evidence during her reign, but from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was advanced and honored. From one rank to another he rose until he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. The organization of the Anglican Church owes much to him.

The family of the Archbishop of Canterbury was of Norwich, of ancient standing and well allied by marriage. It belonged to the gentry, and was entitled to arms, "In a field Gules three keys erect," to which was later added (in honor of the Archbishop), "a chevron charged with three resplendent estoilles." In the last year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1603, the eldest son of the Archbishop was knighted.

In the county of Sussex, Geoffrey Parker, of Bexly, is mentioned in deeds in 1291. John Parker, Esq., of Ratton, his descendant, in the sixteenth century, was deputy to George Boleyn, Lord Rochford, Warden of the Cinque Posts. The fourth in descent was Sir Nicholas Parker, Knt., who was one of the stockholders in the Virginia Company of London in 1606, which

makes it appear certain that in this family is found the origin of the American Parkers. Sir Robert Parker, of Ratton, in Sussex, was created a baronet in 1674, but the title became extinct when Sir Walter died in 1750, unmarried. In the lineage of this branch, the names Thomas, Robert and William are of frequent recurrence.

Thomas Parker was named in the Muster of College Lands in Virginia taken in 1624, and is listed as having arrived in 1618. Thomas Parker, aged twenty-two; Mary Parker, fifteen, and Robert Parker, twenty-one, came in 1635, while in the same year several of the name came to Barbadoes and New England.

Undoubtedly all the colonists were of English origin. In the interesting old "Register of Marriages in Gray's Inn Chapel," the name of Parker occurs fourteen times, from as early as 1695 to 1750. The names of gentry only are recorded in this register, which is one of the valuable genealogical records of Great Britain.

The Earl of Macclesfield was descended from Thomas Parker, of reign of Edward III, who possessed the Manor of Lees, near Norton, County Derby. He was born in Staffordshire, where the family held estates, and was eminent in law, counsel to Queen Anne, who created him Baron of Macclesfield and later Earl.

A glance over the marriage registers of the Parker family reveals some interesting maternal lines. Peele, Morris and Newby are all old colonial Quaker names. The Newby family was early represented among the emigrants from England to America, as Henry Newby, twenty-four years of age, came to Virginia in 1635. Others of the name came later, and are mentioned in the Quaker records of Virginia as early a date as 1683. The Peeles were also prominent Quakers of this period.

In 1702, Nathan Newby gave one hundred pounds of tobacco toward the erection of a Quaker meeting house on the southern branch of Nansemond River on Levin Buskin's plantation. His enthusiasm had no doubt been aroused by his trip in 1698 with Thomas Story, the Quaker itinerant minister, from Chuckatuck, Virginia, to the head of Perquiman's Creek in North Carolina. No doubt Gabriel Newby, who is mentioned as one of the prominent Friends of the Perquiman's section, was a relative of Nathan. The family is English in extraction and was numerous in Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The Newbys, of St. Dunstan's Stetney, were of the gentry, and the marriage of Elizabeth Newby of this family to Robert Wanmer in 1720 was solemnized in Gray's Inn Chapel.

In the 1790 census of Perquiman's County the Newby family was well represented in that district.

Mr. Parker's maternal great-grandmother was Pharabe

Saunders, who married Christopher Wilson, settling near Parksville, in Perquiman's County. She was married at the age of fourteen and raised fourteen children, living to the age of ninety-three. William Wilson, the oldest, married Mary Parker, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Morris, and Nancy, the youngest daughter, married Thomas Newby, grandfather of William T. Parker, so that his connection with the Wilson family comes in several strains.

The name Morris, borne by the paternal grandparents of William Parker, is a distinguished one in American history. It is twice penned among the signatures of the Declaration of Independence, once by Lewis Morris, of New York, and again by Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. It was Robert Morris who in 1780 raised \$1,400,000 for the colonies. He organized the Bank of North America, was one of the framers of the Constitution, and a member of the first Senate. He was offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury, but declined. "The Americans," says a distinguished historian, "owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington."

Lewis Morris was the namesake of his grandfather, who emigrated from Wales to New York, where he obtained a grant of land, which he named Morrisiania. One of his sons was Chief Justice of New Jersey and at one time Governor of Pennsylvania. Gouverneur Morris, Statesman, Senator and Minister to France, was a descendant of this family. Anthony Morris, of Philadelphia, was a prominent Friend of that settlement, while Aaron Morris, the great-grandfather of William Parker, was well-known and esteemed in Quaker circles in North Carolina. The wife of the latter was a Virginia girl, Miriam Robinson.

Joseph Parker Elliott and William Lancaster Bailey Elliott, who were well-known figures in Baltimore some thirty years ago, were first cousins of William T. Parker, by whom they were highly esteemed. They were successful cotton brokers and thoroughbred gentlemen of the old school. Joseph P. Elliott married a niece of Johns Hopkins and was, up to the time of his death in 1899, on the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. Neither he nor his brother left children.

William T. Parker is also related to Samuel Long, the deceased millionaire and organizer of the Kalem Film Co., of New York. Mr. Long's mother is second cousin to Mr. Parker.

The mother of William T. Parker died in 1865, and four years later his father married Deborah Ann Peele, of Northampton County, becoming thus allied in closer fashion with a branch of the family from which his grandfather had chosen a bride one hundred years before. The son of this marriage, James Peele Parker, married Elizabeth, daughter of Major William A.

Graham, whose father was Governor of his native State, North Carolina, and Secretary of the Navy.

It is interesting to note that Lincoln's wife was a descendant of the Parkers, of Kentucky, through her grandmother, who was the wife of Robert Parker.

William T. Parker is as distinctly an integral part of the life of this community as were those who in a former generation stamped the family name upon the pages of history.

The farm near Belvidere, Perquiman's County, North Carolina, upon which he was born November 2, 1861, furnished ideal surroundings for the development of the energies that had abundant fruition in his maturer life. Belvidere Academy and the New Garden Boarding School, of Guilford County, now Guilford College, led to more advanced studies at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. This institution was chosen for him by his parents, because Joseph Moore, the grandson of Joseph Moore and Penninah Parker, the daughter of Job and Isabel Parker, great-grandparents of William T. Parker, was its President.

In September, 1907, in High Point, North Carolina, a business enterprise was launched, which was a new departure in the State. The "Parker Paper and Twine Company" was the first one in North Carolina to undertake the handling of paper and twine exclusively. Its success was assured from the first, for Mr. Parker had already established, in the same town in 1902, the firm of Parker Brothers, a commission house for handling furniture factory supplies, and these houses were distinct and valuable additions to the business interests of High Point, having established its name in the business world.

At twenty-five he was a member of the firm of the Tomlinson Manufacturing Company, of Archdale, North Carolina, manufacturers of leather and shoes. He continued in that association for thirteen years, and then filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Carolina Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Durham, North Carolina, in which he was a stockholder for two years. He sold out his interest January 1, 1902, when he moved to High Point, where he has made his greatest growth in commercial and financial stature.

Mr. Parker's marriage took place December 11, 1906, and was the starting point of a domestic life which has been the source of as keen a sense of gratification in the social circles of High Point as the progress of Mr. Parker's business enterprises has been to the community as a whole. Mrs. Parker was Annie Hayes Dupree, widow of Judge Thomas B. Dupree, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Her father, John Hayes, was prominent among the northern parishes of Louisiana.

Mr. Parker has been honored by election to the position of member of the Board of Trustees of Guilford College, North

Carolina, a position he held for eight years. He was also for several years on the Board of Governors of the Manufacturers' Club, but declined re-election at the close of his term. He has been active as a member of the Democratic Party, but has consistently declined nominations for office, although he was elected a City Councilman over his own protest. He was the first person in High Point to advocate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President, and contributed more money than any one else in his town to the successful campaign for his election. He takes particular pride in the record of the Wilson administration, and is convinced that the man of his choice will be hailed by posterity as one of the greatest of our Presidents.

As an active member of the Society of Friends his counsel has been constantly sought by associates in that religious body. He has also served for three years as Treasurer of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting, and has long held the position of Presiding Clerk of the High Point Monthly Meeting.

Mr. Parker is an earnest advocate of a more equitable tax system in North Carolina, and in other respects has expressed himself as in favor of certain changes in methods of conducting the public business. He is strongly convinced that court practice would be improved by abolition of the kissing of the Bible in the taking of oaths. In the home life of the community he urges that reverence and obedience be instilled into every child by the parents as a means of putting the criminal courts out of business and revolutionizing the country.

Throughout his life he has been a wide reader, and numbers among his favorite books the Bible and the works of Dickens, Scott, Ruskin, Emerson, ancient and modern history, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow and Whittier. He is also a constant reader of the magazines and newspapers.

The only child in the family of Wm. T. Parker is Thomas Byrd Dupree, son of Mrs. Parker, by her first husband, and seldom if ever has there been greater affection between father and son than exists between Papa and Tom, as they call each other.



Your Truly
D. Smith -

FRANKLIN FLETCHER SMITH

AT a point some two miles from the North River in the northern part of Scheyichbi (New Jersey), in the seventeenth century, settled a small Dutch colony. The principal object of these people was to till the soil and carry on trade with the Indians. The point of location was a good one; many other pioneers joined the party and the settlement soon grew into a village. A charter was obtained and the place received the name of Bergen, from a small Holland town. A volume by M. D. Verstey, treating of these emigrants from the Netherlands, is of great interest as a portrayal of their admirable self-sacrifice. Mr. Verstey is "a Hollander by birth, an American by education, and an antiquarian by instinct."

James Smith was one of the early settlers in New Jersey. He came from Holland. His son, Major James Smith, rendered faithful service in the American Army during the Revolution and had land grants in the Jersey settlement of Davidson County, North Carolina.

The German family of Stahl-Schmidt bears a coat-of-arms borne by the Schmidt's in 1546, a baronial family. In America, Schmidt or Smit is sometimes changed to the English form "Smith." It is not unlikely, however, that Colonel Franklin Fletcher Smith, descendant of Major James Smith, comes of one of the English Smiths who went to Holland from England and thence emigrated to America.

It is alleged by the Carter-Smiths that Thomas Smith, of Boston, their progenitor, came to America in company with a brother, who had been wounded in the Dutch War, and that they and the Carolina Smiths are related.

"It appears that John Smith, of Charleston, South Carolina, came to America about 1630, in the ship called 'Mary and John.' He had been in the Dutch Wars, and was commonly called Quartermaster, that being the position he had occupied in the English Army in Holland. This John Smith got a grant of land of eighteen hundred acres on the Ashley River, November, 1675. His son, Thomas, was made a Landgrave, with four baronies of twelve thousand acres each, the whole to descend to his legal heirs forever. In 1702 Thomas became Governor of the colony, and he is said to have been the first to introduce rice into Carolina."

James Smith, according to authorities on New Jersey his-

tory, landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, about 1680, and Deacon Azariah Crane became his guardian. Crane was the founder of Cranetown, and being much attached to James, gave to him in marriage his youngest daughter, Mary Baldwin, whose mother was the daughter of Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut. Deacon Crane gave to his daughter, as her marriage portion, a farm on the southerly part of his plantation. This, with other land which Smith had acquired, extended north to the Wheeler tract, running from the top of the mountain on the south side of Northfield Road, thence along the southerly side of the Wheeler tract to Scotland Street, including the property owned by Caleb and afterwards by Simeon Harrison.

Smith's house was on the east slope of the mountain, in what is known as Orange Valley, and he was one of the company of one hundred men who made the Horse Neck purchase of the Indians, which included all the land west of the Orange Mountains and east of the Passaic River.

His children were numerous, and after the Revolution, the family, at least some branches of it, scattered. The original family is still represented by Paul Smith, of Orange, New Jersey, who is son of Joseph Warren Smith, son of David, son of the original James, of Perth Amboy.

Colonel Franklin Fletcher Smith, born in 1859, in Rowan County, North Carolina, was the son of Henderson Madison Smith and Nancy Arnold Harris. His father was a well-known farmer of that district, and Fletcher's early years, until he was sixteen, were spent in the open. The recollection of these early days was a source of delight to him, and he took great pride in speaking of them.

Leaving home when quite a young man, Colonel Smith went to Salisbury, North Carolina, to embark in a business career. There he secured a position with a large mercantile establishment, Bernhardt Brothers. His business ability soon attracted attention, and he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a large Northern house. As a salesman he made a brilliant record, and so successful was he, that at the time of his retirement from the road he was well known in his section and enjoyed the highest possible reputation as a salesman throughout the South. Preferring to be at home with his family, Colonel Smith, after leaving the road, rejected many very good offers to return to it. He had purchased the drug business of Isenhowr & Bean, which he reorganized, under the name of the Smith Drug Company, which is now one of the really prosperous houses in the vicinity.

Later with H. N. Woodson and Walter H. Woodson, he bought the Klutz & Co. drug business. This also was reorganized, and became the Peoples' Drug Store, with Colonel Smith as its

President. The Cook Drug Store was next purchased by the same parties, and is now known as the Main Pharmacy.

The following is quoted from a newspaper article published at the time of his death, as showing the esteem in which he was held:

"He was a live wire, a civic booster, and was called the father of the Salisbury Industrial Club, as he was the organizer of the same. He was always alert to the welfare of the community, and had successfully headed several big celebrations in Salisbury and always made a success of anything he undertook. He did not know the word 'fail.' He was optimistic, and always saw the bright side of life.

"There were a number of enterprises in which he held office. He was a Director in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, the Salisbury Bank and Trust Company, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Metal Culvert Company and a Director in the Mint Cola Company, besides holding other large interests.

"Colonel Smith was a communicant member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and was one of its staunchest supporters. He was a Mason, an Elk and an Eagle.

"Those who knew Colonel Smith intimately and who claimed his friendship were indeed fortunate. He was a prince of good fellows, always sociable, gentle and kind, and scattered sunshine in every path over which he trod. He was genteel, courteous, hospitable and affable, a real Chesterfield and a friend to humanity. His home life was beautiful and it was maintained with a lavish hand. He occupied one of the most beautiful homes in North Carolina."

Colonel Smith married Miss Robbie Kyle, July 20, 1898. She was born in Gadsden, Alabama, November 22, 1875, and is a daughter of Colonel R. B. Kyle, one of North Alabama's most prominent and influential citizens. Colonel Kyle's father, James, came to this country from the North of Ireland. Through Colonel Kyle's mother, Elizabeth Lee Jones, Mrs. Smith is a direct descendant of the well-known Jones family of Baltimore, the first member of which, as early as 1682, came from Wales and, settling on the northern harbor of Baltimore, named the famous Jones Creek. Mrs. Smith's mother was Mary Virginia Nuckolls, of Columbus, Georgia.

Colonel Smith died November 16, 1915, and was survived by his wife and one son, Franklin Fletcher, Jr.; also by one brother, Mr. J. R. Smith, and one sister, Mrs. M. L. Brown, both of Concord.

His funeral was from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the service was conducted by Rev. W. W. Way and the burial was in Chestnut Hill Cemetery.

Members of the Masons, Elks and Eagles attended, and the

pall bearers were six young men employed in the three drug stores, of which Colonel Smith was the head. Colonel Smith was a man distinguished for caution, solid practical intelligence, sturdy industry and great courage. His one ideal was to do whatever he did in the best way possible—"To plow his row" straighter than anyone else; to be the best clerk in town, the best drummer on the road and to have the best drug store in the State.

Nancy Arnold Harris, mother of Colonel Franklin Fletcher Smith, comes of a family whose name is perhaps one of the most frequently met in North Carolina. It occupies four and a half pages in the index of the North Carolina Colonial and State Records. Its descent is traced from one Edward Harris, of Wiltshire, England, who removed to Ayershire, Scotland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Five of his sons came to America, some settling in Pennsylvania and some in Virginia. Later, about 1751, Charles came from Virginia to North Carolina, and purchased a large tract of land on the Rocky River. Many of the descendants of this family have been persons of worth and distinction, who have worked earnestly for the welfare of State and country.

The Smiths, in some branches, can trace their ancestors as far back as Henry II. On a brass at Brightwell, Baldwin, Oxon, dated A. D. 1400, is the following inscription: "John ye Smith;" and in the years 1501-02, under the rule of Henry VII, one William Smith was Lord President of Wales.

Among the eminent collateral members of the present Smith family is John Bushead Moss, of the Moss family of Virginia and North Carolina. It appears from the records of Goochland County, Virginia, that Hugh Moss, ancestor of the Moss family in Jassamine County, was commissioned Captain of the Goochland County Militia in 1760. He served in the Revolutionary War and was wounded in 1780. His father, James Moss, was born in England in 1719, where he married Elizabeth Henderson. Hugh Moss married Jane Ford, and they left six sons, one of whom was probably the direct ancestor of John Bushead Moss.

In the early reign of Henry II John Smythe (successively spelled Smyth, Smith and Smithe) was settled in the Parish of Corsham, Wilts, and was styled "Yeoman." The freehold farm upon which he lived had descended in unbroken succession from father to son through two hundred years. He amassed lands and moneys, and at his death left considerable sums to be expended in several parishes in "Masses for my sowle." In the next generation the family had risen above the rank of yeoman and clothier, and John Smythe, second, received the grant of a coat-of-arms, and married a daughter of Lygon, of Richard Castle, Herefordshire. A younger brother of John, Thomas by name,

formed the Customs of the Port of London and its dependencies under Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and was styled "Customer Smythe," at Osterhanger, where he lived in great state, dispensing lavish hospitality and giving freely to the poor.

ORIN DATUS DAVIS

A SURVEY of the lineage of Orin Datus Davis, Banker and Financier of Salisbury, North Carolina, bears evidence that his ancestors transmitted to him not only the sterling qualities of industry, wisdom and integrity, but the priceless inheritance of an honored name, and furnished the ever-present incentive to preserve that inheritance unblemished.

Mr. Davis is the third son of the late Dolphin Alston Davis, and was born in Salisbury, February 27, 1851. His two older brothers are the Reverend Wm. H. Davis, formerly pastor of the Sharon Presbyterian Church, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and the Reverend John W. Davis, D.D., for nearly forty-four years a Foreign Missionary in Soo Chow, China, and for some years a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. His youngest brother, Robert Moore Davis, was a business man in Salisbury, North Carolina. The four brothers are all graduates of Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, of which their father was for many years an honored and useful Trustee. His youngest sister is the widow of Captain Joseph G. Morrison, of Mariposa, Lincoln County, North Carolina, a brother of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

D. A. Davis, the father of these children, was a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and in his early days was a Clerk in the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the United States. In 1837, he became Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, in Salisbury. Dolphin Davis, the father of D. A. Davis, was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a participant in most of the battles fought in the Carolinas, especially in the battle of King's Mountain. He was appointed to the office of Keeper of the Port at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on account of his services during the Revolutionary War and for many years filled that position. He married Ann Stevenson, whose father emigrated from Scotland to the Cape Fear region of North Carolina soon after the disastrous battle of Culloden, in which he took an active part. Through the Stevensons, the Davis family are descended directly from the Scottish Covenanters.

Through his mother, Orin D. Davis is descended from a long line of Irish ancestors. She was the daughter of William Henry Horah, for a long period the Cashier of the Salisbury



Yours truly
O. D. Davis



Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. William H. Horah was the only son of Hugh Horah, and his wife, Mary Moore, who was a native of the western section of Rowan County, North Carolina. As the genealogical scale is ascended, it is found that Hugh Horah was the son of Henry Horah and his wife, Margaret Gardner, who was the daughter of an Irish nobleman. Tradition in the family relates that her father did not approve of the marriage of his daughter with a man who was not her social equal, but the fair Margaret preferred to follow the dictates of her affections rather than the dictation of her father, and promptly proceeded to marry without his consent. Whereupon the proud father at once disinherited his disobedient daughter, and the loving couple immediately emigrated to America and settled in Rowan County, North Carolina. The same tradition relates that the somewhat singular name, Horah, was originally O'Hara, which, pronounced with the broad Irish accent, was very nearly the same in sound as the correct pronunciation of the family name. It may be inferred that the prefix, O', was dropped into the Atlantic Ocean during their voyage hither, as has been done in many other instances.

Mr. Davis' mother died when he was quite young, and in due time he came under the care of a faithful and judicious stepmother, whose intelligence and piety admirably fitted her for her difficult position. Although she was a member of a different denomination, and was ardently attached to the church in which she was brought up, she transferred her membership to the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband was a Ruling Elder, in order that she might bring up his children in the faith of their father.

The ample means and social position of Dolphin A. Davis enabled him to furnish to his children the advantages of good elementary and classical schools at home. Among the later teachers of the children were Mr. John E. Wharton, a distinguished graduate of the University of North Carolina, and Mr. Samuel H. Wiley, who was trained in the once noted Caldwell Institute, in Greensboro, North Carolina. After full preparation O. D. Davis entered the Sophomore Class of Davidson College in 1870, and graduated with distinction in 1873, in a class of twenty-six, with a Commencement assignment of the Latin Salutatory and a record of not having been absent from a single College duty during his entire three years' course. After teaching one year in the Salisbury Academy, he became a student in the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, to more thoroughly equip himself for his chosen business in life.

It is nothing strange that a young man, brought up within the very walls of a bank, with his father, grandfather and uncle

employed in the bank, should feel a natural impulse to be a banker also. In fact, the business of banking has been popular in Salisbury for about one hundred years, certainly since 1815. As early as 1831 William H. Horah's name appears as Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina. In 1837, D. A. Davis became Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Salisbury. In 1874, O. D. Davis became Cashier of D. A. Davis' private bank in Salisbury, and in 1880, Cashier of the Davis & Wiley Bank, and in 1909 its President, which office he now holds. For thirteen years his son, James McCorkle Davis, has been associated in the bank with his father. Thus, four generations in a direct line have been engaged in the banking business, covering a period of eighty-six years, and it may be said that all of their dealings have been characterized by uprightness and honesty; that none of the various banks have failed and that no one has been wronged in the smallest degree in his transactions with them.

For forty-three years O. D. Davis has been constantly engaged in this one occupation, and has enjoyed perfect health and strength during all that time, although he has taken only a few days of vacation at rare intervals. This may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that he is naturally of an equable temperament, temperate in eating and drinking, is a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco, and methodical in his habits. He is not a member of any clubs, societies or fraternities, finding sufficient employment in his office, rest and comfort in his peaceful home, and satisfaction and solace in the exercise of his religion, and in the public services of his church.

Though Mr. Davis has given such special and constant attention to his chosen work in life—a work which has developed and prospered in his hands, and yielded a liberal income on which he has been able to live in comfort, educate his children, give liberally to benevolent objects, and accumulate a handsome addition to his patrimony, he has frequently been called, in the ordinary course of affairs, to give time and attention to various other interests of a public and private nature. He was a Director and Treasurer of the Salisbury Gas Light Company for twenty years; has been a Director, Secretary and Treasurer of the Salisbury Cotton Mills for twenty-four years; Treasurer of the Piedmont Toll Bridge Company; a Director in the Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company, which offices he still holds, a Trustee and Treasurer of Davidson College for many years, and a member of its Executive Committee; Treasurer of Concord Presbytery for ten years. He has taken charge of the financial affairs of a number of persons and families, has been a teacher in his Church Sabbath School for twenty-five years, and for a number of years was Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

His religious life has been in keeping with his training and education. Brought up in a home where the family altar was a fixed institution, where obedience was a fundamental requirement, where truth and candor were invariably expected, where the Bible and the shorter catechism were family text-books, where the example of a pious father and devout foster-mother were ever before him, it seemed but natural that he should grow up into a consistent Christian man. At the age of sixteen he presented himself before the Session of the Salisbury Presbyterian Church, and was received into full communion in 1880. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected to the office of Ruling Elder in the church of his childhood and regularly ordained and installed into that office, and for more than a year there was the singular coincidence of a father and son sitting together as members of the same church session, the father, the eldest of the session, having served there for forty-two years, and the son, the youngest member. For thirty-seven years he has filled this office, the time of service of father and son amounting to a period of seventy-eight years.

In his capacity of Ruling Elder Mr. Davis has served the church in various ways, including the guardianship of its invested funds. He has been its representative many times in Presbyteries and Synods, and was a Commissioner to meetings of the General Assembly in Lexington, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee.

In his married life Mr. Davis has been as fortunate as in other matters. Seeking guidance from the Giver of all Good, he selected Miss Elizabeth May McCorkle as his helpmate and companion in life. She is the eldest daughter of the late James M. McCorkle, Esq., a leading lawyer of the Salisbury Bar, and a lineal descendant of Colonel Richard Brandon of Revolutionary fame. Colonel Brandon's daughter, Elizabeth, it will be remembered, was the "little woman" who provided a hasty breakfast for General Washington on the occasion of his visit to Salisbury in 1781. Elizabeth Brandon was the grandmother of Colonel James M. McCorkle.

Five children have been given to Mr. Davis and his wife, three of them still living and two taken away in infancy. The eldest son, James McCorkle, after attending High School in his native town and Davidson College, Meckleburg County, North Carolina, took a business course in Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1900, and for the greater part of the time since has been a trusted Bank Clerk in the First National Bank, Denver, Colorado, and the Davis & Wiley Bank, Salisbury, North Carolina. April 24, 1917, he was married to Miss Rebecca Price Walker, daughter of a prominent physician of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The second son, Henry Wiley, attended High School in Salisbury, North Carolina, and was prepared for College at Bingham School, Mebane, North Carolina. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1905, pursued his business course at Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and for several years has been Chief Bookkeeper for the wholesale dry goods house of V. Wallace & Sons in his native town. November 4, 1913, he was married to Miss Minnie Louise Womble, and this union has been blessed with two bright and interesting children, Dorothy and Henry Womble.

A daughter, named Mary Elizabeth, after her grandmother, Davis, and her ancestor, Elizabeth Brandon, the youngest of the family, was a pupil in the Public High School in Salisbury, North Carolina, and finished her education with a four years' course at the celebrated old Moravian Academy and College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, graduating in May, 1915. May 10, 1916, she was married to Kenneth R. Trotter, a well-known business man of Charlotte, North Carolina, and a sweet little daughter, named Elizabeth May, after her grandmother Davis, is the joy of her parents and grandparents.



James S. Greener.

JAMES SCOTT GREEVER

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA was not visited by the white man for many years after the discovery of America. Lying west of the mountains, which in some measure formed a barrier, its only roads were Indian trails, the only eyes to delight in its magnificent scenery, those of the savage.

Governor Spotswood, who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1710, worked towards the development of the colony's commercial and educational interests, and it was through him that iron works were introduced and improvements made in the tobacco industry. In order to induce emigration to the vast wilderness west of the mountains in Virginia, he established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" or "Transmontane Order." He made up a party of horsemen and rode at their head, giving to each of his companions a miniature golden horseshoe bearing the inscription, "Sic Jurat Transcendere Montes" (thus he swears to cross the mountains). Not until 1732 was there a really permanent settlement in this part of the State.

At this time the great Palatine immigration was at its height, and many of the emigrants landing first in Pennsylvania and New York, later went into Virginia and settled there. Many of these thrifty, hardy, honest people found a haven in the rich and fertile valleys of Washington and Smyth Counties.

Among these refugees was one Grüber, from Rotterdam. In those days the English clerks frequently spelt the German names from sound and not from letter, as it was impossible for them to understand the foreign language of the immigrant. In this case no doubt the dotted "u" pronounced like the English "ee" and the "b" were changed and the name was recorded Greever instead of Grüber. This Greever came, as some one has aptly said, with four hands; ready to do and dare, to work and suffer, and to try to accumulate for himself some of the good things of the world. Adding each year to his acres, he found himself before many years the owner of much land.

Hiram A. Greever, son of the pioneer, was born October 30, 1806, and died May 23, 1882. He was a Colonel of Militia before the Civil War and served in the House of Delegates from Smyth County. He later served one term as Senator in the General Assembly from his district, after which he retired to private life on his estate, part of which had been left him by his father.

He married Rachel Holmes Scott, and in September, 1837, they were blessed with a son, whom they named James Scott Greever, a child destined to become a political as well as a military leader. Another son, William Snead Greever, entered the Civil War at the age of sixteen as Sergeant. At the battle of Kernstown, when the flag-bearer was killed, he volunteered to carry the flag, and was killed while bearing the colors of his regiment.

As the years rolled by, and James grew to manhood, he entered Emory and Henry College. It was during the able administration of Reverend E. E. Wiley, D.D., who had been a professor in the institution almost from its beginning in 1838, that James S. Greever pursued his college course. He was the honor graduate of this institution in 1859. In 1867 the college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

From 1863, when Burnside entered east Tennessee, until the close of the Civil War, the counties of southwestern Virginia had scarcely an hour of quiet or a minute free from anxiety and suspense. Greever entered the Confederate service as a Captain, commanding Company A of the 48th. Virginia Infantry, and saw many weary days with his suffering comrades in the unequal struggle between the North and the South.

In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate from Smyth and Washington Counties, the first Democratic Senator after the war, and was re-elected, serving through the Walker and Kemper terms of governorship. During the former's administration, Captain Greever was appointed General of the Militia, a compliment of which he was very proud. "In those days," as Mrs. James Scott Greever says: "Of carpet-bag and scallywag rule, it took great sterling character and high principle to overcome the dangers and misfortunes that had befallen the Government."

On the morning of April 27, 1870, in the room of the Court of Appeals, on the third floor of the Virginia State Capitol, were gathered many distinguished men, among them General James Scott Greever. Suddenly and without warning the floor gave way, and all of those assembled were hurled below. The scene was heartrending; in the debris of the floor and galleries lay the dead and dying; sixty-five were killed and more than two hundred were maimed or wounded. Among those who escaped were the General, Major John W. Daniel, General Teny and other of their colleagues.

General Greever was in the State Senate when Major John W. Daniel ran in opposition to John W. Johnston for the United States Senate. He managed the election of Mr. Johnston and defeated the brilliant and distinguished Confederate officer.

In 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Scott, only daughter of Richard Woolfolk and Jennie Haskins Scott. Her father was the son of Robert Scott, who married Nancy Coleman, and who was

descended from the family of the Episcopal Minister, Scott. The Reverend Scott came from Scotland and settled in Carolina, Stafford or Hanover County. Through him the family claims connection with Sir Walter Scott. Mrs. Greever was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was graduated from the Woman's Female Institute, now the Woman's College of Richmond.

The rather remarkable series of Scott intermarriages in this family deserve mention here. In some cases there was no recognized relationship. Mrs. Greever's maternal grandmother, Mary Jane Scott, married Branch Osborne Scott (possibly a cousin); her mother, Jennie Haskins Scott, daughter of Mary Jane and Branch Osborne, married Richard Woolfolk Scott, and she herself married General James Scott Greever, whose mother was, before marriage, Rachel Holmes Scott. It may be noted in this connection, as a coincidence that General and Mrs. Greever's daughter, Virginia, married a Mr. Greever.

The illustrious name of Scott is evidently of Scotland, being nothing more nor less than Scot with an additional "t" in the spelling. There are a number of traditions concerning the origin of the word and the first person who bore it. "Sciute," a wanderer, is given as the original word; while skati, a lordly man, skotti, archer, skot, a dart, are also given as derivatives. One tradition is that the name was given to Scotland in honor of Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, who fled with her husband, Gathelus, son of an Athenian king, and some followers, landing in what is now Scotland. Another account claims that the family is descended from Japhet, son of Noah, through one Heber Scott.

The most probable founder of the family is Uchtredus Scot, who lived in the early twelfth century. He was the son of Scoti, and the father of Richard, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and Michael, ancestor of the Scotts of Balweary. Who knows but that the members of this family, in their many intermarriages, have felt the call of the clan as "kinsman of the bold Buccleuch."

Sir Walter Scott bore the clan name of Scott. The Duke of Buccleuch is the chief of this clan and attempts to claim Norman origin for the surname in the form of l'Escot.

In Scotland the name is one of power and wealth. "The Scotts, of Scotts Hall, could travel from Brabourne to London, sixty miles, without leaving the estates of the family connections." There are many monuments of the family in the old Norman Church at Brabourne, while in London are preserved many ancestral portraits, one of a Crusader. During the reign of Charles II, Lady Anne Scott was one of the greatest heiresses in England. The earliest Scottish poem, written on the death of a Scottish king, was composed by Michael Scott in 1286; and the Lord High Chancellor of England, under Pitt, was John Scott, who became Lord Eldon.

In this country, the name is widely known. Richard Scott was a close friend of Roger Williams and his neighbor for thirty-eight years. To the family of the Reverend Alexander Scott, of Stafford County, Virginia, belonged the Maryland pioneer, Gustavus Scott, as well as the Virginia Scotts.

The Reverend Alexander Scott settled at a place called "Dipple Parish," named, no doubt, from Dipple in Moray County, Scotland, from whence the family came.

Bishop Meade mentions this Mr. Scott as being the first pastor in Stafford County in 1711. "According to his report to the Bishop of London in 1724, there were six hundred and fifty families in the county, and eighty to one hundred communicants. This county then extended to the Blue Ridge and eighty miles along the Potomac," part of this land including his home, Dipple, on the river. On his tomb are found engraved the arms of the family and its motto, also the date of his birth and death—July, 1686, and April, 1738. He had a brother, James, who was also a minister and who may be the real progenitor of this family of Scots.

It is said by some that Colonel John Scott, of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, who died in 1729, was a brother of Alexander and James. He was of great assistance in the early wars with the Indians.

General Charles Scott, born in Cumberland, and his brother, Major Joseph Scott, are believed to be descended from this branch. The former was celebrated as a great Indian fighter. He went to Kentucky with the first pioneers and became Governor there in 1808. He went at one time to Washington to visit the President and, against the advice of his friends, appeared at the White House dressed in a rough hunting suit and wearing a long beard. When Washington noticed his approach, both he and Mrs. Washington hastened to greet him, welcoming him right heartily.

General Winfield Scott entered the army at the age of twenty-two. Early in 1814 he began a vigorous and systematic training of the troops with which he afterward defeated the English at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. He was offered the position of Secretary of War by President Madison, but declined the honor. Scott held the chief command of the American army for twenty years, and Virginia, in naming one of her counties after the renowned general, paid him a well-deserved tribute.

Gustavus Hill Scott, born in Fairfax County, Virginia, 1812, became a distinguished naval officer. He served in the Union army in the Civil War and died in Washington in 1882. He was a grandson of Gustavus Scott, of Maryland, who was a member of the Continental Congress of 1784 and 1785, and who died in 1801.

Henry Lee Scott was a descendant of the Virginia family. He was born in North Carolina and served in the Mexican and in the Civil Wars. Bishop Scott, of Oregon and Washington, was of the North Carolina Scotts.

The members of this family, in the North, are descended from John Scott, who came from Kent County, England. He settled on Long Island in 1670 and then in New York in 1700. Though they are of Scotch origin, they are of a different branch and their arms are not the same as those of the Virginia settlers.

Robert Scott, who came from Ireland with his parents in 1764, was born in Dublin. His parents were political refugees, who fled from Scotland to Ireland and later came to America. He was in the Revolution and was wounded at Cowpens. He died in Mississippi in 1827.

Mrs. Greever's maternal great-great-great-grandfather, Colonel (Judge) John Nash, of Prince Edward County, member of the House of Burgesses, 1755-65, was also a Captain in the Indian Wars, Commissioner to audit the war accounts, High Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. Abner Nash, Governor of North Carolina, and Judge Frank Nash, of the same State, were brothers of John Nash, and all three were lineal descendants of Abner Nash, of Tenby, South Wales. Colonel John Nash married Anne Owen, whose daughter, Anne Nash, married Thomas Haskins. Jane Haskins, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Nash) Haskins, married Colonel Thomas Scott in 1801. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Greever, and was a member of the Virginia Militia in 1764. He owned property in Augusta and Spotsylvania Counties, and was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Prince Edward County in 1775. Their daughter, Mary Jane, married Branch Osborne Scott; their daughter, Jennie Haskins, married Richard Woolfolk Scott, and their daughter, Mary, married General James Scott Greever. Mrs. Greever has only one brother, Richard Woolfolk Scott, who for many years has made his home with her, managing successfully her estate as well as his own investments and properties in Southwest Virginia.

In 1875, two years after Mrs. Greever's marriage to the General, he was appointed member of the Board of Trustees for Emory and Henry College, a trust which he held until his death. He also served on the Board of Directors of the Southwest Virginia Hospital at Marion. He was President of the Bank of Glade Spring, and it was through his influence that this institution commenced operations. The General belonged to the Masons, and both he and Mrs. Greever were devout members of the Methodist Church. They have one daughter, Virginia Holmes Greever, educated at Stonewall Jackson Institute, Abingdon, Virginia; Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, Tennessee, and at the

State Normal School, Farmville, Virginia. She married Edgar Lee Greever, of Tazewell, Virginia, a lawyer, well known in both the Virginias. Mrs. Edgar Lee Greever is a Colonial Dame through the Scott line, as well as a daughter of the Revolution.

It is a matter of unwritten history, handed down from father to son in the family, that Philip Greever, the pioneer, fired the first gun at the battle of King's Mountain, wounding a British soldier.

General James Scott Greever for years had control of the large landed estate and timber lands in Virginia belonging to Douglass Robinson, of New York. He died at his home, "West-view," a fine estate lying along the banks of the Holston River, still in the possession of his wife and daughter, and there, amid the scenes of his youth, manhood and ripe middle age, time will keep ever green the memory of this gallant gentleman of Virginia.

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Sincerely Yours
R. Carter Newford

ROBERT CARTER WELLFORD

THERE is an old saying:

“It were to me a great shame
To have a lord withouten his twa name.”

The “twa name” of Well-ford indicates not only its English derivation, but its social significance. Ford, in Welsh Fford, signifies a way, a road; Ford, Saxon, to go or pass. Well, signifies a well, a fountain. Wellford may stand therefore, for road, a ford over water, or even a place of defence,—it is not possible to determine which. The first Wellford to come to this country was Doctor Robert, from Ware, England, in 1778. He came as surgeon in the British Army under Sir William (General) Howe. From his kind care of some prisoners of the Continental Army, of whom he had charge, he won the esteem of General Washington and other officers. After the conclusion of the war, he was invited by Colonel Spottswood to visit him at his seat in Spottsylvania County. Here he met and wooed Catherine, daughter of Robert and Mary Randolph Yates and great-granddaughter of William Randolph, progenitor of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. He settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia. By this marriage Doctor Robert Wellford had ten children, all of whom became men and women of education and influence. The youngest son, Beverly Randolph Wellford (born 1797) was President of the National Medical Association and Emeritus Professor of Therapeutics in the Medical College of Virginia. He married (1824) Mary Alexander, a direct descendant of Sir William Alexander (Scotland, 1580), whose son John came to Virginia about 1629, and purchased land near the present city of Alexandria. The children of this union were likewise men and women of education, distinguished in medicine, in law, and in the army. The second son, Doctor Armistead Nelson Wellford, served as surgeon in the Confederate Army, and was the author of many noble deeds of kindness. He married Elizabeth Landon Carter, a direct descendant of Colonel Landon Carter, of “Sabine Hall,” of Richmond County, son of Colonel Robert (“King”) Carter, son of Colonel John Carter, of “Corotman” in Lancaster County, the founder of the original home of this distinguished and influential family in Virginia.

Robert Carter Wellford is a son of this union. He was born August 27, 1853, in the ancestral home of the Wellfords in Fred-

ericksburg, Virginia. He received his early education in the private schools of Richmond which were taught by such well-known scholars as John M. Strother, Thomas P. Price, and Thomas H. Norwood. Their school was known as the University School, Richmond, and still later he attended in order (1871-1874) the University of Virginia. After leaving the University, he took charge of "Sabine Hall," the original and magnificent mansion in Richmond County which descended directly to him from his grandfather Colonel Robert Wormeley Carter. "Sabine Hall" is a fortunate exception to the fate of many old estates in Virginia, in that it still remains the property of the descendants of the original owner. From Colonel Landon Carter "Sabine Hall" descended to his son Robert Wormeley, then to his son, a second Landon Carter; then to this son, a second Robert Wormeley; then to Robert Carter Wellford, of whom this sketch treats. After the death of his grandfather, "Sabine Hall" descended to Robert Carter Wellford and to this mansion he brought as mistress, Elizabeth Cunningham Harrison, to whom he was married May 16, 1878. This marriage united two distinguished Colonial Virginia families, Elizabeth Cunningham Harrison, being the daughter of William Mortimer Harrison and Caroline Rivers Lambert, of "Riverside," James River, Virginia. William Mortimer Harrison was eighth in the line of direct descendants of the Harrison family of "Brandan," James River. "Westover" is one of those notable mansions which like "Sabine Hall," "Brandon," "Mount Airy," and others, contributed not only to the distinguished social life of Virginia but has been the home of many distinguished and influential men.

"Sabine Hall," built in 1730 by Landon Carter was named by him without doubt after the noted villa of Horace in Tivoli.

"When favoring gales bring in my ships,
I hie to Rome and live in clover;
Elsewise I steer my skiff out here,
And anchor till the storm blows over.
Compulsory virtue is the charm
Of life upon the Sabine Farm."

And again,

"So, on a time, I gaily paced,
The Sabine confines shady."

And again, "In a Roman Winter-piece"

"Pile up the billets on the hearth,
To warmer cheer incline,
And draw, my Thaliarchus, from
The Sabine Jar, the wine."

The builder and first owner of "Sabine Hall" was a man of great culture. He possessed one of the finest libraries in America; he contributed articles on scientific subjects to the foremost periodicals of the day, and kept a very minute and voluminous diary which formed a valuable contribution to the "True sources

of Virginia history." Some portions of this diary have descended to Robert Carter Wellford, the present owner of "Sabine Hall." Colonel Landon Carter received grants amounting to sixty-six thousand, eight hundred acres. He patented over forty-one thousand acres. This gives some idea of the magnificent estates which came into the possession of his descendants. "Sabine Hall" estate alone comprised four thousand acres.

Built on Georgian lines, with Greek portico, the approach to "Sabine Hall" is over a peaceful wooded roadway, more than a mile in length. Oaks, sycamore and magnificent ailanthus trees are there—planted when America was very young. Across the rear of the "Hall" extends a terraced garden with old-fashioned flowers, from which the master of the house may enjoy an unobstructed view of his fertile lands that extend far away to the river. The interior is rich in panelling, filled with choice mahogany furniture, old family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent artists. The dining-room contains the massive silver of unique pattern and workmanship bearing the Carter Arms. The library possesses many rare books and historic manuscripts.

To this home and estate Richard Carter Wellford has devoted himself for nearly two score years. In addition to this, he has taken a deep interest in the affairs of both his State and Church. As an active Democrat, he has served three terms in the Virginia Legislature; as a loyal and liberal churchman, he has served as lay-reader, vestryman, and senior-warden, in the historic church of Lunenburg Parish, where worshipped so many of his ancestors.

Mr. Wellford has also done much to organize the Northern Neck State Bank of Warsaw, Richmond County, and he is at this time its Vice-president. He has also, in large measure, built up the Northern Neck Telegraph and Telephone Company, and is at present its secretary, treasurer, and general-manager.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wellford. They are, Armistead Nelson, a graduate of law of the University of Virginia; Caroline Rivers, the wife of Frank B. Guest; William Harrison, of Fredericksburg College, who is a farmer, married to Ida Beverly; Robert Carter, Jr., of "Sabine Hall"; Elizabeth Landon, married to Norman T. Jones, Jr., and John Harrison, graduate of the University of Virginia, and chemist with the Du Pont Company at Woodbury, New Jersey.

Mr. Wellford has two brothers living in Richmond, Virginia. One, Beverly Randolph Wellford, has built up a successful law practice. In 1896, he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, under President Cleveland. He is a member of the Richmond City Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association and the Westmoreland Club. The other brother, Armistead Landon Wellford is a well-known doctor of medicine. He is examiner in Richmond for the

Equitable and Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies of New York. He is a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, the State Medical Society of Virginia, and the Commonwealth Club.

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